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AN
Hiſtorical and Chronological Deduction
OF THE
ORIGIN of COMMERCE,

From the Earlieſt Accounts to the preſent Time.

CONTAINING,

An HISTORY of the great Commercial Intereſts

OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

An INTRODUCTION, Exhibiting a VIEW
Of the Ancient and Modern State of EUROPE;
Of the Importance of our COLONIES; and
Of the COMMERCE, SHIPPING, MANUFACTURES, FISHERIES, &c. of
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND:
And their Influence on the LANDED INTEREST.

WITH AN APPENDIX,
Containing the Modern Politico-Commercial Geography of the ſeveral Countries of EUROPE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON:
Printed for A. MILLAR, J. and R. TONSON, J. RIVINGTON, R. BALDWIN, W. JOHNSTON, L. HAWES, W. CLARKE and R. COLLINS, T. LONGMAN, J. DODSLEY, and R. HORSFIELD.
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AN
Hiſtorical and Chronological Deduction
OF THE
ORIGIN of COMMERCE,
From the Earlieſt Accounts, &c.

Continuation of the SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Anno Dom. 1619

The *Ruſſia* and *Eaſt-India* Companies try once more a joint Voyage to *Spitzbergen*, and then break off their Partnerſhip.

THE *Engliſh Ruſſia* and *Eaſt-India* Companies, having (as already noted) united in the carrying on the Whale Fiſhing to *Spitzbergen*, now ſent out thither nine Ships and two Pinnaces; but, this proving an unfortunate Voyage, thoſe two Companies, who had now carried on this Fiſhery jointly for two Years unſucceſsfully, agreed to adventure no more.

King *James*'s Proclamation concerning the Silver Coins being melted and exported, and againſt uſing ſo much Gold and Silver Leaf.

The *Engliſh* Silver Coins being much melted down and exported at this Time; *for Remedy*, (in the xviith Tom. Fol. 133, of the *Fœdera)* we find the following Proclamation by King *James* I. *viz.* I. "Prohibiting the Exchange of Silver Coins into Gold ones, for any manner of Profit, or above the Rates for which the ſame Coins are current in the Realm."

In this Proclamation he mentions a former one [which we have not met with] of the tenth Year of his Reign, "*For the better ſtaying of Treaſure within this Realm, and for the procuring and* "*inviting the ſame to be brought into the Kingdom, and to his Mint.*" In which Proclamation he did ſet the Prices of foreign Gold and Silver in their ſeveral Species. "Whereas (ſays this laſt "Proclamation) the drawing of Monies into the Goldſmiths Hands, by turning *Silver* into "*Gold* upon Profit of Exchange, doth make it [the Silver] the more ready to be ingroſſed into "the Merchants Hands, for Tranſportation to Mints abroad, and that ſuch Profit to be taken "upon Change of Monies is prohibited by Law; the King ſtrictly commands, That no Goldſmith nor any other Perſon ſhall melt down, or make into any kind of Veſſel or Plate, or "other Manufacture, any of his Coins current in theſe Realms; but ſhall only make the ſame "out of old Plate, foreign Bullion, or foreign Coin, or of Silver burnt out of Lace, and the "like.

II. "And, the better to prevent the unneceſſary and exceſſive Vent of Gold and Silver *Foliate* "[*i. e.* Leaf] within this Realm, none ſuch ſhall from henceforth be wrought or uſed in any "Building, Cieling, Wainſcot, Bedſteads, Chairs, Stools, Cloaths, or any other Ornament "whatſoever; except it be Armour or Weapons, or in Arms or Enſigns of Honour at Funerals, "or Monuments of the Dead."

This has been often remarked to be peculiarly a Reign of Proclamations.

Two Proclamations of King *James* againſt eating Fleſh in *Lent*, &c.

In p. 134 & ſeq. of ſaid xviith Tome of the *Fœdera*, we have in this ſame Year *two* againſt eating Fleſh in *Lent*, or on other Faſt Days.—"None to preſume to diſobey this Order with- "out a Licence from the Biſhop of the Dioceſe; which Licences (ſays the King) ſhould be "ſparingly granted."—His Reaſons are, "*The Benefit of this Abſtinence, for the Increaſe of Fleſh* "*Meat all the reſt of the Year, and that the contrary Practice is againſt Law.*"

Another for building Houſes in *London* with Brick Walls.

And *(ib. idem,* Fol. 140.) we have, the ſame Year, a Proclamation, "for the Builders of new "Houſes in *London*, to make their Walls of Brick, as in a former Proclamation."

A large Penſion by King *James* to the Marquis of *Hamilton*.

King *James* I. has generally been cenſured for the great Number of his Grants, Donatives, and Penſions to Favourites; whereby he rendered himſelf almoſt always neceſſitous. One of the moſt conſiderable for that Age was his Grant of a Penſion of 2,500 *l. per Annum*, for 31 Years to come, to *James* Marquis of *Hamilton* and Earl of *Cambridge*. (*Fœdera*, Tome xvii. Fol. 168.)

A ſolemn Pacification between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch Eaſt-India* Companies, for 20 Years to come.

Ibidem (Fœdera, Tome xvii.) p. 170. we ſee King *James*'s Ratification of a Treaty of Pacification between the two rival *Eaſt-India* Companies of *England* and *Holland*, after very many great and ſharp Controverſies between them, both in relation to the *Eaſt-India* and *Greenland* Trades, compoſed by his Majeſty's Interpoſition: Who thereupon (ſays *Cambden*'s Annals) knighted the *Dutch* Deputies or Commiſſioners. It is in Subſtance:

"After ſundry fruitleſs Conferences at *London* and at the *Hague*, in the Years 1613 and 1615, "for accommodating thoſe Differences, the King and the States, deſiring to cement more and "more the Bands of Friendſhip between the two Nations, were earneſt to reſume the ſaid "Affair in a third Congreſs, to be held by Commiſſioners from the King and the States in "the Preſence of certain Deputies from each Company: And, after long Debates, they have "at length come to the following Concluſions; *viz.*

I. "There ſhall be, from the Date hereof, an Amneſty and Oblivion of all Offences and "Exceſſes committed in the *Eaſt-Indies* by either Party; and, in Conſequence thereof, the Priſoners, Ships, and Merchandize, of both Parties ſhall be freely delivered up and reſtored."

II. "All the Officers and Servants of both Companies ſhall afford all poſſible Aid and Friendſhip to each other, as between Friends and Neighbours ſo nearly allied; and if any of either "Party ſhall happen to be in Diſtreſs at Sea, the People of the other Party ſhall afford them all "poſſible Succour.

III. " Commerce in the *Eaſt-Indies* ſhall be abſolutely free for both Companies; who may " trade with and employ, on their reſpective ſeparate Accounts, ſuch Fund and Capital as they " ſhall judge proper.

IV. " For the common Benefit of Commerce in *India*, both Companies ſhall endeavour to " bring about a Reduction of the Duties there, as well as of Gifts and Preſents.

V. " The like Endeavours ſhall be uſed by both Companies in *India* to reduce the Prices of " Merchandize there. And as to the Sale of *India* Commodities in the Countries of both the " contracting Parties, a certain Price ſhall be mutually agreed on, *below which*, *neither Company* " *ſhall ſell the ſame*.

VI. " For the preventing of all Jealouſies between the two Companies, the Commiſſioners of " both Companies ſhall fix a certain moderate Price for the Purchaſe of *Pepper* at *Bantam*, and " other Places in *Java-Major*; which ſhall be equally divided between the two Companies.

VII. " The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company ſhall freely enjoy the Traffick at *Palicate*; and bear " half the Expence of the Fort and Garriſon there.

VIII. " In the *Molucco* Iſles, *Banda*, and *Amboyna*, Commerce ſhall be ſo regulated by com" mon Conſent, that the *Engliſh* Company ſhall enjoy the *Third Part* of it, both for Import and " Export; and the *Dutch* Company the other Two-thirds thereof.

IX. " And for this Purpoſe the Commiſſioners of both Companies ſhall buy the Merchandize " at the current Prices there, and ſhall divide them by Lot, in due Proportion, between both " Companies.

X. " And as ſo remote a Commerce, and of ſuch Importance, cannot be protected with" out a ſtrong Power, 20 Ships of War ſhall be furniſhed for that End; each Company 10 " Ships, and each Ship from 600 to 800 Tons burden, manned with 150 Perſons, and furniſhed " with 30 Pieces of Cannon each, beſides other needful Ammunition; which Cannon ſhall carry " Bullets of 10 to 18 Pounds Weight." [☞ This is the firſt Inſtance found in the *Fœdera* of ſpecifying the Number and Size of the Cannon and the Weight of their Bullets, jointly with the Tonnage, which, in modern Times, is termed the *Rate* of a Ship of War.]

XI. " Alſo the Council of Defence ſhall conſider of the Number of Gallies, Frigates, and " other leſſer neceſſary Veſſels.

XII. " The Forts and Garriſons in the *Moluccos*, *Banda*, and *Amboyna*, ſhall be maintained " by the Impoſitions on the Products of the ſaid Iſles, to be ſettled by the ſaid Common Coun" cil of Defence.

XIII. " For the better eſtabliſhing and preſerving of Order, there ſhall be erected a *Council of* " *Defence*, of each Company 4 Perſons; being the principal Officers of each Company: who " ſhall preſide in their Turns.

XIV. " Which *Council of Defence* ſhall direct all Matters relating to the common Defence at " Sea; and ſhall ſtation the Ships of War as they ſhall judge neceſſary.

XV. " The ſaid *Council of Defence* ſhall ſettle the Impoſitions needful for the Maintenance of " the Forts and Garriſons.

XVI. " The Ships of War ſhall remain in the Places where ſtationed, and ſhall not be em" ployed in bringing Goods to *Europe*.

XVII. " Yet, if the *Council of Defence* ſhall permit it, the ſaid Ships of War may be em" ployed ſometimes from one Place to another in *India*, for the conveying of Merchandize be" longing to their reſpective Companies.

XVIII. " The *Council of Defence* may alſo, in Emergencies, employ the Merchant Ships for " Defence.

XIX. XX. " The Loſs and Expence, as well as the Profit by Captures, &c. ſhall be equally " borne and divided, between both Companies.

XXI. XXII. " But Ships of War, which may be loſt by Tempeſt, &c. ſhall be made good " by the Company they belong to.

XXIII. " The Forts ſhall remain in the Poſſeſſion of that Company in whoſe Hands they " now are.

XXIV. XXV. " As for the Forts in the *Moluccos*, or elſewhere in *India*, acquired by the " Joint-Forces of both Companies, they ſhall be equally poſſeſſed and garriſoned by both Com" panies; as the *Council of Defence* ſhall direct.

XXVI. " The two Companies ſhall jointly endeavour to open a free Trade to *China*, or elſe" where; as the *Council of Defence* ſhall direct.

XXVII. " Neither Company ſhall henceforth pretend to exclude the *other* from any Part of " the *Indies*; whether it ſhall be by Fortifications, or by Contracts hereafter to be made. But " all the Commerce ſhall be *free* and *common* to both Companies in every Part of the *Indies*.

The Term of this Treaty is for 20 Years.

XXVIII. " None other, not free of either Company, ſhall enjoy the Benefit of this Com" merce. And if any Subject of the King, or of the States, ſhall hereafter invade the Privi" leges of either Company, in that Caſe both Companies ſhall jointly and ſeparately endeavour " to oppoſe all Invaders of this Trade, and *all other Companies* that may hereafter be ſet up " during the Term of this Treaty, which ſhall be for 20 Years.

XXIX. " Perſons dying in any Factory in *India*, where their Adminiſtrators are not preſent, " the Officers of either Company ſhall take due Care of the Effects of the Defunct, for the " Adminiſtrators Benefit.

Finally, " The King ratifies this Treaty; and promiſes, not to erect any other *India* Company " during the ſaid Term of 20 Years above-named."

Obvious Remarks on this famous Treaty been the *Engliſh* and *Dutch Eaſt-India* Companies.

Never, ſurely, was there a more formal and plauſible Pacification (and even in a great meaſure an Union) between two Commercial Bodies than was this famous Treaty. And yet it ſeems to have been ſcarcely ſooner ratified than determined to be infringed in the moſt plain and eſſential Parts of it. *Our* Hiſtorians are unanimous in throwing the Blame on the *Dutch* Company, more eſpecially in the barbarous Affair at *Amboyna*, &c. And, on the contrary, the *Dutch* endeavour to clear themſelves, and to throw the Blame on *our* Company's Managers in *India*. But as, at this Diſtance of Time, it is of little Importance to ſearch minutely into the Bottom of thoſe Altercations; it is much more to our Purpoſe here to remark,

A. D. 1619

☞ That could the ſaid two Companies have been ſo wiſe, as to have lived in perfect Harmony together, they might, probably, till now have remained ſole Maſters of the intire Commerce of *Arabia*, *Perſia*, *India*, and *China*; ſo as to have had it effectually in their Power to have expelled not only the *Portugueſe*, but every other *European* Nation, from trading to thoſe Countries; [how juſtly that could have been done, we do not pretend to ſay], as plainly appears by the intire Tenor of the before-mentioned Articles; the Breach whereof was ſaid to have been made by the Officers of both Companies in *India*, not only before their Principals in *Europe* could be apprized of it, but it was much longer before they perfectly knew the Bottom of their mutual Retaliations in *India*; unleſs we ſhould ſuppoſe, as ſome have alleged, That this whole Treaty was never intended to be kept by the *Dutch* Company any farther than ſhould ſuit their preſent Intereſt: All which Allegations are to be read with proper Caution.

Additions to this Treaty.

To theſe Articles we ſhall add what we find in the 2d Edition of the 2d Volume of the *General Collection of Treaties of Peace and Commerce*, p. 189. printed *Anno* 1732; *viz.*

To the Vth Article both Companies ſubjoined an Agreement, " That each Company ſhould " have two Reſidents in each others Country, reciprocally, to be preſent at the Deliberations " of each Company, and for giving and receiving Advice and Information about the Affairs " relating to the Maintenance of this Treaty."

And upon the XXVIIIth Article, " The Companies of both Nations agreed to obtain of their " reſpective Sovereigns, That none of their Subjects ſhould thereafter ſail to *India* in the Service " of any other Nation." (*Ibidem*, p. 202.)

The *Engliſh* Miniſter's Powers at *Conſtantinople*.

In Fol. 178, of the ſaid xviith Tome of the *Fœdera*, we have King *James*'s Appointment of Sir *John Ayre*, to be his Miniſter at the Court of the Grand Seignior *Sultan Oſmin Han*, at *Conſtantinople*, " For the ſettling of Friendſhip and Commerce between *England* and *Turkey*: And " the King gives this Miniſter Power to appoint Conſuls in the proper Places there."

The Prince of *Wales*'s Apparage.

In a Record (*ibidem*, p. 181.) King *James* confirms " a Grant, formerly made, to *Charles* his " only Son, Prince of *Wales*, of 20,897 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.* yearly, for his honourable Support; over " and above the Lands, Poſſeſſions, Liberties, and other Revenues, granted him by ſeveral " Letters Patents."

Tapiſtry Work firſt introduced into *England*.

" About this Time" (according to the ingenious Author of the *Preſent State of England*, publiſhed *Anno* 1683, Part IIId. p. 93.) " *Tapiſtry Work* was firſt brought into *England*, by Sir " *Francis Crane*; for the Encouragement whereof King *James* gave 2,000 *l.* for the building of " a Houſe at *Mortlake*, on the *Thames*; where one *Francis Clein* was the firſt Deſigner."

Coinage in *England* during 20 Years Space.

The Author of *The happy future State of England*, publiſhed in Folio, *Anno* 1689, (p. 78.) gives us the whole Coinage of both Gold and Silver, in the Mint at the *Tower of London*, between the Years 1599 and 1619; *viz.* 4,779,314 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Affairs at *Japan*, &c.

The Voyagers tell us, That in this Year the *Engliſh*, from *Japan*, attempted to ſettle a Trade with *China* and *Cochin China*, though unſucceſsfully. At the laſt-named Country both the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Factors were maſſacred; becauſe (as was given out) the *Dutch* had, a little before, burnt one of their Towns. Letters alſo from the *Engliſh* Factory at *Firando*, in *Japan*, gave Accounts of a great Perſecution of Chriſtians in that Country: And they alſo complained of the cruel Treatment by the *Dutch* to the *Engliſh* there, whom they would have totally deſtroyed, but for the Interpoſition of the *Japoneſe*.

A *French* Company from *St. Malo*'s trades to the *Eaſt-Indies*.

We have already ſeen, that the *French* had found the Way to the *Eaſt Indies* ſo early as in the Year 1601, under the Direction of a Company of Merchants of the Town of *St. Malo's*. In *Thevenot*'s Collection of Voyages we find they had now ſent out 3 Ships thither: And at *Acheen*, in the Iſle of *Sumatra*, their Admiral *Beaulieu* delivered to the King of that Place the *French* King's Letters and Preſents. *Beaulieu* complained of Obſtructions from the *Engliſh*, but more eſpecially from the *Dutch* (that Obſtruction being quite conſiſtent with the before-recited Treaty); and, upon the whole, ſeems to have made but an indifferent Voyage of it.

The *Hollanders* great Commerce at *Borneo*, and its Product deſcribed.

In this ſame Year the Voyage Writers tell us, that the *Dutch* poſſeſſed the principal Ports of Trade in the great Iſle of *Borneo*: Its chief Productions being, the beſt *Camphire* in the World, *Frankincenſe*, *Caſſia*, *Muſk*, *Agaric*, *Aloes*, various *Gums*, *Wax*, *Maſtic*, *Cotton*, *Cinnemon*, *Pepper*, *Honey*, *Diamonds*, *Gold-duſt*, *Bezoar-ſtones*, *Loadſtones*, *Iron*, *Tin*, *Braſil-wood*, &c.

The *Danes* in vain attempt to re-colonize *Old Greenland*.

Captain *Moncke*, by Order of the Court of *Denmark*, now wintered in the Country uſually called *Old Greenland*, near *Hudſon's Bay*: But, out of 64 Men, only himſelf and two more ſurvived to the next Summer; and they, with the utmoſt Difficulty, brought home their Ship to *Denmark*. Yet in that Country of *Greenland*, properly ſo called, he found freſh *Raſberries* under the Snow, many Trees, Salmon in the Rivers, Deer, Hares, wild Fowl, &c. and very good *Talc*, of which he brought home many Tons: But the Natives all the while would not come near him. This was an Eſſay of the Court of *Denmark* to try to re-people or re-colonize that Country of *Greenland*, which had anciently been planted from *Norway*; but that Plantation had been unaccountably loſt (as we have ſeen) under the Year 1348. Since this Time, and in our own Days, the *Danes* are ſaid to have re-colonized ſome ſmall Part of that Coaſt, though to very little Purpoſe.

The *Turks* are potent at Sea at this Time.

We ſhall conclude the Tranſactions of this Year with juſt obſerving, That the *Levantine Turks*, as well as the *Barbary* ones, were at this Time ſtrong in Shipping: For the former now ſeized on *Manfredonia* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and the *Algerines* maſtered the Iſle of *Ivica*, belonging to *Spain*: But neither of theſe were they able to maintain long.

Mr. *Munn*'s State of the *East-India* Trade compared with the old Way of getting *Eaſt-India* Goods from *Turkey*.

By this Time, the Voyages by Sea to the *Eaſt-Indies* had ſo greatly lowered the Prices of *Indian* Merchandize, that the Trade between *India* and *Turkey*, by the old Way (*viz.* both by the *Perſian* Gulph and up the River *Tigris*, and alſo by the *Red Sea*) was become much decayed; whereby the *Grand Seignior*'s Cuſtoms were very much leſſened. The ingenious Mr. *Munn* publiſhed, *Anno* 1621, a Treatiſe in favour of the *Eaſt-India* Trade; wherein he gives us the Quantity of *Indian* Merchandize conſumed annually in Chriſtendom, with their prime Coſt, and all Charges till on board, both the *Old Way* from *Aleppo*, and the *new Way* by long Sea; whereby (he thinks) will be ſeen the *great Benefit of our own* Eaſt-India *Commerce*; *viz.*

A. D. 1620

6,000,000 lb.	of Pepper,	at *Aleppo*	2*s.* 0*d. per* lb.	600,000	0	0	-----at *India*	2½*d.*	62,500	0	0
450,000 lb.	Cloves,	at *Aleppo*	4*s.* 9*d. per* lb.	106,875	0	0	-----at *India*	9*d.*	16,875	0	0
150,000 lb.	Mace,	at *Aleppo*	4*s.* 9*d. per* lb.	35,625	0	0	-----at *India*	8*d.*	5,000	0	0
400,000 lb.	Nutmegs,	at *Aleppo*	2*s.* 4*d. per* lb.	46,666	13	4	-----at *India*	4*d.*	6,666	13	4
350,000 lb.	Indico,	at *Aleppo*	4*s.* 4*d. per* lb.	75,833	6	8	-----at *India*	1*s.* 2*d.*	20,416	13	4
1,000,000 lb.	Raw Silk,	at *Aleppo*	12*s.* 0*d. per* lb.	600,000	0	0	-----at *India*	8*s.* 0*d.*	400,000	0	0
			Money, £.	1,465,000	0	0		Money, £.	511,458	6	8

A critical Enquiry how far the direct Trade of *Europe* to *India* is preferable to the old Way of having *Eaſt India* Wares from *Turkey*.

“ Thus (continues Mr. *Munn)* for a little above a *third Part* of the Price of the Wares ſhipped from *Turkey*, we have them ſhipped from *India*; and, adding *one* ſixth Part more, for the Expence of the *India* Voyage homeward, beyond that of the *Turkey* one, the ſaid Wares by the *Cape of Good Hope* will coſt us but about half the Price which they will coſt from *Turkey:* Beſides, that the greater Part of the *Eaſt-India* Coſt is paid to our own People, and centers at Home; as the Freight, Inſurance, Supercargoes Wages, much of the Proviſions, *&c.*”

Now, on Suppoſition, that near the ſame Proportion holds in our Days, then it will follow (upon Mr. *Munn*'s Plan), that a more conſiderable national Benefit will ariſe from our modern *Eaſt-India* Trade, the Imports whereof are now ſo greatly increaſed; more eſpecially in the Article of *Bengal* and *China* raw Silk. Moreover, it is queſtionable, whether, if the Trade were turned into the old Channel again, the *Turks* could take off much more of our Produce and Manufactures than they do at preſent: So that moſt of the Balance muſt, in that Caſe, be paid to *Turkey* in ready Money by all *Chriſtendom*. Yet an Objection may be ſtarted on the other Side, *viz.* Whether that Balance would be ſo conſiderable as that which we, in particular, and the reſt of *Europe*, ſend yearly in Silver to *India*, more eſpecially ſince the vaſt Increaſe of the Conſumption of *Tea* from *China*, then unknown to *Europe*. Mr. *Munn* ſays, “ That, in his Time, the *Turks* ſent annually from *Aleppo* and *Conſtantinople* 500,000 *l.* Sterling, in Money, merely for *Perſian raw Silk*; and 600,000 *l.* more from *Mocha*, for Callicoes, Drugs, Sugar, Rice, *&c.* the *Indians* taking very little of the *Turks* in Merchandize, but almoſt the whole in Money.—That the *Venetians*, *Florentines*, and *Marſeillians* export much Bullion; but it is in order to import much more: And this, he thinks to be the Caſe of *our Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company; which, however, had only exported from its firſt Eſtabliſhment, *Anno* 1601, to *July* 1620, 548,090*l.* in *Spaniſh* Silver; whereas they might by Licenſe within that Time have exported 720,000 *l.* And, in the ſaid nineteen Years, they have exported, in Woollen Cloths, Tin, Lead, and other *Engliſh* and foreign Wares, to the Value of 292,286 *l.* being on an Average 15,383 *l. per Annum.*—Upon the whole, our Author thinks the Trade to *India* ought to be conſidered as exporting annually in Goods, *&c.* 480,000 *l.* and importing only 120,000 *l.* whereby there is an annual Balance in our Favour of 360,000 *l.* which is either received in Money, or its Equivalent, from *Turkey*, *Genoa*, *Leghorn*, *Marſeilles*, the *Netherlands*, &c. whither we ſend our *Indian* Wares.—He ſays, the *French* and *Venetians* export annually to *Turkey* 600,000 *l.* in Bullion, for the Purchaſe of *Perſian* raw Silk, *&c.* which they afterwards in part manufacture and export, and partly re-export *raw* to all Parts of *Europe*; from whence they bring home much more Bullion than they before exported to *Turkey*; which is alſo a parallel Caſe to that of our Company's exporting of Bullion to *India.*—That, in the Company's late Quarrels with the *Dutch*, 12 of our Ships were ſurpriſed and taken by them, which has been a great Loſs to the Company; yet they had ſtill 21 good Ships in *India*, and 400,000 *l.* of good Eſtate; this Trade employing 10,000 Tons of Shipping, 2,500 Mariners, 500 Ship Carpenters, and about 120 Factors.—That, with regard to the preſent Complaints of the Scarcity of Money amongſt *us*, our laying aſide the *Eaſt-India* Trade, inſtead of a Remedy, would make the Matter ſtill worſe, unleſs we could likewiſe ſuppreſs the Commerce of all the other Nations of *Europe* to *India*; and eſpecially that of the *Dutch*, to whom, in ſuch Caſe, we ſhould be obliged to pay ſuch Prices as they ſhould pleaſe to impoſe, for their *Indian* Wares.” ☞ As Mr. *Munn* was an eminent Merchant, and ſeems perfectly Maſter of his Subject, we thought ſuch a brief View of the *Eaſt-India* Trade, at that Time, would be curious and acceptable.

A critical Review of the *Eaſt-India* Trade from *England*.

In all the Accounts hitherto publiſhed of our *Eaſt-India* Commerce, there is no mention of Cinnamon; becauſe the *Portugueſe* being ſtill poſſeſſed of the Iſle of *Ceylon*, where alone the beſt is produced, that Spice was to be had only from *Liſbon*.

The *Broad Silk* Manufacture firſt introduced into *England*.

King *James*, in ſome of his Speeches, and the People of *England* in general, duly conſidering the great Advantages reaped by other *European* Nations from their Silk Manufactures, about this Time, teſtified much Earneſtneſs for the Propagation of *Silk Worms*, and of white Mulberry Trees, for feeding the Silk Worms: Which, however, has hitherto been found impracticable, by reaſon of the Coldneſs of our Climate. But with reſpect to the manufacturing of raw Silk into Broad Silk Fabricks, they began, in the latter Part of King *James* the Firſt's Reign, to ſet about it in earneſt. For which End, one Mr. *Burlamach*, a Merchant, much employed in thoſe Times by that Prince, by his Direction, brought from beyond Sea Silk-Throwſters, Silk-Dyers, and Broad-Weavers: Which Manufacture has, in Proceſs of Time, proved ſo extremely advantageous to the Nation, and is ſo very conſiderable in our Days, as to be thought to employ no fewer than at leaſt fifty thouſand People, in all its Branches, and ſome think half as many more. Mr. *Munn*, in his ſaid Treatiſe, ſays, That even *then*, *many hundreds* of People were continually employed in winding, twiſting, and weaving of Silk in *London*. The anonymous Author of an ingenious Pamphet, in Quarto, publiſhed *Anno* 1681, (ſaid to have been Sir *Joſiah Child)* gives it as his Opinion, *That throughout Chriſtendom, generally ſpeaking, there are more Men and Women employed in Silk Manufactures than in the Woollen.* In which we muſt beg Leave to differ from him; as alſo in another Aſſertion in that Piece, *viz. That the Number of Families already* [i. e. 1681.] *employed therein in* England *amounted to above* 40,000. The Title of the Pamphlet is, “ *A Treatiſe wherein is demonſtrated, That the* East-India *Trade is the moſt national of all Trades.*” Nevertheleſs, there are Abundance of very juſt Reflexions in the ſaid Pamphlet.

A. D. 1620

In the xviith Tome, Fol. 190, of the *Fœdera*, we have King *James*'s Commiſſion to certain *Phyſicians*, *Merchants*, Grocers, and Apothecaries, “ to direct the garbling of the *Drug* called “ *Tobacco*, and to ſeparate the good from the unwholſome Parts thereof.” The King in this Commiſſion complains, That the (high) Duty he had laid on Tobacco was not well paid: Wherefore it ſhould ſeem, that this Commiſſion was intended for the better aſcertaining that Duty.

King *James*'s Commiſſion for garbling of *Tobacco*, and its probable End.

In this ſame Year and Tome (p. 215.) King *James* iſſued his Proclamation, importing, “ That whereas *Roger North*, Eſq; and others, Adventurers for an intended Plantation and Set- “ tlement of a Trade and Commerce in thoſe Parts of the Continent of *America* near and about “ the River of *Amazons*; which were preſuppoſed not to be under the Obedience and Govern- “ ment of any other Prince or State; hath ſecretly conveyed himſelf away, and diſloyally pre- “ cipitated and embarked himſelf and Followers on this Deſign; *contrary to our Royal Pleaſure* “ *and Commandment* expreſsly ſignified to him by one of our principal Secretaries; our Admiral of “ *England* having alſo refuſed him Leave to go. We then, *out of weighty Conſiderations and* “ *Reaſons of State*, and upon the deliberate Advice of our Privy-Council, have reſolved to “ ſuſpend and reſtrain the ſaid Plantation and Voyage *for a Time*; and having thereupon “ ſtreightly commanded the ſaid *North* and Aſſociates, for *a while*, to ſurceaſe their ſaid Deſign, “ till our farther Pleaſure be known. We have therefore held it fit hereby to make a publick “ Declaration of our Miſlike and Diſavowment of this their raſh, undutiful, and inſolent At- “ tempt: And do hereby revoke and diſannul all Power, Authority, and Commiſſion, which “ he the ſaid *Roger North*, &c. may pretend to derive from or under *us*. And we do hereby “ charge him and them immediately to make their ſpeedy Return home, with all their Ship- “ ping, *&c.* and forthwith to preſent themſelves to ſome of our Privy-Council.—And we do “ hereby ſtrictly require, as well the Governors as all other the Partners and Adventurers in- “ tereſted as Members of the Company and Incorporation intended for that Plantation; as all “ other Merchants, Captains, Mariners, *&c.* not to aid, abet, or comfort him the ſaid *North*, “ and his Aſſociates, with any Shipping, Men, Money, Ammunition, Proviſions, *&c.* And “ our Admirals, Captains, *&c.* of any of our Subjects Ships, if they meet him and them at “ Sea, or in Harbour, ſhall attack, ſeize, and ſummon him and them to return home, and “ ſhall bring them back, and commit them to the Charge of ſome of our Officers, *&c.* till we “ give farther Order concerning them.”

King *James* fruſtrates a new intended Settlement near the River *Amazons* in *Guiana*.

From this Record it is plain, that there was an actual Corporation already erected for the planting of a Colony in *Guiana*; and as plain, that the Court of *Spain* had again lulled this weak Monarch faſt aſleep, and quite blinded his Underſtanding, ſo as not to ſee the true Intereſt of himſelf and People; merely through the whimſical Hope of the Match between his Son the Prince of *Wales* and the *Infanta* of *Spain*!

Remarks on this Record.

The ſaid King (in p. 217, *ibidem*) confirms Sir *Henry Savill*'s noble Eſtabliſhment of two Profeſſors of Mathematicks in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; one of which was for *Geometry*, and the other for *Aſtronomy*: The Salaries of each being 160*l.* *per Annum*. Both which Branches of Mathematicks are well known to be greatly beneficial to Navigation and Commerce.

A Confirmation of the two noble *Savillian* Profeſſors of Mathematicks erected at *Oxford*.

King *James* I. is univerſally known to have had a mortal Averſion to *Tobacco*; of which we have the following Evidence in a Record of the xviith Tome, Fol. 233, of the *Fœdera*, in the ſaid Year 1620, being the Preamble to a Proclamation from that Prince; *viz.*

King *James*'s great Averſion to *Tobacco* inſtanced in one of his Proclamations.

“ Whereas we, *out of the Diſlike we had of the Uſe of Tobacco*, tending to *a general and new Cor-* “ *ruption both of Mens Bodies and Manners*; and yet, neverthleſs, holding it, of the two, more “ tolerable that the ſame ſhould be imported, *amongſt many other Vanities and Superfluities, which* “ *come from beyond Seas*, than to be permitted to be planted here within this Realm, thereby to “ abuſe and miſemploy the Soil of this fruitful Kingdom: And whereas we have taken into “ our Royal Conſideration, as well the great Waſte and Conſumption of the Wealth of our “ Kingdoms, as the endangering and impairing the Health of our Subjects, by the immoderate “ Liberty and Abuſe of Tobacco, *being a Weed of no neceſſary Uſe*, and but of late Years brought “ into our Dominions.—We therefore ſtrictly charge and command, That our Proclamation, of “ *December* laſt, reſtraining the planting of Tobacco be obſerved.” [That Proclamation is not in the *Fœdera*; but the Octavo Hiſtory of *Virginia* has given us its Subſtance; *viz.* “ That the “ People of *Virginia* growing numerous, they made ſo much *Tobacco* as overſtocked the Market; “ wherefore the King, out of Pity to the Country, commanded, that the Planters ſhould not “ make above one hundred Weight of Tobacco *per* Man: For the Market was ſo low that *he* “ could not afford to give them above three Shillings the Pound for it. The King adviſed them “ rather to turn their ſpare Time towards providing Corn and Stock, and towards the making “ of *Pot-aſh*, or other Manufactures.”] This King had aſſumed the Pre-emption of all *Tobacco* imported, which he again ſold out at much higher Prices. This Record continues, “ And that “ no Perſon or Perſons, other than ſuch as ſhall be authorized by our Letters-Patents, do im- “ port into *England* any Tobacco from beyond Sea, upon Pain of forfeiting the ſaid *Tobacco*, “ and ſuch farther Penalties as *we* ſhall judge proper to inflict.—And, to prevent Frauds, all “ *Tobacco* ſhall be marked or ſealed that ſhall henceforth be imported.”

☞ How frail is all human Foreſight! That Prince little imagined that this *Weed* (as he terms it) would in time produce a noble Revenue to the Crown from his favourite Colony of *Virginia*.

The following Record (in Tome xvii. Fol. 236, of the *Fœdera*) gives us ſome Light into the then State of the Diverſions and Amuſements of the City and Suburbs of *London* and its Vicinity, and into the general Cuſtoms of that Time. “ It is a Grant from King *James* I. to *Clement* “ *Cottrell*, Eſq; Groom-Porter of the King's Houſhold, to licence the Number of Places, for the “ Uſe of *Cards*, *Dice*, *Bowling-Allies*, *Tennis-Courts*, and ſuch-like Diverſions; *viz.* within *London* “ and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs of the ſame, 24 *Bowling-Allies*;—in *Southwark*, 4;—in *St.* “ *Catherine's*, 1;—in the Towns of *Lambeth* and *South-Lambeth*, 2;—in *Shoreditch*, 1:—And in “ every other Burgh, Town, Village, or Hamlet, within two Miles of the Cities of *London* and “ *Weſtminſter*, one *Bowling-Alley*. Alſo within the ſaid Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and “ within two Miles thereof, 14 *Tennis-Courts*. And to keep Play at Dice and Cards 40 Taverns

Games and Gaming-Houſes in *London* and *Weſtminſter* their licenſed Number.

" or Ordinaries within the ſaid Limits. *For the honeſt and reaſonable Recreation* (ſays this " Prince) *of good and civil People, who, for their Quality and Ability, may lawfully uſe the Games* " *of* Bowling, Tennis, Dice, Cards, Tables, Nineholes, *or any other Game hereafter to be* " *invented.*"

King *James* ſends out Ships againſt the *Barbary* Rovers.

The Pirates of the *Barbary* Shores having at this Time greatly diſturbed the Commerce of *England* with *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Turkey*, in the ſaid xviith Tome, Fol. 245, of the *Fœdera*, we ſee " King *James*'s Commiſſion to Sir *Robert Manſell*, Vice-admiral of *England*, to ſail with certain Ships " of that King's, jointly with other Ships of his Subjects, and attack and deſtroy the Pirates in " the *Mediterranean* Sea."

King *James* borrows Money of the King of *Denmark*, at 6 *per Cent.* Intereſt.

In the ſaid xviith Tome, Fol. 255, in the ſame Year 1620, we have a Record, wherein we ſee that King *James* [ever neceſſitous] borrows 200,000 Imperial Dollars of his Brother-in-law King *Chriſtian* IV. of *Denmark*, by his Miniſter at that Court, Sir *Robert Anſtruther*; for the Succour of the *Palatinate*, &c. for which he was to pay 6 *per Cent.* Intereſt Money [" *conſuetas ac* " *legitimas Uſuras unius Anni, Sex in ſingula Centum computanda*;" *i. e.* the *uſual* and *legal* Intereſt of 6 *per Cent.* for a Year; which, however, *was not true in fact*;] being 12,000 Dollars yearly.

The ſame Year he commiſſions the ſaid Miniſter (Fol. 276.) to endeavour to borrow more Money, for the ſame Account, of the ſaid *Daniſh* King, or of *Sophia* the Queen Dowager, King *James*'s Mother-in-law. It is here to be noted, *That the Rate of Intereſt* by Law *in* England *was at this Time* 10 *per Cent.!* and was not reduced to 8 *per Cent.* till the Year 1624, by an Act of Parliament of the 21ſt of King *James*, cap. 17. This is a ſecond Inſtance of that King's ſtrange Miſrepreſentation of an obvious Fact, in ſo noble a Collection of our Records: The other, as already related, being in the Buſineſs of Portions of the Kings of *England*'s Daughters.

King *James*'s Embaſſy to *Ruſſia*.

The ſame Year, 1620 *(ibidem*, Fol. 256.) we have King *James*'s Commiſſion to Sir *John Merrick*, to be his Ambaſſador to the *Great Duke of Ruſſia* [whom he does not ſo much as once perſonally name throughout this Record], importing, " That whereas our Subjects trading to " *Ruſſia*, by virtue of Treaties, have long enjoyed ſundry Privileges and Immunities there, " which now, by Occaſion of the *late Troubles* happening in that State, have received ſome inter" ruption;—and the ſaid Great Duke and Lord of *Ruſſia* having by an honourable Embaſſage to " us, moved to us a Continuance of Amity, and ſome other Things concerning our Welfare:— " For renewing the League and Amity between him and us, and the Privileges of our ſaid Sub" jects in his Dominions, and likewiſe for the re-demanding of *a great Sum of Money, which, at* " *his Requeſt, we were pleaſed to furniſh him withal*, we have conſtituted Sir *John Merrick*, &c." as above. And in the ſame Year *(ibidem)* he gives the like Commiſſion and Powers to Sir *Dudley Diggs*, for the ſame Errand to *Ruſſia*. It is ſomewhat ſtrange, that we find no preceding Account in the *Fœdera*, of the above-named *great Sum of Money* furniſhed by a King, who himſelf was always borrowing and neceſſitous!

Fort St. George firſt built by the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company; and ſome Account of its Commerce.

It was about this Time that the *Engliſh* Company trading to the *Eaſt-Indies* obtained Leave of the King of *Golconda* to ſettle at *Madras-patan*, on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, where they were permitted to build the Fort called *St. George*; which Place has ever ſince been the Company's general Factory for their Trade to all Parts Eaſt of *Cape Comorin*. The principal ſtaple Wares there, are Callicoes of various Kinds, and Muſlins [ſince this Time diſcovered or invented]; although they likewiſe trade in all other *Indian* Merchandize, and to all Parts. At *Madras* (as they commonly call that Place) and the adjacent Villages, the Company has been ſaid to have 100,000 Perſons ſubject to them, from whom the Company receives conſiderable Sums in Duties and Cuſtoms. *Fort St. George*, however, is far from being a happy Situation, being ſituated on a barren Soil, and a tempeſtuous Shore, having no kind of Harbour, nor even a convenient Landing-place for Boats: It has no freſh Water nearer than a Mile diſtant: Yet the Company find their Conveniency in it in other Reſpects, eſpecially as to their Trade in Diamonds, Muſlins, Chints, *&c.* and in putting off their *European* Wares moſt in Requeſt there, *viz.* Stockings, Haberdaſhery, Gold and Silver Lace, Looking-glaſſes, and Drinking-glaſſes, Lead, Wines, Cyder, Cheeſe, Hats, Stuffs, Ribbons, *&c.*

The *Danes* make a fruitleſs Attempt to ſettle on the Iſle of *Ceylon*.

The *Danes*, having firſt reſorted to *Eaſt-India* ever ſince the Year 1612, and ſoon after erected a Company for that Commerce, now formed a Scheme for poſſeſſing themſelves of the *Cinnamon* Trade at *Ceylon*; having for that End ſent out 5 Ships, eſcorted by 2 Men of War: But the *Portugueſe* there obliged them to return home unſucceſsful.

The *Portugueſe* diſtreſs the King of *Ceylon*.

And for preventing the *Hollanders* from ſettling effectually (as they imagined) on the ſaid Iſle of *Ceylon*, on which they had for ſome Years caſt a longing Eye, having in 1612 made a Treaty for that End with the King of *Ceylon*; the *Portugueſe* at this Time increaſed the Number and Strength of their Forts along the Coaſts of that Iſle, whereby they had ſo much hemmed in the King of that Country, (who was by the *Portugueſe* uſually ſtiled King of *Candy*, an inland City) that without their Permiſſion he could not hold Correſpondence with any foreign Nation: Of which Violence they afterwards found the bad Effects themſelves.

New-England firſt planted at *New-Plymouth*.

Our Voyage-Writers give Accounts of ſundry abortive Attempts, at different Times, for our *Engliſh* People's planting in the Country ſince called *New-England*; as, firſt, at the Charge of the Lord Chief Juſtice *Popham*, Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*, and others, *Anno* 1606, who had obtained of King *James* a Grant, enabling them to plant between the Degrees of 38 and 45 North Latitude; and a ſecond Time in 1608.—Another in *Anno* 1611; a fourth *Anno* 1612; a fifth *Anno* 1615, by the *Virginia* Company; a ſixth *Anno* 1616; and alſo again *Annis* 1618 and 1619: Tho' indeed ſome of them were rather trading Voyages for Fiſh, Train-Oil, and Furs, than actual Attempts for planting. They, however, made many occaſional Diſcoveries and Surveys of Rivers, Bays, *&c.* preparatory to ſuch a Plantation. At firſt, it was called by ſome of the old Geographers *Norumbega*, but moſt properly *North-Virginia*. But the firſt permanent Plantation, or which remains ſuch to this Time, was not made till this Year 1620, at or near a Place named *Plymouth*, in *New-England*; after having gained over ſome of the *Sachems* or Chiefs of the *Indians*, and diſpoſſeſſed others of them, who made Oppoſition thereto.

King *Charles* I. gave Name to *New-England*.

And Captain *John Smith*, having ſurveyed the inland Country, and preſented a Map of it to *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, the Prince gave the Country the Name of *New-England*.

The Engliſh Eaſt-India Company's Diſputes with the Portugueſe in India, with the Mogul's Decan Ships.

A. D. 1620 In this ſame Year, 1620, four of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Ships, outward bound, made ſolemn Publication in *Soldania Bay*, near the *Cape of Good Hope*, of the Poſſeſſion of the adjacent Country for King *James*, and erected a Mount in token of it. They thence ſailed to *India*; where they fought ſucceſsfully with the *Portugueſe* Fleet, and took ſeveral Prizes. They found themſelves likewiſe obliged to maſter ſome of the *Mogul*'s own Ships called *Junks*, and ſome of the King of *Decan*'s likewiſe, who had uſed our People ill; and they returned home in 1622.

The Probability of a Trade in raw Silk from *Perſia* through *Ruſſia* further atteſted.

Mr. *Hobbs*, one of our *Ruſſia* Company's Factors, made a Journey from *Moſcow* to *Iſpahan*, by the Way of *Aſtracan*, and croſs the *Caſpian* Sea, as the Company's Agents had done in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time. In his Letter he gives an Account of a great Trade for *raw Silk* at ſundry Ports on the *Caſpian* Sea; and inſinuates how eaſily the Company might carry on that Silk Trade, by tranſporting it to *Ruſſia*. He ſays, that at *Aſtracan* the *Perſian* Veſſels bring in their dyed Silks, Callicoes, and *Perſian* Stuffs; and, in return, carry home Cloth, Sables, Martens, red Leather, and old *Ruſſia* Money.—But that the *Turks*, *Arabs*, *Armenians*, and *Portugueſe*, were ſeverally plotting againſt our *Perſian* Trade. The *Portugueſe* more eſpecially were our Company's greateſt Enemies on all Occaſions!

A private *Engliſh* unſucceſsful Adventure to the *Spitzbergen Whale* Fiſhery: But ſucceed better next Year.

The *Ruſſia* and *Eaſt-India* Companies having (as related under the Year 1619) laid down their Whale Fiſhery, four Members of the *Ruſſia* Company now ſent out 7 Ships to *Spitzbergen*, on their own private Account: But they proved unſucceſsful.

1621 In the next Year, the ſaid four Adventurers ſent the ſame Number of Ships thither again, with better Succeſs. ☞ In both theſe Voyages, and others alſo prior to theſe, mention is made of the Quantity of Oil brought home; but not the leaſt mention of Whale-bone or Fins! They ſucceeded very badly *Anno* 1622; but in 1623, the laſt Year of their Union, they had good Succeſs; though they were not able to drive the *Dutch* away, who were ſuperior in Number of Ships, and had the Prince of *Orange*'s Commiſſion.

The *Dutch* commence Hoſtilities againſt *Spain*, and invade *Braſil*.

The Truce between *Spain* and *Holland* expiring this Year, the latter began Hoſtilities, by attacking and taking the Town and Port of *St. Salvadore*, in *Braſil*; and in their homeward Voyage they took ſeveral *Spaniſh* Ships.

The *Dutch* drive the *Engliſh* quite out of the *Banda* Iſles.

The *Engliſh* at the *Banda* Iſles were ſo ill ſupported by their Friends at *Bantam*, that the *Hollanders*, collecting all their Force, attacked them in the ſeveral Iſlands, ſeizing on their Forts, Artillery, and other Effects; burning ſuch Towns as made Reſiſtance, and putting many of the Natives to the Sword. They are ſaid alſo to have impriſoned and otherwiſe cruelly uſed our Company's People; and, in ſhort, after acting other Barbarities, they drove the *Engliſh* abſolutely from thence, compelling the Natives to make a ſolemn Surrender of their Country to them!

This is our *Engliſh* Company's Account.

The *Hollanders* Juſtification of that Expulſion.

But the *Dutch*, in their own Vindication (printed at *Amſterdam*, *Anno* 1622) allege, "That "as early as 1609, the Natives, by a ſpecial Treaty, put themſelves under the Protection of the "States-General; who agreed, on their Part, to defend them againſt the *Portugueſe* and their "*other* Enemies, on agreeing to deliver to the *Dutch* Company all their Spices, at ſtated Prices. "—But that afterwards the *Bandaneſe* broke theſe Engagements, and committed ſeveral Violences againſt the *Dutch*, until the Years 1616 and 1617, when this Agreement was renewed; "but was again ſoon after broken, by the Inſtigation of the *Engliſh*; who furniſhed them with Proviſions, Ammunition, and Ships, till the Year 1620, when Peace between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* "Companies united their Councils, for reducing the *Bandaneſe* into Terms of Trade, for the "common Benefit of both Companies. For, it ſeems, the People of *Banda* had re-admitted "ſome *Portugueſe* to trade there.—And when the *Dutch* came to attack the *Bandaneſe* [on that "Account] they were underhand ſupported by the *Engliſh*, contrary to the ſaid Agreement between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*; whereby the latter alone undertook the Reduction of thoſe Iſles, "for their common Benefit. So that the *Dutch* met with much Difficulty in ſubduing the "*Bandaneſe*, which at laſt was effected; and they were obliged to acknowlege the States-General "for their Sovereigns, as before-mentioned."

The *Engliſh* Company replied to this, by Recriminations, *&c.* Certainly at this Diſtance of Time it is by no Means likely we ſhould be able to clear up all the Truth: Neither is it indeed worth our while to attempt it.

A View of the *Turkey* Trade of *England*, and other Nations, at this Time.

Under this Year we cannot forbear again quoting the judicious Mr. *Munn*'s *Diſcourſe of Trade from England to Eaſt-India*, p. 17. Speaking of our *Turkey* Trade, he ſays, "That of all the "Nations in *Europe* this Nation [of *England*] drove the moſt profitable Trade to *Turkey*, by "reaſon of the vaſt Quantities of *Broad Cloth*, Tin, *&c.* which we export thither; enough to "purchaſe all the Wares we wanted in *Turkey*; and in particular 300 great Bales of *Perſian raw* "*Silk* yearly.—Whereas there's a Balance, in Money, paid by the other Nations trading thither. "—*Marſeilles* ſends yearly to *Aleppo* and *Alexandria* at leaſt 500,000 *l.* Sterling, and little or no "Wares." [*France* had not as yet fallen into the *Woollen* Trade.] "*Venice* ſends about 400,000 *l.* "Sterling, yearly, in Money, and a great Value in Wares beſide.—The *Low Countries* ſend "about 50,000 *l.* [i. e. *Holland*] and but little Wares:—And *Meſſina* 25,000 *l.* in ready Money. "—Beſides great Quantities of Gold and of Dollars from *Germany*, *Poland*, *Hungary*, &c.— "And all theſe Nations take of the *Turks*, in return, great Quantities of *Camblets*, *Grograms*, "*raw Silk*, *Cotton Wool* and *Yarn*, *Gauls*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Rice*, *Hides*, *Sheeps Wool*, *Wax*, *Corn*, "&c."

What a fine Account have we here of the *Engliſh* Trade to *Turkey*, in thoſe Days, and how different from the preſent Time, when *France* ſo much goes beyond us therein, and that *Holland* alſo has ſo much improved their own Manufactures ſent thither? We would, however, hope that our Trade thither is ſtill profitable to us; at leaſt, it is become *now* abſolutely neceſſary for our Silk Manufacture, and for its Drugs, dying Stuffs, *&c.* for our other Manufactures.

New-England planted thro' a Perſecution of the *Puritans* of *Old England*; and its Progreſs.

A very impolitic and unjuſtifiable Perſecution of the Puritans or Proteſtant-Diſſenters at this Time brought on the effectual planting and enlarging of the newly-begun Colony of *New-England*, much ſooner and compleater than otherwiſe could have been effected. Mr. *Robinſon*, a *Browniſt* Miniſter, had, with his Congregation, retired into *Holland*, to avoid the wicked Perſecution of the High Commiſſion Courts, and other Spiritual Judicatures. But, not liking their

Reſidence

New-Plymouth the firſt Plantation in *New-England.*

Reſidence in *Holland*, they fixed their Thoughts on a Settlement in that new Colony; which they reaſonably hoped might alſo afterwards prove an *Aſylum* for all other perſecuted Proteſtants. Amongſt thoſe Adventurers there were ſundry Gentlemen of good Families, who, upon the ſame Motives, ſold their Eſtates in *England*, to enable them to ſettle in *America*; ſuch as *William Bradford*, Eſq; of *Yorkſhire*; Capt. *Standiſh*, of *Lancaſhire*; *Edward Winſlow*, Eſq; of *Worceſterſhire*, &c. Sir *Robert Naunton*, one of the King's Secretaries of State, being a Favourer of the *Puritans*, was very aſſiſting herein, by obtaining King *James*'s Conſent, and Patent, for their planting there: And accordingly, *Anno* 1621, they ſettled at a Place near Cape *Cod*, which they named *New Plymouth*. Here they aſſociated themſelves into a Society by a formal Inſtrument, in which they declared themſelves Subjects of the Crown of *England*; and ſolemnly engaged themſelves to an abſolute Submiſſion to ſuch Laws and Rules as ſhould be eſtabliſhed for the good of the Colony; and they elected their own Governor, for one Year only.

For ſome Years, however, they underwent conſiderable Hardſhips, and loſt half of their Number by Sickneſs: Yet, receiving Supplies of People from *England*, in Ships coming annually thither, thereby, and by Knives, Sciſſars, Needles, *&c.* to exchange with the *Indians*, for Corn, and for Furs, Fiſh, and Skins, which they ſent home to *England*, they were enabled, in five Years Time, to clear and cultivate as much Land as ſoon produced Corn enough, and to ſpare, of their own Growth. And the mad *Perſecution* of the *Puritans* in *England* by the *Spiritual Courts* continuing, Numbers of them, with their Families' and Fortunes, from Time to Time, increaſed this Colony. Thus, out of the great Evil of *Perſecution* and ill-judged *Reſtraints* for Conſcience Sake, have ſprung up much Good to the *Britiſh* Empire in *America*. For by the great Numbers of honeſt and induſtrious People driven into that Wilderneſs, with their Effects, they were enabled to clear and cultivate a noble Province in a ſhort Space, which otherwiſe might poſſibly have remained thin, weak, and defenceleſs, even to this Day, againſt both the *Indians* and the *French* of *Canada*. Thoſe New-comers obtained two Patents of the *Plymouth* Council, for poſſeſſing the Country of the *Maſſachuſet*'s Bay (of which the City of *Boſton* is the Capital), granted *Annis* 1627 and 1628, to Sir *John Roſwell*, Sir *John Young*, and ſundry other Gentlemen of Character: In the Year following, 6 Ships went thither, carrying 350 Paſſengers and 115 Head of Black Cattle, beſides Goats, Rabbits, *&c.*—And theſe laſt were ſent by thoſe called the *London* Adventurers; who, in the Year following, *viz.* *Anno* 1630, ſent ten Ships for the *Maſſachuſet*'s Colony, with 200 Paſſengers, many of whom were Perſons of conſiderable Faſhion; who, to avoid Perſecution at home, choſe to ſettle in that then mere Wilderneſs: And yet, to their everlaſting Reproach, they were ſcarcely warm in that Aſylum, before they ran madly into the Crime with which they had before juſtly upbraided the prelatical Party, *i. e.* by ſetting on foot a cruel Perſecution of their Proteſtant Brethren and fellow Planters, for mere ſpeculative and moſtly unintelligible Points: Whereby, and by their nonſenſical and barbarous Treatment of poor old Women, under the Denomination of *Witches*, they greatly obſtructed the Growth of a Colony ſo well begun, by cruelly putting to death ſome, and by driving out others, of the ſobereſt and beſt of their People! But, to the Honour of the preſent Generation be it recorded, that they are of a much more moderate and charitable Diſpoſition, and are univerſally aſhamed of that violent Spirit of their Forefathers. The Colony is at this Day the nobleſt of all our *North American* Continent Provinces, as we have ſhewn in our Introduction: And, by their late Agent Mr. *Dummer*'s Account (in his *Defence of the New-England Charters)* they take off from *Great Britain* to the Value of 300,000*l.* annually in *Britiſh* Product and Manufactures; and by this Time, very probably, our Exports thither may be conſiderably increaſed; and will more eſpecially greatly increaſe by our Poſſeſſion of the vaſt Country of *Canada*, and in conſequence thereof, by our ſaid Colony's Freedom from the Alarms and Encroachments of the *French* behind them.

Virginia Colony its Progreſs.

The *Virginia* Company went on in ſending Supplies of People and Neceſſaries thither from Time to Time, and now they ſent no fewer than 1,300 Perſons thither: Laws began to be regularly enacted, and the Country laid out into Plantations: Churches were built; and the Face of a well-regulated Colony began to appear. Yet, in this ſame Year, whilſt in profound Peace, the *Indian* Natives had contrived a general Maſſacre, and put it partly in Execution, by murdering near 400 of the *Engliſh*; which Barbarity was ſufficiently revenged next Year. After which the Colony recovered itſelf: And King *James* ſent thither Stores of Artillery and Ammunition from the *Tower of London*.

Monopolies and Projects complained of to the Parliament.

King *James* I. having broke off the *Spaniſh* Match, after treating ſo long about it; he was at length obliged to call a Parliament, to ſupply his Neceſſities. To this Parliament there were ſundry Petitions againſt the *Monopolies* and Projects which that King's Neceſſities had prompted him to encourage. As principally concerning Inns and Victualing-Houſes, which none could keep without Licences from certain Patentees.—For the *ſole* making of *Gold and Silver Lace*; a Grievance the more intollerable, as the Patentees [Sir *Giles Mompeſſon*, &c.] made it (ſays *Wilſon)* of Copper and other ſophiſticated Materials.—Licence alſo to Pedlars and petty Chapmen.—For the ſole *dreſſing of Arms.*—For the ſole making of Playing-Cards,—and Tobacco-Pipes.—The ſole Exportation of *Liſts* and *Shreds*, &c.

A *Dutch Weſt-India* Company erected.

At the Expiration of the Truce between *Spain* and *Holland*, the latter, this Year, erected a *Weſt-India* Company; who, by Patent, were impowered to form Colonies, erect Forts, and make Alliances, both on the Continent and Iſlands of *America*. Their firſt capital Stock was 7,200,000 Guilders. This Company began with two moſt towering Projects, both which miſcarried in the End, *viz.* 1ſt; To drive the *Portugueſe* out of *Braſil*; and, 2dly, to attack *Peru*.

King *James*'s projected Attack of *Algiers* proves unſucceſsful.

Spain, not being able of itſelf to cruſh the *Algerines*, who, at this Time, were formidable in Shipping, and greatly infeſted the *Spaniſh* Coaſts, after four different Expeditions againſt that City, Count *Gondemar*, Ambaſſador from *Spain* to King *James*, found Means to cajole him into an Undertaking for that Purpoſe, having before gained the Lord Admiral (the Earl of *Nottingham)* and next the Duke of *Buckingham*, his Succeſſor. They flattered that King with the mighty Glory of ſuch a Conqueſt, and the Benefits which the taking of that piratical Place would bring to the Commerce of *England*. Sir *Robert Manſell* was therefore ſent out with 4 Ships, of 40 Cannon each; 1 of 36; 1 of 34; 1 of 20; and 1 of 18; all Braſs Cannon (ſays Sir *William Monſon*,

A. D. 1621 *ſon*, in his Naval Tracts) the biggeſt Ships being of 600 Tons, and the ſmalleſt of 160 Tons; manned with 1,500 Men; beſides 12 armed Merchant Ships, carrying in all 243 Cannon and 1,170 Men, *viz.* 3, of each 300 Tons; 2, of 280 Tons; 2, of 260; 2, of 200; 1, of 180; 1, of 130; and 1, of 100 Tons; from 12 to 26 Guns, and from 50 to 120 Men, *per* Ship.

A ſlender Armament for ſo great an Undertaking; which alſo was badly executed. It ſeems they feaſted and banqueted in Harbour, inſtead of ſcowering the Seas; whereby (ſays *Monſon*) they loſt the Opportunity of deſtroying the Pirates. They however attempted to burn the *Algerine* Ships in the Mole there; but it proved impracticable. And Mr. *Burchet*, in his Naval Hiſtory, obſerves, That, in return for the Civility of our ſaid Viſit, our Admiral's Back was ſcarcely turned but thoſe Corſairs picked up near 40 good Ships of ours, and infeſted the *Spaniſh* Coaſts with greater Fury than ever: Wherefore (adds Sir *William Monſon*) " if thoſe *Chriſtian* Countries " which lie oppoſite to *Algiers (viz. France* and *Spain)* could never prevail in their ſundry At- " tempts againſt it, although their greater Vicinity, and their having the Conveniency to em- " bark and tranſport an Army without Suſpicion or Rumour, and of being ſuccoured by the " Iſles of *Majorca* and *Minorca*;—what Hope have *we* to prevail, who cannot ſo ſecretly furniſh " an Army and Fleet but all the World muſt ring of it?—And the Warning given will be ſuf- " ficient for a garriſoned Town of leſs Force and fewer Men than *Algiers* to prevent a Sur- " prize!" To ſay the Truth, we are now wiſer by Experience, and are not unacquainted with the ſubſtantial Benefits we receive in our Commerce, from thoſe Corſairs keeping Peace with *us*, whilſt they make war on *other Nations*: And our Poſſeſſion of *Gibraltar*, with our Ships of War ſtationed there, will probably be ever ſufficient to keep thoſe of *Algiers*, *Sallee*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*, in conſtant Awe of us.

Reflexions on our modern Circumſtances in regard to the *Barbary* Rovers:

In this ſame Year, a ſumptuary Law paſſed in the Parliament of *Scotland*; " Whereby no " Perſons were to wear Cloth of Gold or Silver, nor Gold and Silver Lace on their Cloaths, nor " Velvets, Sattins, or other Silk Stuffs, except Noblemen, their Wives and Children, Lords of " Parliament, Prelates, Privy-Counſelors, Lords of Manors, Judges, Magiſtrates of Towns, and " ſuch as have 6,000 Marks [*i. e.* ſomewhat more than 330*l.* Sterling] of yearly Rent in Money, " or elſe fourſcore Chalder of Victual yearly: Heralds, Trumpeters, and Minſtrels, however, ex- " cepted."—And it was by this ſame Law farther enacted, " That even thoſe hereby permitted " to wear Silk Apparel ſhould have no Embroidering nor Lace on their Cloaths, except a plain " Lace of Silk on the Seams and Skirts, with Belts and Hatbands embroidered with Silk; and " the ſaid Silk Apparel to be no way cut out upon other Stuffs of Silk, except upon a ſingle " Taffaty.—Damaſk-Table-Linen, Cambricks, Lawns, and Tiffanies, were limited to only the " above qualified Perſons; as were alſo Pearls and precious Stones.—Alſo the Number of " Mourning Suits in great Families was hereby limited: Moreover, the then preſent Faſhion of " Cloaths was not to be altered.—Servants to have no Silk on their Cloaths, excepting Buttons " and Garters: And to wear only Cloth, Fuſtians, and Canvas, of *Scotch* Manufacture.—Huſ- " bandmen and Labourers of the Ground to wear none but grey, blue, white, and felt black " Cloth, of *Scotch* Manufacture.—Neither wet nor dry Confections were to be uſed at Wed- " dings, Chriſtenings, nor Feaſts, except they be made of *Scotch* Fruits.—Alſo no Cloaths ſhall " be gilded with Gold." This is, probably, the laſt ſumptuary Law that ever will be made in *Great Britain*: Such Reſtraints not ſo well ſuiting a free and more eſpecially a commercial Country, wherein certain private Follies and Extravagancies prove often national Advantages!

A remarkable *Scotiſh* ſumptuary Law.

In this ſame Year 1621, Sir *William Alexander*, (afterward created Earl of *Sterling)* then Secretary of State for *Scotland*, obtained a Grant from King *James*, as King of *Scotland*, of the Country which he [King *James*] named *Novo Scotia*; and, in the Year following, he and his Copartners therein ſent a Number of People from *Scotland*, with an Intent to ſettle there: And that Country was to be held of the Crown of *Scotland*. It ſeems Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*, who then had the Direction of the *New-England* Colonies, had adviſed Sir *William Alexander* to this Project. Its Bounds was to be from North Latitude 42 to 46: But this *Scots* Embarkation went no farther that Year than *Newfoundland*, where they wintered: And next Year [1623] they did no more than ſurvey the Coaſts of *Novo Scotia*, and returned home, without having planted there at all.

Novo Scotia granted by King *James* to Sir *William Alexander*, who ſends ſome People to it from *Scotland*; but they did not plant in it.

Hamburg's monopolizing Claims to an excluſive Juriſdiction on the River *Elbe*, induced King *Chriſtian* IV. of *Denmark*, in this Year 1621, to place ſome Ships of War in that River: Yet the Emperor having granted a Charter to that City, confirming their ſaid Claim, the Court of *Denmark* erected a Toll-Houſe at *Gluckſtadt*; where, by way of Repriſal, they made all *Hamburg* Ships pay the Toll. This brought on open Hoſtilities between them, whereby that City was a great Sufferer; and was, in the End, obliged to ſubmit to the ſaid King *Chriſtian* IV. an active and wiſe Prince, and to pay him for obtaining of Peace 1,120,000 Livres, beſides dropping their ſaid monopolizing Juriſdiction.

Hamburg's Diſputes with *Denmark* about a monopolizing Juriſdiction on the River *Elbe*.

In the xviith Tome, Fol. 305, of the *Fœdera*, we have a Treaty of *hereditary* League and Union (as it is termed) concluded between King *James* I. of *Great Britain*, and his Brother-in-law King *Chriſtian* IV. of *Denmark*. The Subſtance of the commercial and nautical Part is as follows:

Subſtance of a commercial Treaty between *England* and *Denmark*.

Article IVth. " In caſe either Prince be invaded, the other ſhall ſupply him with 8 Ships of " War; 4 of which to be each 150 or 200 Tons Burden, and ſhall have 150 or 200 Men, with " 20 Cannon in each Ship. The other 4 to be of 100 to 120 Tons [*Laſtarum nauticarum*], with each 100 to 120 Men, and 16 Pieces of Cannon.

XIII. " The Subjects of both contracting Parties may freely reſort with their Merchandize to " each others Dominions, paying the uſual Duties.

XIV. " Yet *Britiſh* Subjects ſhall not reſort to ſuch Parts of the *Daniſh* Dominions as are " prohibited to be frequented by former Treaties," [by which *Iceland*, *Weſtmony*, and *Wardhuys*, for Fiſhing, are here meant,] " without the ſpecial Licence of his *Daniſh* Majeſty.

XV. " For Ships wrecked in either Country, Liberty is granted to recover what they can " thereof; and they may demand the Aſſiſtance of the other Party, paying for it."

A. D. 1621

King *James* borrows more Money of the King of *Denmark*.

And (*ibidem*, Fol. 315.) Sir *Robert Anſtruther*, King *James*'s Ambaſſador to the ſaid King of *Denmark*, obtained a *farther Loan* of the latter, for the King his Maſter, of 100,000 Imperial Dollars, for two Years, at 6 *per Cent.* Intereſt.

King *James*'s Order againſt eating Fleſh in *Lent*.

In the ſaid xviith Tome, Fol. 349, King *James* iſſues a new Proclamation againſt the eating of Fleſh in *Lent*, or on other Fiſh-Days. The Reaſons now aſſigned for this Injunction follow, *viz.* "For the Maintenance of our Navy and Shipping, a principal Strength of this Iſland, "and for the Sparing and Increaſe of Fleſh-Victuals.—The Magiſtrates of *London* to examine, "upon Oath, the Servants of all Innholders, Victuallers, Cooks, Alehouſe-Keepers, Taverners, "*&c.* who ſell Victuals, concerning what Fleſh has been ſold by them in *Lent*, &c. and ſhall "oblige the Maſters of thoſe Houſes to give Security not to ſell Fleſh-Meat in *Lent*, &c."—And he ſtrictly *commands*, "that none, of what Quality ſoever, ſhall eat Fleſh in *Lent*, or on "Fiſh-Days, without a Licence from the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, or other Perſons impowered to "licenſe: And the like Rules ſhall be obſerved by Magiſtrates in other Cities, and in the "Country."

Remarks thereon.

Whether there was in thoſe Times a *real* Scarcity of Fleſh-Meat, or that it was only the Humour of this King and his Council, is not, perhaps, ſo eaſy to be abſolutely determined; though from other Parts of his Conduct the latter ſhould ſeem moſt probable, together with his laudable Zeal for promoting the Fiſhery.

1622

King *James*'s Commiſſion touching foreign Tradeſmen and Merchants in *England*.

In the ſaid xviith Tome, Fol. 372, we have, in the following Year, King *James*'s Commiſſion, "For annually collecting the Names, Qualities, and Profeſſions of all Strangers-born (Denizens, "or not Denizens) now reſiding in *England*. And as there be ſundry Laws in Force for preventing Aliens and Strangers-born from the Uſe of Handicrafts, and the making of Manufactures, in *England*, and from the Liberty of ſelling by Retail, and of buying and ſelling of "native Commodities, the ſaid Laws are to be put in Execution.—And our Will is, that ſuch "*Strangers* as uſe the Feat or Trade of Merchandize, and do not ſell by Retail, nor employ "themſelves in buying and ſelling the native Commodities of this Kingdom, may, notwithſtanding this our Commiſſion, continue to enjoy ſuch Liberties and Freedoms as formerly "they have enjoyed *by the Permiſſion of us and our Predeceſſors*. Only *we will*, that every ſuch "Merchant ſhall pay to *our* Uſe ſuch annual Acknowlegment, by way of Quarterage, as by "a Schedule, under our Hand, we ſhall direct, or as our Commiſſioners ſhall ſet down, under "their Hands; *that ſo it may appear that they enjoy this Freedom, not by Right, but of our mere* "*Grace and Favour.*—Alſo that no Stranger-born, or born in *England* of Parents-Strangers, "who have not ſerved an Apprenticeſhip of at leaſt ſeven Years, ſhall hereafter ſell any Wares "by Retail, but only in Groſs: Nor ſhall ſell even in Groſs at Fairs or Markets, or out of the "City or Town where they dwell.—And that ſuch Strangers, at preſent ſettled with their Families in *England*, and who uſe any manual Trade, or the making of our *new Draperies*," [this was in Favour of the *Walloons*, who had introduced the ſaid *new* Draperies, in the preceding Reign] "and who deſire to continue here, may quietly ſo do, provided they put themſelves "*under our Royal Protection*: And that whereas, by the Laws of this Realm, they ought not to "work at all, or uſe ſuch Trades, but as Servants to the *Engliſh*, they ſhall now enroll themſelves as Servants to *Ourſelves*, our Heirs, and Succeſſors; whereby they may *by Law* be freed "and diſcharged from the Danger and Penalty of our Laws.——Yet, for the Encouragement "of all Strangers to bring new and profitable Trades and Manufactures into uſe here, every "ſuch Stranger inſtructing any of our natural-born Subjects therein, may uſe ſuch Trade for "the Space of ten Years: But they ſhall not at any one Time keep above two foreign Journeymen, nor retain any Apprentice but by Indenture for ſeven Years.—Yet our Will is, that "ſuch of the *French* Nation, who, by reaſon of the late Troubles in that Kingdom, have taken "Refuge here, ſhall be ſhewn ſuch Favour, beyond the Proportion of other Strangers, as our "Commiſſioners ſhall think fit; *if within a convenient Time after thoſe Troubles ſhall be overblown* "*they ſhall return into their own Country again!*"

Remarks thereon.

☞ Any one may obſerve, That the main End of the Bulk of this Commiſſion (which we have ſhortened as much as poſſible) was to draw Money from the Foreigners reſiding in *England*; and that other Parts of it are both arbitrary and impolitic in a trading and manufacturing Nation.

King *James*'s Proclamation againſt exporting of Gold, Silver, Jewels, *&c.* or waſting them at home.

In the ſaid xviith Tome, Fol. 376, of the *Fœdera*, we have King *James*'s Proclamation againſt the Exportation of any Gold or Silver, either in Coin or Plate, Jewels, Goldſmiths Work, Bullion, or other Maſs. And "for avoiding of all unneceſſary Conſumption of Silver and Gold "within this Realm, much practiſed of late by ſome Goldſmiths and Refiners, and by the "Manufacturers of Gold and Silver Thread—no Finer of Gold and Silver, nor Parter thereof "by Fire or Water, ſhall allay any fine Silver or Gold, nor ſell the ſame to any but to the "Mint and to Goldſmiths. And all Gold and Silver Thread is hereby prohibited to be made in "this Realm, of what Kind ſoever: Nor ſhall any Perſon either buy or ſell any ſuch Gold and "Silver Thread made in this Realm."

Remarks.

☞ How badly was this learned King adviſed, in diſtreſſing our own Manufacturers of Gold and Silver Thread, and encouraging foreign ones? Had he abſolutely prohibited the Importation and Uſe of that Manufacture in *England*, there would have been ſome more Conſiſtency in his Conduct. Probably his Aim was to increaſe his Revenue, by the Cuſtom on imported Gold and Silver Thread, though to the Ruin of ſo many of his own People: Beſides, that *Goldſmiths* Work and Jewels are as much Merchandize as any other Commodity whatever, and therefore ought not to have been reſtrained; and ſo indeed are Gold and Silver in Coin or Bullion, in the Judgment of moſt Men in our Days, tho' our Laws prohibit the Exportation of our own Coin.

King *James*'s Commiſſion for a ſpecial Voyage to *Eaſt-India*.

In Fol. 407, *ibidem*, we ſee King *James*'s Commiſſion to Sir *William Heydon* and *Charles Glemham*, Eſq; to the following Effect, *viz.* "That he has been moved by ſundry Letters and Meſſages from the *Great Mogul*, to gratify him with ſome choice Arts and Rarities which our "Dominions afford.—Wherefore, he commiſſions them to ſail thither with two Ships, to "advance the Trade of his Subjects, as their own Occaſions ſhall permit, or as they ſhall be "deſired by *the Company of Merchants of* London *trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, their Factors or "Miniſters.—To govern the ſaid Ships, and the Men therein; and to carry out, and bring back, "ſuch Merchandize as ſhall be judged proper, and be licenſed. Alſo to trade with the ſaid

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“ *Great Mogul*, or any other Prince or Potentate, between *the Cape of Good Hope* and the Streights of *Le Maire*, &c.” The ſaid two Gentlemen are therein ſtiled Servants of his Son the Prince of *Wales*, and ſpecially recommended by him as properly qualified for this Purpoſe.

In Fol. 40, of the xviith Tome of the *Fœdera*, we have King *James*'s ſpecial Commiſſion to many Lords and Gentlemen, concerning the Decay of Trade in *England*, viz. “ The general Complaints of our Subjects at home,—as alſo by Information from our Miniſters employed in Parts beyond Sea, That the *Cloth* of this Kingdom hath of late Years wanted that Eſtimation and Vent in foreign Parts which formerly it had; and that the *Wools* of the Kingdom are fallen much from their wonted Values; and Trade in general ſo far out of Frame, that the Merchants and Clothiers are greatly diſcouraged; ſo that great Numbers of People employed by and depending on them want Work; the Landlords fail in their Rents, and Farmers have not ſo good Means to raiſe their Rents as heretofore they had; *Ourſelves* alſo find the Defects thereof, by the Decay of our Cuſtoms and other Duties; and, in general, the whole Commonwealth ſuffereth: So, as it is high Time to look into the Cauſe of this great Decay of Trade, and of the Commodities of this our Kingdom, and how to have fit Remedies, &c.” Wherefore the King directs them to enquire into the following Points, *viz.*

King *James*'s Commiſſion of Enquiry, concerning the Decay of the Commerce of *England*. Our Woollen Cloth not in ſuch Demand as formerly.

“ I. Why *Wool* is fallen in Price?

“ II. How to prevent the Exportation of Wool and Woollen-Yarn, *Fullers Earth*, and Wood-Aſhes? How *Iriſh Wool*, not uſed at home, may be brought into *England*; and the like of *Scottiſh Wool?*

Wool and Yarn exported.

“ III. How to reduce the many Laws in being concerning the regulating the making of *Cloth* (ſome of which contradict each other) into one good general Law?

“ IV. To regulate the Prices of Dying Stuffs.

Dying Stuff.

“ V. Whether, by any of the Orders, Reſtrictions, &c. of the Company of *Merchant-Adventurers* of *England*, the Prices of Woollen Cloth are too highly raiſed beyond Sea?

Merchant Adventurers Company.

“ VI. How far Companies or Societies of Merchants may, or may not be, a Cramp on Trade, *as many do alledge?* And how far *Joint-Stock* Companies are beneficial, or otherwiſe?

Joint Stock Companies.

“ VII. How to remedy the preſent unuſual Scarcity of *Money?*

Scarcity of Money.

“ VIII. To enquire, Whether the *Balance of Trade* in general be not againſt our Nation, by the Imports of Merchandize exceeding our Exports; and how to remedy ſuch an Evil? Alſo to think upon the Gain or Loſs that comes to our Kingdom by the *Courſe of Exchange* now uſed by our Merchants.

General Balance of Trade.

“ IX. How we may improve our native Commodities to the beſt Advantage?

“ X. To avoid vain and unprofitable Returns [i. e. *Imports*] of the Commodities of foreign Countries in Superfluities.

Too much Imports.

“ XI. For the better Increaſe of the Wealth of the Kingdom, and of the Importation of Coin and Bullion from foreign Parts, we would have you to conſider, What native Commodities of this Kingdom are of that neceſſary Uſefulneſs to our neighbour Nations, that they may fitly return home a Proportion of Coin and Bullion, for a Supply of Treaſure?

Coin and Bullion to be imported.

“ XII. And, above other Things, ſeriouſly and carefully conſider, by what good Means our Navy, and the Shipping of this Kingdom, may be beſt maintained and enlarged, and Mariners bred up and increaſed.

Shipping to be increaſed.

“ And, to this End, we require you to take into your mature Conſideration and Judgments theſe Things following, which *Ourſelves* conceive to be very good Means to attain the End we eſpecially aim at, as aforeſaid, *viz.*

A “ Firſt, and principally, That the *Herring Fiſhery* upon the Seas and Coaſts appertaining to our own Realms, may be undertaken by *our* People, for the common Good: For the Encouragement whereof *we* ſhall be always ready to yield our beſt Aſſiſtance.

Herring Fiſhery to be promoted.

B “ And to the End that the Shipping of other Nations may not be employed for importing foreign Commodities, whilſt our own Shipping want Employment, conſider how our Laws now ſtand in Force for prohibiting Merchandize to be imported in foreign Bottoms.

Foreign Ships to be diſcouraged importing on us.

C “ And farther *adviſe*, if it be not behoveful to put in Execution the Laws ſtill in Force, which enjoin *Merchant-Strangers* (as well Denizens as not Denizens) to employ the Proceed of the Merchandize they import on the *native* Commodities of this Realm,—to be exported by them?

Merchants-Strangers to lay out the Money they receive in *England* on our home Manufactures, to be exported.

D “ And, becauſe our Merchants trading into the *Eaſtland* Countries” [*i.e.* all the South Shores of the *Baltic* Sea] “ were wont to make good Returns by *Corn*, which they have neglected of late, to their own Hurt and the Hurt of the Kingdom, conſider how to give them Encouragement, ſo as our own Dominions may be ſupplied in Time of Want, and yet, in Time of Plenty, the Huſbandry of this Realm may not be diſcouraged?

Corn to be imported in ſcarce Seaſons.

E “ Conſider alſo, that whereas our *Eaſtland* Merchants did formerly lade their Ships with undreſſed *Hemp* and *Flax*, in great Quantities; which ſet great Numbers of our People on work, in dreſſing the ſame and converting them into *Linen* Cloth; which Kind of Trade we underſtand is of late almoſt given over, by bringing in of Hemp and Flax ready dreſſed, and that, for the moſt Part, by Strangers; how may this be redreſſed?

Hemp and *Flax* to be imported rough, and dreſſed at home.

F “ And, becauſe the *Eaſt-India* Company have been much taxed by many for exporting the Coin and Treaſure of this Realm, to furniſh their Trade withal, or that which would otherwiſe have come in hither, for the Uſe of our Subjects; and that they do not return ſuch Merchandize from *India* as doth recompence that Loſs unto our Kingdom;—*We* authorize you to enquire and ſearch, whether that Company do truly and juſtly perform their Contract with *us*, concerning the carrying out of *Money?* And by what Means that Trade, *which is ſpecious in Shew*, may *really* be made profitable to the Public?

Eaſt-India Company.

G “ And, as much Treaſure is yearly ſpent in *Linen Cloth* imported, at dear Rates; and for that if the *Fiſhery*, ſo much deſired by *us*, be thoroughly undertaken, and our Shipping increaſed, it will require a much greater Production of *Hemp*, for Cordage, &c. in the *Fiſhery*; which would ſet an infinite Number of our People on work; conſider how the ſowing of *Hemp* and *Flax* may be encouraged?

Cordage for the Fiſhery to be manufactured at home.

“ Alſo,

Our Woollen Manufactures to be more worn by our People.

H " Alſo, how the Cloth and Stuffs, made of our own Wools, may be more frequently worn " by our own Subjects?

" All which you ſhall report and certify to the Body of our Privy-Council, as faſt as the ſe- " veral Points ſhall be duly conſidered by you."

Neceſſary Remarks on this Commiſſion of Enquiry.

With reſpect to the Merits of this Commiſſion of Enquiry, it may be proper to remark, That although in every Age there have been, and probably ever will be, *cauſeleſs* and *groundleſs* Complaints of the *Decay of Commerce*, yet there ſeems, at this Time, to have been ſome *real* Grounds for Complaint: For, 1ſt, the *Hollanders* had greatly improved their Woollen Manufactures, which now conſiderably interfered with *ours* in foreign Parts. 2dly, The hot Diſputes between the *Merchant-Adventurers Company* and our ſeparate Traders and Exporters of *Woollen* Cloth ran high at this Time, and did real Hurt alſo to the Vent of that Manufacture. 3dly, As we ſhall preſently ſee, that the general Balance of foreign Trade went this Year againſt us, it is no Wonder that there were Complaints of the Scarcity of Money. 4thly, The *Dutch* had alſo, at this Time, (as we have ſeen) vaſtly increaſed their Herring and Cod Fiſhery, whilſt our own People neglected it too much: No marvel, therefore, that our Navy or Shipping was, at this Time, ſo much ſhort of theirs. But, with reſpect to the exporting from *Ireland* of *Wool* and Yarn, in Article II. we have not been able to prevent it effectually, even to this Day, notwithſtanding the ſeveral much ſeverer *Laws* made againſt that pernicious Practice ſince thoſe Times. As for the Query in Article I. Why the Price of *Wool* is fallen? That is anſwered already by the King's Complaint in his Preamble, *That our Cloth is not ſo much demanded beyond Sea as formerly:* And ſurely the importing and uſing of *Iriſh* and *Scottiſh* Wool was *not* likely to make it riſe in Price! What relates to *Dying Stuffs* (in Article IV.) ſeems a groundleſs or at leaſt a trifling Complaint: (And to the IIId we need ſay nothing.) As for the VIth, we have in our Introduction, and in the Series of our Work, ſufficiently enlarged on Companies, with and without Joint-Stocks, and more eſpecially on our *Eaſt-India* Company, whoſe Advocates in thoſe Times (as we have ſeen) ſeem to us ſufficiently to have anſwered the main Objections of their Enemies; which *is all* that needs to be ſaid by way of Anſwer to the Article which we have marked F. The IXth, Xth, XIth, and XIIth Articles require no particular Remark, any more than the King's own Queries, which we have marked A, B, D, G, and H. His deſiring to revive (in his *Query* marked C) the obſolete and impracticable Law concerning *Merchant-Strangers* laying out all their Money on our own Merchandize, to be by them exported, is injudicious: But our importing all our *Hemp* and *Flax*, *rough*, (as in Query marked E) is very right, and is, ſince his Time, almoſt always practiſed. In all our Reſearches, we could never come at the Report of the ſaid Commiſſioners, which the King directs to be made to the Body of his Privy-Council: But theſe brief Remarks we conceive to be ſufficient.

Balance-general of *England's* foreign Trade, for the Year 1622.

We come now to the Balance-general of *England's* Commerce for this ſame Year 1622, ending at *Chriſtmas*, as exhibited by Mr. *Miſſelden*, in his Quarto Treatiſe, intitled, *The Circle of Commerce*, p. 121, printed *Anno* 1623, *viz.*

" The total Amount of *Exportations* (including therein the Cuſtom, at 5 *per Cent.* on ſuch " Goods as pay Poundage, the Impoſt on Bays, Tin, Lead, and Pewter, and the Merchant's " Profit of 15 *per Cent.* together with Freight and petty Charges) was --- £. 2,320,436 12 10

" II. The total *Imports*, (in which is included 91,059 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* Cuſtoms, " and 100,000 *l.* for fine *run* Goods, &c. ——— ——— ——— £. 2,619,315 — —

☞ Balance loſt to *England* this Year by her foreign Commerce ——— £. 298,878 7 2

☞ This accurate Author gives us alſo the total Amount of the Cuſtoms of *England*, both outward and inward, for the ſaid Year 1622, *viz.* 168,222 *l.* 15 *s.* 11 *d.* And their then Method of computing the total Value of Exports and Imports was, in both Caſes, to multiply the Total of the Cuſtoms paid, by 20: Which, however, is ſince thought to be liable to great Exceptions; and ſo, probably, will every other Method prove, that can be practiſed for the End of exactly ſtating a *general national Balance of Trade.*

Under the Year 1613, we gave, from the ſame Author, the Amount of the Cuſtoms of *England* to have been 148,075 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* So that it is difficult to account for King *James's* Complaint, in the Preamble to the preceding *Commiſſion of Enquiry*, of the Decay of his Cuſtoms at this Time, without an Imputation too obvious through the whole Courſe of his Reign.

A *Dutch Whale-fiſhing* Company erected, and Part of its Hiſtory.

Penſionary *De Witt*, in his *Intereſt of Holland*, acquaints us, That, in this Year, the *Dutch*, for preventing of Diſturbance in their *Whale Fiſhery*, erected an excluſive Company for it; who, by their own Power and Strength, might protect their ſaid Fiſhery: Which Fiſhery, however, was laid open, *Anno* 1643, to all the Inhabitants of the Seven Provinces; at a Time when neither the *Engliſh* (who were engaged in a *Civil War*), nor the *Danes* (by reaſon of the increaſing Power of the *Swedes*), were able to hurt them. But, upon the breaking out of the ſecond War with *England*, the *Hollanders* could neither ſpare their Ships of War nor Mariners to protect the great Number of their *Greenland* Ships: Wherefore the States prohibited their Subjects from fiſhing there at all!

King *James* preſſes the Cultivation of the Silk-worm in *Virginia*, and alſo Vineyards.

King *James* I. ſeems ſtill to have had the Propagation of the Silk-worm much at Heart. He, in this ſame Year, earneſtly exhorted the *Virginia* Company to ſet about the cultivating, for that End, of Mulberry Trees, (as well as for the planting of Vineyards) ſending thither printed Inſtructions for thoſe Ends. The Earl of *Southampton* alſo, as Preſident of that Company, ſent a preſſing Letter to the Governor and Council, for their diſtributing Copies of thoſe Inſtructions all over the Colony.

Nova-Scotia attempted to be planted by the *Scots*.

In the ſame Year, Sir *William Alexander*, who had got ſundry Noblemen and Gentlemen of *Scotland* to be Sharers with him, ſent a Colony of *Scots* to *Nova Scotia*, who named the Peninſula, on the Eaſt Side of the Bay of *Fundi*, *Nova Caledonia*, and the other Part on the North End, *Nova Alexandria*. [*Heylin's Coſmography*, p. 1024.] And, for the better enabling him to ſettle that Plantation, King *James* granted him a *Scotch* Patent, for advancing a Number of Perſons to the hereditary Dignity of *Baronets* of *Nova Scotia*, (but this was not perfected till 1625.) They were at firſt diſtinguiſhed from the *Engliſh* Baronets by a Ribbon of *Orange Tawney:*

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Tawney: Yet, after conſiderable Labour and Expence, that Colony came to nothing! [Vide *Annum* 1625.]

Ormus taken from the *Portugueſe* by *Perſia*, aſſiſted by the *Engliſh*.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company now aſſiſted *Schah-Abbas*, King of *Perſia*, in the taking of the once famous Town and Iſle of *Ormus* from the *Portugueſe*. For which great Service our ſaid Company had half the Booty granted them, and had certain Immunities alſo granted to them, as particularly, to keep the Caſtle of *Ormus* (ſoon after broken through), and to enjoy half the Cuſtoms of *Gombroon*, whither the Commerce of *Ormus* was removed (though till then only an inconſiderable Village); which Benefits, ſome ſay, that Company enjoyed for fifty Years following, being valued at 40,000 *l.* yearly: But which the Company afterward relinquiſhed, upon the Commencement of War between *Perſia* and the *Mogul*, for a certain Allowance of 3,000 *l.* yearly; long ſince, probably, in diſuſe. The *Portugueſe* removed thereupon to *Moſchat*, in the *Perſian* Gulph, on the Eaſt Coaſt of *Arabia*; which they fortified, and ſoon brought to be a Place of great Traffick, till they were driven thence by the Princes of that Country. So that *Moſchat* is now a decayed Place.

King *James*'s freſh arbitrary Orders for Noblemen, *&c.* to withdraw to their Country Seats.

In the xviith Tome, Fol. 417, of the *Fœdera*, King *James* again commands all Lords Spiritual and Temporal, (Privy-Counſellors, and the Servants of the King's and Prince's Houſholds excepted) and *all* Gentlemen who have Seats in the Country, *forthwith* to leave *London*, and to attend their Service in the ſeveral Counties, to celebrate the Feaſt of *Chriſtmas*, and keep Hoſpitality there; "which (adds this arbitrary King) is now the more needful, as this is a Time of "Scarcity and Dearth."——And, in a ſecond Proclamation, he enjoins them not only to remain at their Seats in the ſaid *Chriſtmas* Time, *but always, till his further Pleaſure be known!* Alſo, that Widows of Diſtinction be included in this Order: And that ſuch Lords and Gentlemen as may have *Law Buſineſs* in *London* do leave their Families in the Country!

The *Dutch* Factory at *Amboyna* exerciſe cruel Barbarity on the *Engliſh*, whom they partly murder and expell the reſt.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company had at this Time Poſſeſſion of none of the *Spice* Iſlands, excepting *Amboyna*, where they had been ſettled for about two Years paſt. It having been agreed between the two Companies, That the *Dutch* one ſhould enjoy *two thirds*, and the *Engliſh* Company one third Part of its *Cloves*, it being almoſt the only Iſle producing that Sort of Spice. But, at the Cloſe of this Year 1622, our People were driven from this Iſle, in a moſt tragical Manner. Whether Captain *Towerſon*, and the reſt of our Factory there, had really formed a Conſpiracy (as the *Dutch* allege) to ſeize the Caſtle, and to expell the *Dutch* from that Iſland, does not at all appear certain from the Evidences produced. And even granting that it had been plainly made out, yet their barbarous racking and tormenting of our People, for extorting a Confeſſion of it, was moſt inhuman, and rather argued a ſettled Deſign to get rid of the *Engliſh* from thence at any Rate! It is, however, a moſt diſagreeable Subject to dwell on; let it therefore ſuffice briefly to obſerve, that 10 of our People loſt their Lives thereby, and the reſt were ſent away to the next *Engliſh* Settlement. So the *Dutch* had now the ſole Poſſeſſion of all the Spice Iſlands. Our Company made heavy and juſt Complaints of that Barbarity, yet no Violence was offered to the *Dutch* Company on that Account, nor any Reparation made to our Company till the Year 1654.

When, formerly, Party and National Heats have run high in *England*, this cruel Proceeding at *Amboyna* has frequently been made uſe of to blacken the *whole Dutch* Nation: A Method which all Nations and Parties have *often* too much practiſed mutually againſt each other. The *Dutch* Company publiſhed a large Remonſtrance, in their Vindication, *Anno* 1632; which was fully and ſharply replied to, in that ſame Year, by the *Engliſh* Company.

A Contract for Victualling the Royal Navy of *England*.

In this ſame Tome xvii. Fol. 441, *et ſeq.* of the *Fœdera*, we meet with a Contract between King *James* and two Undertakers, for Victualling the Navy-Royal; wherein we ſee the Kind of Proviſions, and alſo the Quantities and Times allowed to the Sailors, *viz.*

"Every Man's daily Allowance was 1 Pound of Biſcuit, 1 Gallon of Beer, 2 Pounds of "Beef, with Salt, four Days in the Week; or elſe, inſtead of Beef, for 2 of thoſe 4 Days, 1 "Pound of Bacon or Pork, and 1 Pint of Peaſe, *as heretofore hath been uſed and accuſtomed* (ſays "this Record): And for the other 3 Days of the Week, 1 Quarter of a *Stock-fiſh*, half a Quar-"ter of a Pound of Butter, and a Quarter of a Pound of Cheeſe. Saving for the *Friday*, to "have the Quantity of Fiſh, Butter, and Cheeſe, but for one Meal: Or elſe, inſtead of *Stock-*"*fiſh*, ſuch Quantity of other Fiſh or Herrings as the Time of the Year ſhall afford.

"The Purſers to be paid, by the ſaid Undertakers, for Neceſſaries; as Wood, Candles, "Diſhes, Cans, Lanthorns, *&c. viz.* in Service, at Sea, 6 Pence for every Man *per* Month, "and, in Harbour, 12 Pence; and 2 Shillings to every Ship for Lading-charges by the "Month.

"The Undertakers to have the Uſe of all his Majeſty's Brew-houſes, Bake-houſes, Mills, "and other Store-houſes, as well at *Tower-hill* as at *Dover*, *Portſmouth*, and *Rocheſter*," [Theſe then muſt, probably, have been all the Navy-Royal Ports of *England* for Victualling, *&c.*] "paying the ſame Rent as former Contractors paid.

"The Allowance to the ſaid Contractors was, for every Man's Victuals, in Harbour, 7½ *d.*; "and, at Sea, 8 *d. per* Day.

"The ſaid Contractors, Sir *Allen Apſley* and Sir *Sampſon Darrell*, were hereby to enjoy during "Life the Title and Office of *General Purveyors* of the Victuals of his Majeſty's Navy."

Quantity of Woollen Goods made annually in *England*, according to *Malynes*'s *Lex-Mercatoria*; on which, however, there is no Dependence.

In this Year *Gerard Malynes* firſt publiſhed his Book (once in ſome Eſteem) intitled, *Lex-Mercatoria*, in Folio. Therein he makes the Quantity of Woollen Goods of all Sorts, broad and narrow, long and ſhort, made yearly in all *England*, to amount to 250,000 Pieces or Cloths; beſide the *new Draperies*, called Perpetuanas, *&c.* Yet he is ſo incorrect and ſo wide from Probability in other Matters, that there is no depending on him. For Inſtance, he makes the Number of People in *England* to be 16,800,000, and in *Scotland* 9,000,000; in *Ireland* 5,500 Pariſhes; and in *France* 22,000,000 of People.

Commercial Diſputes about Monies and Exchanges, between *Miſſelden* and *Malynes*, and of the

At this Time a Controverſy aroſe, in Print, between the ſaid *Malynes* (who was a *Netherlander*, and had been much employed by King *James* in mercantile and Money Matters) and *Edward Miſſelden*, Eſq; an eminent Merchant of *London*; concerning the Balance of Commerce running againſt *us*, as before ſtated, and for redreſſing the Scarcity of Money, then much complained of.

general Balance of the Nation's Commerce.

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Malynes propoſed, as a Means for keeping our Money at home, to alter the *Courſe of Exchange* by *Authority:* A wild and injudicious Fancy! As if *Foreigners*, beyond Sea, would be directed, againſt their own palpable Intereſt, to regard any Laws made in *England* of that Kind. This was in his Work, intitled, *The Canker of England's Commonwealth*, dedicated, *Anno* 1621, to Sir *Robert Cecil*, Secretary of State; and in his Treatiſe which he call'd his *Little Fiſh* and his *Great Whale.* Mr. *Miſſelden*, in a 12mo Piece, printed *Anno* 1622, intitled, *Free-Trade, or the Means to make Trade flouriſh*, diſplayed the Folly of Compulſion in ſuch Matters; and more fully in a Quarto Treatiſe, *Anno* 1623, which he called, *The Circle of Commerce*; "wherein (and in another, intitled, *Free-Trade)* he explained the Buſineſs of *Mercantile Exchange* as it is underſtood at this Day, and the Weakneſs of attempting to regulate by public Authority what is principally governed by our Imports and Exports;—by the greater or leſs Demand for Money at Home and beyond Sea;—by Wars—Famines—Peſtilences, and by other accidental Cauſes: All which render it impoſſible to regulate Exchanges by authoritative Means in Dealings with other Nations. For, although it may be true (as *Malynes* alleged) *that the undervaluing of our own Monies, in Compariſon with the Monies of foreign Nations*, may contribute ſomewhat to the *Overbalance*, or to the Exchange going againſt us, yet the principal Cauſe will ever be found to be, the greater Value of our Importation of foreign Goods than of our own Merchandize exported."—This *Malynes* would not admit, but obſtinately inſiſted, *That Exchange abſolutely over-rules all Money and Merchandize; and that a Royal Proclamation, for raiſing the Value of our Money equal to, or rather higher than foreign Monies, would effectually turn the Exchange and alſo the Balance of Trade in our Favour! Malynes* alſo furiouſly attacked Mr. *Miſſelden*'s laſt-named Treatiſe, in one he named *The Center of the Circle of Commerce.* Much Acrimony appeared in this Diſpute, and alſo an Affectation [agreeable to the King's own Genius] of Quotations from ancient *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, on a Point utterly unknown to both *Greeks* and *Romans:* They even now and then dragged into their Service an *Hebrew* Sentence, for the greater Edification of their *Engliſh* Readers. *Miſſelden*, upon the whole, had plainly the Advantage of his ſaid conceited Antagoniſt; and judiciouſly treats of the true Cauſes of the *general Balance of Trade*, then ſuppoſed to be running againſt *us*, *viz.* "The Conſumption of unneceſſary foreign Wares, for *mere* Luxury;—the Loſs of our *Eaſt-India* Stock, by the Violences of the *Dutch* Company;— Piracies of the *Barbary* Rovers;—the Wars of *Europe*; —the Neglect of the Fiſhery;—the new Improvements of other Nations in Manufactures, —the Decay of our own Draperies, *&c.*" His *Free-Trade* was reprinted *Anno* 1651, and is well worth the Peruſal even at this Day. The judicious Mr. *Munn*, in his Treatiſe, intitled, *England's Treaſure by foreign Trade*, firſt printed *Anno* 1664, (p. 103.) has the following juſt Remark, *viz.* "In vain therefore has *Gerard Malynes* laboured ſo long, and in ſo many printed Books, to make the World believe, *That the undervaluing of our Money in Exchange does exhauſt our Treaſure, which is a mere Fallacy of the Cauſe, attributing that to a ſecondary Means whoſe Effects are wrought by another principal Efficient, and would alſo come to paſs although the ſaid ſecondary Means were not at all!* As vainly alſo hath he propounded a Remedy, by keeping *the Price of Exchange by Bills at the* Par pro Pari, *by public Authority, which were a new-found Office, without Example in any Part of the World, being not only fruitleſs but alſo hurtful.*" Thoſe old Treatiſes are long ſince out of Print, and are become ſomewhat ſcarce, which has made the particular mention of them to be the more neceſſary.

The great Declenſion of the Commerce of the *Hanſe-Towns.*

We ſhall cloſe this Year with juſt obſerving, That, by the Induſtry of the *Engliſh Ruſſia, Eaſt-India*, and *Merchants-Adventurers* Companies, and their building of ſo many ſtout Ships, the Commerce of the *Hanſe-Towns* was *now* become greatly decayed, more eſpecially thoſe Ports on the South Shores of the *Baltic* Sea: Their ancient Splendor and Influence was much abated. The *French* Kings, *Louis* XI. *Charles* VIII. *Louis* XII. and *Francis* I. had beſtowed great Privileges on them. The Emperor *Charles* V. had great Loans of Money from them: And we have elſewhere noted, That King *Henry* IIId of *England* had incorporated them at *London* as a trading *Guild*, in Acknowlegement of their Aſſiſtance in his Naval Wars, and alſo for Money they had lent him. But what availed all theſe Conſiderations, under their now general Declenſion?

Another of King *James*'s Proclamations againſt eating Fleſh in *Lent.*

1623

The firſt Record in the *Fœdera*, of the Year 1623, (Tome xvii. Fol. 447.) is a new Proclamation of King *James*'s, in the Manner and Stile of his former ones, againſt his Subjects eating of *Fleſh* in *Lent*, and on other *Fiſh-Days*; "*for the Maintenance of the Navy and Shipping, a principal Strength of this Iſland*; and for *the Sparing and Increaſe of Fleſh-Victuals.*"

King *James*'s Powers to the *Eaſt-India* Company, for their puniſhing of Offenders either in *India* or at Sea.

In Fol. 450, of the ſaid Tome, we have King *James*'s Grant to the *Eaſt-India* Company, impowering their Preſidents and Councils in *India*, or their Council of Defence there, to puniſh all capital or other Crimes committed on Land in *India*, either by Martial or by Common Law, as the ſeveral Caſes may require: So as every Criminal be tried by a Jury of twelve Men. In this Grant the King recites one, of the 13th Year of his Reign, *which impowered this Company to puniſh Offences committed* in their *Ships whilſt at Sea.* But it is not in the *Fœdera.*

And his Proclamation for Noblemen, *&c.* withdrawing to their Country Seats.

And, *ibidem*, Fol. 466, we have that King's new Proclamation for obliging Perſons of Quality and Land Eſtates to withdraw to their Country Seats, for the promoting of Hoſpitality, *&c.*

King *James* forbids his Subjects from ſupplying the *Barbary* Rovers with Ammunition or Proviſions.

In the ſaid Tome xvii. Fol. 483, of the *Fœdera*, we find, That Complaints being made by foreign Princes, as well as by the Bulk of the Merchants of *England*, "That ſundry of our Merchants, for their particular Profit, ſupplied the Rovers of *Algiers* and *Tunis* with Ammunition and Military Weapons, as Artillery, *&c.* and alſo with Proviſions; whereby they were enabled to diſturb our *own* Commerce, as well as that of other Chriſtian Nations;" King *James* I. therefore "ſtrictly prohibits his Subjects from ſupplying thoſe Rovers with any of the ſaid Particulars."

King *James*'s Commiſſion of Enquiry into Miſmanagements of the *Virginia* and *Somer Iſles* Colonies.

There being, in this ſame Year, Petitions to King *James* I. by Adventurers in the *Virginia* and *Somer-Iſles* Companies, repreſenting the Miſmanagements of the ſaid two Colonies, whereby their Proſperity was retarded; King *James* (in Fol. 490, *ibidem)* iſſued a Commiſſion to the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Jones*, and others, "for taking into their Conſideration all Letters-Patent, Commiſſions, Orders, *&c.* relating to thoſe two Colonies: Who were alſo impowered to enquire into all Sums of Money, levied either by the Contributions of Adventurers, or by volun-

" tary

“ tary Gifts, Bequeſts, Lotteries, Collections, and Adventures, or in Magazines, *&c.* for the
“ Furtherance of the ſaid Plantations; and how the ſame has been expended:—Alſo what Laws
“ and Orders the ſaid Colonies have made, contrary to the Royal Charters:—And into any
“ Frauds and other Miſmanagements which may have cauſed the Hindrance of their Proſperity.
“ —And, laſtly, to lay down Method, for the redreſſing of ſuch Grievances, and for reſtoring
“ the Proſperity of the ſaid Colonies.”

In Fol. 498, *ibidem*, King *James* I. ſtill continues the old Salary of 100*l.* *per Annum* to his Phyſician in Ordinary, in the Perſon of Dr. *Matthew Liſter*.

Phyſician Royal his Salary.

The firſt excluſive Term of the *Dutch Eaſt-India Company* expiring in *March* 1623, the States General granted a farther Term of 21 Years longer; after the Company had made a Dividend to their Proprietors of 25 *per Cent.* for the Year 1622: After which their Commerce flouriſhed and increaſed ſo much, that they enlarged the Number of their Ships every Year.

The *Dutch Eaſt India* Company's excluſive Trade renewed for 21 Years longer.

In Tome xvii. Fol. 498, of the *Fœdera*, we have a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between King *James* I. of *England*, and *Michael Pheodorowitz*, Czar of *Muſcovy*. What relates to Commerce is in Subſtance as follows; *viz.*

Commercial Treaty between *England* and *Ruſſia*.

Article VII. “ If, under Colour of Commerce, any Merchants or others ſhall carry warlike
“ Ammunition to the Enemy of either Party, it ſhall not be imputed to the Princes of either
“ Side as any Breach of Friendſhip; but the Party offending ſhall take the Peril upon his own
“ Head.

XI. “ All ſuch Privileges and Grants, for Freedom of Commerce, as by Treaties have been
“ granted to the *Engliſh* Merchants by his *renowned Majeſty of all Ruſſia*, and his noble Progeni-
“ tors, ſhall remain in full Force. And, by virtue of this Alliance, the Subjects of both Princes
“ may, by Sea and Land, freely traffick to each others Countries in all Kind of Merchandize;
“ and may buy up and freely tranſport away all Manner of Jewels, precious Stones, and whatſoever
“ elſe fitting for both the Princes Treaſuries, as freely as if they were the Natives of the ſelf-
“ ſame Country.

“ Provided, That this Freedom of Commerce be underſtood on the Part of *Great Britain*
“ for all ſuch Merchants only, and *none other*, as are allowed to trade into the Dominions of
“ *Ruſſia*, by the Licence of their Sovereign, and according to the gracious Letters and Privi-
“ leges granted, and to be granted hereafter to the *Engliſh* Merchants by his renowned Majeſty
“ of all *Ruſſia*, and *the Right Reverend great Lord and holy Patriarch of all Ruſſia*; and on the
“ Part of the Subjects of the Czar of *Ruſſia*, for all ſuch of his Merchants as ſhall be by him
“ allowed to trade into *Great Britain*, and none other.

X. “ And ſuch *Engliſh* Subjects trading to *Ruſſia*, and *Ruſſia* Subjects trading to *England*,
“ without ſuch Licences from their reſpective Sovereigns, ſhall be ſeized and delivered up to
“ the reſpective Agents of each Nation.

XI. XII. “ The Merchants in both Countries ſhall be protected from all Injuries, and have
“ equal Juſtice done them as the native Subjects have.

XIII. “ Perſons guilty of Death ſhall not ſuffer Death, nor be put to the Torture, till an
“ Anſwer from their reſpective Sovereigns ſhall be received concerning them.

XIV. “ The Merchants in either Country ſhall not be diſturbed on Account of Difference in
“ Religion.

XV. XVI. XVII. and XIX. “ Ambaſſadors, Meſſengers, and Poſts, and Merchants going
“ along with them, of both the contracting Parties, ſhall freely and ſafely paſs and repaſs in all
“ Parts of both Countries, with their Attendants, Goods, *&c.* And if either Prince ſhall have
“ Occaſion to ſend ſuch into other Countries, through the Countries of the other contracting
“ Parties, *viz.* into *Germany*, *France*, *Spain*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Netherland*, or unto and
“ from *Perſia*, *Turkey*, and other Parts of the *Eaſt*, not in open Hoſtility with either Party;
“ they ſhall freely paſs, with all their Goods and People, and have due Convoy by Land and
“ Water. And, in caſe of Death on their Journey, their Goods ſhall be ſafely kept, for thoſe who
“ ſhall have a Right to them.

XVIII. “ In caſe of Shipwreck on the Coaſts of either Prince, the Goods ſhall be ſaved for
“ the Benefit of the Owners.”

King *James* now iſſued a Proclamation, (Fol. 519, *ibidem*) wherein he obſerves, “ That, in
“ Times of Dearth, the poorer Sort of his People are pinched with the great Want and dear
“ Prices of Corn.—That the Treaſure of the Kingdom alſo, in thoſe Times, is much exhauſted,
“ in providing of Corn from foreign Parts. And, on the contrary, in Times of Plenty, the
“ Farmers, by the low Prices of Corn, are hardly able to ſupport their neceſſary Charge, and
“ pay their Rents. And, foreſeeing, as well by Reaſon as by Example of foreign Nations, that
“ ſuch Things may not only in ſome good Meaſure be remedied, but alſo the Increaſe of Tillage
“ may be procured, and the better vending of our native Commodities, Strength to our Ship-
“ ping, and the breeding of many Mariners, by the erecting of *Magazines of Corn*, which, in
“ Times of Scarcity, may ſerve to keep down the Price of foreign Corn; and in Times of
“ Plenty may keep up the Price of our home Corn, at ſuch reaſonable Rates as will well main-
“ tain the Huſbandman's Labour and hold up the Gentleman's Rents. Upon deliberate Advice
“ with our Privy-Council, we *ordain*,

King *James*'s Proclamation for erecting *Magazines of Corn*.

I. “ That *Magazines of Corn* ſhall and may be erected by ſuch Merchants and others as ſhall
“ be willing to adventure therein, in the Ports and Places after-mentioned, *viz.* *London*, *Dover*,
“ *Portſmouth*, *Southampton*, *Briſtol*, *Exeter*, *Plymouth*, *Ipſwich*, *Lynn*, *Yarmouth*, *Hull*, *York*, *New-*
“ *caſtle*, *Cheſter*, *Liverpool*, and *Haverfordweſt*; and in all the Shire-Towns of this Realm.

II. “ And to the Intent that the ſaid Magazines may be ſtored with Corn, we hereby de-
“ clare, That any of our Subjects may import Corn for the ſaid Magazines from foreign Parts,
“ in ſuch Quantities as they ſhall think fit, paying only the Cuſtoms and Subſidies of the pre-
“ ſent Book of Rates.

III. “ And any Perſon may buy and provide, within this Realm, for the ſtoring and furniſh-
“ ing of the ſaid Magazines, ſuch Quantities of *Engliſh* Corn as to them ſhall ſeem good,—at
“ ſuch Times only, as the moſt uſual Prices of *Engliſh Wheat* ſhall be under 23 Shillings the
“ Quarter, [this ſeems to have been the moderate or mean Price of *Wheat* Corn at this Time,]

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" *Engliſh Rye* under 18 Shillings the Quarter, and *Engliſh Barley* under 16 Shillings the Quarter, reſpectively, in the Counties where the ſame ſhall be bought and provided.

IV. " And for the better Encouragement of ſuch as ſhall adventure in the ſaid Magazines, " we are well pleaſed, that ſuch foreign Corn as ſhall be thither brought, may be freely re-" exported into foreign Parts beyond the Sea in Amity with us, ſo as at the Time of ſuch " Tranſportation the uſual Price of *Engliſh* Corn in the *three* next adjacent Counties to the ſaid " Magazines whence ſuch Tranſportation ſhall be, do not exceed 40*s.* the Quarter; 26 *s.* 8 *d.* " Rye, and 20 *s.* the Quarter of Barley, reſpectively. But when the Prices of *Engliſh* Corn are " higher, then all foreign Corn ſhall be kept within the ſaid Magazines, to be ſold only within " this Realm, for the Proviſion of the ſame.

V. " And when *Engliſh* Corn ſhall be under 32 *s.* the Quarter of *Wheat*, 18 *s.* Rye, and " 16*s.* Barley; then no foreign Corn ſhall be ſold within this Realm for any other Purpoſe but " only to be ſtored and laid up in the ſaid Magazines, or to be tranſported beyond Sea, paying " the due Cuſtoms and Subſidies for the *Engliſh* Corn; to the Intent the Price of *Engliſh* Corn may " be held up, for the Benefit of the Farmer, and that ſuch Corn ſo to be tranſported may re-" turn a Proportion of *Coin*, for the repleniſhing of the Treaſure of this Kingdom.

VI. " Upon Re-exportation of the ſaid foreign Corn no Duties ſhall be paid.

VII. " The Exporter of ſuch foreign Corn ſhall make Oath that it did not grow in this " Realm."

This plauſible Scheme, however, did not take place.

Remark.

☞ Magazines of Corn at *Dantzick* and *Amſterdam*, it is plain, have been found extremely uſeful and profitable to thoſe two Cities; though, perhaps, they might not anſwer ſo well in *England*. At leaſt, ſuch a Scheme as that we have juſt been reciting muſt undergo a ſtricter Examination, and receive many Improvements, before it could be reduced to Practice in our Days.

King *James* again prohibits the Uſe of Fleſh-meat in *Lent*.

In the ſaid xviith Tome, Fol. 528, of the *Fœdera*, King *James* again iſſues his Proclamation againſt his Subjects eating of *Fleſh* in *Lent* and on other *Fiſh-Days*; ſtill aſſigning the like Reaſons as in his former Prohibitions.

Prices of *Eaſt-India* Goods there, and alſo in *England*.

In this Year *Malynes*, in his *Center of the Circle of Commerce*, already mentioned, (by way of Anſwer to *Miſſelden*'s *Circle of Commerce)* gives us the Prices of *Eaſt-India* Merchandize both *there* and *here*, viz.

In *India*.	Pepper, *per* Pound Weight,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*	In *England*, 20 *d.*	or 8 to 1.
	Cloves,	9 *d.*	5 *s.*	or $6\frac{2}{3}$ to 1.
	Nutmegs,	4 *d.*	3 *s.*	or 9 to 1.
	Mace,	8 *d.*	6 *s.*	or 9 to 1.
	Indico,	1 *s.* 2 *d.*	5 *s.*	or $4\frac{2}{7}$ to 1.
	Raw Silk,	8 *s.* 0 *d.*	20 *s.*	or $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

Cauſes of the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company's Fall.

The *Dutch Weſt-India* Company now met with ſo much good Luck, in their taking of *Spaniſh* Prizes, that they raſhly made ſo large a Dividend as 25 *per Cent.* to their Proprietors. *Puffendorf* obſerves, That they ruined themſelves by making ſuch large Dividends, and by their being more eager for Conqueſts than for Commerce.

1624

A general Act of Parliament againſt all Monopolies in *England*.

The great Complaints in *England* againſt *Monopolies*, had (as we have related) obliged King *James* I. in the Year 1610, to revoke them all by his Proclamation: Notwithſtanding which, that King and his Miniſters, ever in want of Money, ſuffered themſelves to be drawn into *new* ones afterward. But, in the 21ſt Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1624, his Neceſſities obliged him to call a Parliament; wherein much louder Complaints were made againſt ſuch than ever before. This produced an Act of Parliament, in that ſame Year, (Cap. iiid.) " Whereby all Monopolies, and all Commiſſions, Grants, Licences, and Charters, formerly made or granted, or " which ſhall hereafter be granted, either to Perſons or Corporations, for the *ſole buying*, *ſelling*, " *making*, *working*, or *uſing*, of any Thing, are made void.—And alſo the Power to diſpenſe " with any others, or to give Leave to exerciſe or uſe any Thing, againſt the Tenor or Purport " of any Law or Statute; or to compound with any others for any Penalty or Forfeitures " limited by any Statute: Alſo, That all Proclamations, Inhibitions, Reſtraints, Warrants of " Aſſiſtance, or other Matters whatever, any way tending to the inſtituting, furthering, or countenancing the ſame, are hereby declared to be altogether contrary to the Laws of this Realm; " and ſo are and ſhall be void and of none Effect, and in no-wiſe to be put in Uſe or Execution.— " And that all ſuch Monopolies ſhall be henceforth *for ever* tried and determined by the Common Law of this Realm, and not otherwiſe.—And all Perſons are hereby diſabled to uſe any " *Monopoly*; and Perſons aggrieved thereby ſhall recover treble Damages and double Coſts.

Some Exceptions from this general Prohibition of Monopolies in favour of *new Inventions*.

" Excepting, however, Patents which the King may ſtill grant, for 14 Years and no more, " for new-invented Manufactures or Arts, never practiſed before, and not being miſchievous to " the State, by raiſing the Prices of Commodities at Home, or the Hurt of Trade.—Saving " alſo to the City of *London*, and other Cities and Towns Corporate, their Charters concerning any Cuſtoms uſed within them, or unto any Corporations, Companies, or Fellowſhips, of " any Art, or of any Company of Merchants erected for the Maintenance and Enlargement " of Commerce.—Nor ſhall this Act extend to Charters for Printing; or for making of Saltpetre, Gunpowder, Cannon, Cannon-bullets, or *Alum*: Nor to Sir *Robert Manſell*'s Patent " for making of Glaſs;—nor to a Patent for making of Smalt;—nor to another for ſmelting of " Iron with Pit-Coal, granted to *Edward* Lord *Digby*."

The *national Intereſt of Money* in *England* reduced by Law, from 10 to 8 *per Cent.*

By another Statute of this 21ſt Year of King *James* I. Cap. xvii. it was enacted in Subſtance, " That whereas the Price of the Value of Lands and of other Commodities of *England* is " much abated; and that, notwithſtanding, the Intereſt on the *Loan of Money* continues at ſo " high a Rate as *Ten Pounds in the Hundred Pounds for a Year*; it was therefore now enacted, " That no Perſon, from and after the 24th of *June*, 1625, ſhall directly or indirectly take for " the Loan of any Monies, Wares, or Merchandize, *&c.* above the Value of 8 *l.* for the Forbearance of 100 *l.* for a Year.—And all Bonds, Contracts, and Aſſurances, made after the " Time aforeſaid, for any *Uſury* above the Rates of 8 *l. per Cent.* ſhall be utterly void.—And " whoever ſhall take more, by Way and Means of any corrupt Bargain, Loan, Exchange,

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“ *Chevisance*, Shift, or Intereſt of any Wares, Merchandize, *&c.* or by any deceitful Way or “ Means, or by any Covin, Engine, or deceitful Conveyance, for the forbearing of Money or “ other Thing whatſoever, more than 8 *per Cent.* ſhall forfeit treble the Value of the Money, “ *&c.* ſo lent.—Scriveners, Brokers, Solicitors, and Drivers of Bargains for Contracts and Loans, “ who ſhall directly or indirectly take for Brokage, ſoliciting, driving or procuring any ſuch “ Loan, over and above the Rate of 5 Shillings for every 100, or above 12 Pence for making “ the Bond; ſhall forfeit 20*l.* and be impriſoned for ſix Months. This Act to continue for “ ſeven Years.” (Now follows what is ſhameful to appear in any Statute-Book, after what has been juſt enacted.) “ *Provided, That no Words in this Law contained ſhall be conſtrued or expounded to allow the Practice of Uſury in Point of Religion or Conſcience!*” Concerning which Proviſo enough has already been ſaid under the Year 1546, *&c.*

[☞ This Law was made perpetual *Anno* 1628, 3d *Caroli*, cap. iv.]

Sir *Thomas Culpeper*, Senior, (then a Member of Parliament) was greatly inſtrumental in obtaining this Reduction: He laid before the Houſe of Commons a Treatiſe (which he afterwards printed) againſt the high Rate of Intereſt, *Anno* 1623, which his Son Sir *Thomas* reprinted *Anno* 1668, with Intent to get Intereſt brought lower, after being reduced to 6 *per Cent.* The Son obſerves, That this ſame Act paſſed with all Oppoſition imaginable,—it being an untrodden Path, and muſt therefore be hewn out by Dint of Reaſon.——At its paſſing, a zealous Oppoſer of it deſired it might be remembered, That he had foretold the Inconveniencies that would enſue.—In anſwer to which Sir *Thomas Culpeper* alſo deſired it might be remembered, That he had propheſyed many happy Effects from it, *viz.* “ 1ſt, To the *King*, in the Improvement of his Cuſ-“ toms. 2dly, To the *Landlord*, in the Advancement of his Rents and Price of his Inheritance. “ 3dly, To the *Merchant*, in the Quickneſs of his Trade and Benefit of his Returns. 4thly, “ To the *Borrower*, in the Eaſe of his Condition, *&c.*”—Hereupon Sir *Joſiah Child*, in his Diſcourſe on Trade, firſt publiſhed *Anno* 1670, remarks, “ That in the Year 1635, which was but “ ten Years after the making of this Law, there were more Merchants to be found on the “ Exchange,” [of *London*] “ worth each 1000*l.* and upwards, than were before the Year 1600, “ to be found worth 100*l.* each.—That before and about the Time of this Reduction of In-“ tereſt *the current Price of Lands* was 12 Years Purchaſe, which ſoon after roſe conſiderably “ higher.—That the lowering of Intereſt, enables the *Landlord* to improve his Eſtate, and there-“ by raiſe his Rents.—That it enables *Merchants* to increaſe foreign Trade, whereby Home-“ Manufacturers and Artificers will be increaſed, as alſo our Stock of other uſeful People; and “ the Poor will be employed.”

Lands their Price, *Anno* 1624.

The Word *Intereſt* firſt uſed inſtead of *Uſury*, *Anno* 1624, in this *Law*.

N. B. In this ſame Act, of the 21ſt of King *James*, the Word *Intereſt* was the firſt Time uſed for the Forbearance of Money, in its modern Senſe; although the Word *Uſury* be alſo therein ſtill applied, in the ſame legal Senſe of that Word.

Three *Scottiſh* Ships confiſcated at *Malaga*, for importing *Dutch* Merchandize.

In the Book, intitled, *Cabala, (or Myſteries of State)* we find, in this ſame Year 1624, a Letter from Sir *Walter Aſton*, the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador in *Spain*, to the Lord *Conway*, Secretary of State, giving Advice, “ That three *Scottiſh* Ships, with all their Ladings, were confiſcated at *Ma-“ laga*, for having brought thither certain *Holland* Commodities.” Which we here take Notice of for two Reaſons, *viz.* Firſt, and principally, as ſuch a Precedent may, poſſibly, be of uſe hereafter, in Diſputes concerning contraband Merchandize; and, ſecondly, to ſhew that the *Scots* had ſome Commerce in the *Mediterranean* ſo early.

The River *Thames* made quite naviga-ble from *London* to *Oxford*.

As the making of Rivers navigable is of great Benefit to Commerce, we muſt note, under this ſame Year 1624, That an Act of Parliament paſſed the 21ſt of King *James*'s Reign, Cap. xxxii. for making the River *Thames* navigable, for Barges, Lighters, and Boats, from the Village of *Bercot* (ſeven Miles on this Side *Oxford* City) to the City of *Oxford*,—“ for the Conveyance of “ *Oxford* Free-ſtone, by Water, to the City of *London*, and of Coals and other Neceſſaries from “ *London* to *Oxford*, now coming, at a dear Rate, only by Land-Carriage; whereby the Roads “ were become exceeding bad.” It is ſomewhat remarkable, that the Preamble of this Act takes Notice, “ *That the River* Thames *for many Miles beyond the City of* Oxford *was already navi-“ gable, for ſuch Barges, Lighters,* &c. *and alſo from* Bercot *to* London.” So here was only ſeven Miles of that River to be made navigable. And that whereas an Act of the 3d Year of this King's Reign, Cap. xx. did not anſwer the End, *viz. for clearing the Paſſage by Water from* London *to* Oxford, *and beyond*, it was therefore hereby repealed.

Money granted by an *Engliſh* Parliament for Relief of decayed Cities and Towns.

By an Act of Parliament, of this ſame Year, (Cap. xxxiv.) for granting King *James* Iſt three intire Subſidies, and three Fifteenths and Tenths, for making War againſt *Spain*, there was a Reſerve of 18,000*l.* out of this Grant, for the Relief of decayed Cities and Towns.

The Difficulty of now aſcertaining how Fifteenths and Tenths were formerly levied.

This old Way of granting Supplies to the Crown by *Fifteenths* and *Tenths* has puzzled our modern Antiquarians, who ſeem utterly at a Loſs at this Day to aſcertain the exact Manner of levying them, though ſo late as *this* Year. And this is the laſt Time that we find mention of that Way of granting Aids to the Crown. This we alſo conceive to be the laſt Time that Money was, in this Manner, beſtowed on decayed Cities and Towns.

Reflexions on *England* and *Holland*'s too far depreſſing the Power of *Spain*, and exalting that of *France*; whereby the *Balance of Power* in *Europe* was broken.

As the Freedom of Commerce depends ſo greatly on the preſerving, as much as poſſible, a juſt *Equilibrium* between or amongſt the Potentates of *Europe*, it was impolitic in King *James* I. to aſſiſt in aggrandizing of *France*, more eſpecially by lending his Ships to the *French* King in this ſame Year 1624, for enabling him to reduce the Proteſtant City of *Rochelle*. The *Dutch* too were equally to blame in this reſpect. Mr. *De Witt*, in his *Intereſt of Holland*, directly accuſes the States, or rather Prince *Maurice*, of lending Ships for reducing their Proteſtant Brethren beſieged in *Rochelle*. It would ſurely have been better Policy to have aſſiſted thoſe oppreſſed People, even though there had been no Ties of Religion in the Caſe; thereby to have put ſome Reſtraint on the growing Greatneſs of the *French* Monarchy. It is true, that, with reſpect to *England*, the Court Party in the Houſe of Commons, on the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Impeachment, in the next Reign, alleged (and perhaps truly) that it was ſtipulated by King *James*, That his Ships ſhould not be employed either againſt the *Rochellers*, or any others of the Proteſtant Religion in *France*: Yet, in fact, they were ſo employed. *De Witt* alſo [a mortal Foe

to

to the Houſe of *Orange*] in another Part of that Work "accuſes Prince *Maurice* and his Cabi-"net-Council, of breaking the Balance of Power between *France* and *Spain*, to the Prejudice "of all *Europe*, by making the former Crown to preponderate the latter." It muſt be admitted, nevertheleſs, That there were plauſible Pretexts both for *England* and *Holland*'s taking ſuch Steps at this Time. With reſpect to *England* in particular, the breaking off the *Spaniſh* Match, the taking of the *Palatinate* from King *James*'s Son-in-law by the Houſe of *Auſtria*, then cloſely united with *Spain*, and the newly-contracted fatal Match with a Daughter of *France*, were the Inducements: With reſpect to *Holland*, the old Prepoſſeſſions againſt the exorbitant Power of *Spain*, had no ſmall Influence on their Fears and Jealouſies, leſt that Crown ſhould ſtill be able to entertain the Hopes of recovering their Seven Provinces. Cardinal *Richlieu* entered this Year upon his Miniſtry in *France*, and ſucceeded but too well in his great Projects of depreſſing the Grandees and the Proteſtants at Home; of reducing the Superiority of the two Branches of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and of advancing the Commerce, Manufactures, and Maritime Strength of *France*; whilſt he lulled aſleep the only two Potentates of *Europe*, who had it in their Power to have put a Check to ſuch towering and dangerous Schemes.

The *Dutch* force a Settlement in *Braſil*.

It was in this Year that the *Hollanders* firſt invaded *Braſil*, of which we ſhall ſee they held a conſiderable Part for 30 Years after.

When Corn of *England* may lawfully be exported.

By an Act of Parliament, of this ſame 21ſt Year of King *James* I. Cap. xxviii. it was enacted, "That when *Wheat* is not above 1 *l.* 12 *s.* *per* Quarter; *Rye*, 20 *s.* *Peaſe*, *Beans*, *Barley*, and "*Malt*, 16 *s.* at the Port whither they are brought to be exported; they may then be exported." And we find the like Licence and Rates by an Act of the 3d of King *Charles* I. Cap. iv. *Anno* 1627.

The Duke of *Buckingham* extorts 10,000 *l.* from the *Eaſt-India* Company.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company having laded four Ships and two Pinnaces for *India*, the Duke of *Buckingham*, King *James*'s Favourite, knowing that they muſt loſe their Voyage unleſs they ſailed by a certain Time, extorted from that Company 10,000 *l.* for Liberty to ſail for *India*, (he being then *Lord High Admiral* of *England*.) This was one of the Articles of his Impeachment, in the Year 1626. The Duke, in his Defence, alleged, That, as the Company had made many rich Prizes from the *Portugueſe* in *India*, and particularly at *Ormus*, a large Part thereof was legally due to the King, and alſo to himſelf as *Lord-Admiral*; and that the ſaid 10,000 *l.* was the Company's Compoſition and Agreement, inſtead of 15,000 *l.* which the Law would have given againſt them: And that, moreover, all the ſaid 10,000 *l.* (excepting only 200 *l.*) was applied by the King for the Service of the Navy.

Holland commences and improves its Manufacture of fine *Woollen* Cloth.

The *Engliſh* Parliament's Reſolutions againſt the Reſtraints laid on by the *Merchant-Adventurers* Company.

It was in the Reign of King *James* I. of *England*, that the *Hollanders* firſt fell into the Manufacture of fine Woollen Cloths, and thereby began to interfere with the *Engliſh* Cloth Trade in the *Netherlands*, and elſewhere: Inſomuch that, in the 22d and laſt Year of this King's Reign, a Certificate was given into the Parliament of 25,000 Cloths having in that Year been manufactured in *Holland*. Whereupon the Houſe of Commons *reſolved*, 1ſt, "That the Merchant-"Adventurers Company's ſetting Impoſts upon our Cloths is a Grievance, and ought not to "be continued: And, That all other Merchants, promiſcuouſly, as well as that Company, "may tranſport every-where *Northern* and *Weſtern Dozens*, *Kerſies*, and *new Draperies*." 2dly, "That other Merchants, beſide the *Merchant-Adventurers* Company, may freely trade with "dyed and dreſſed Cloths, and all Sorts of coloured Cloths, into *Germany* and the *Low* "*Countries*."

King *James* I. abſolutely prohibits the making of Gold and Silver Thread and Leaf, &c. for Prevention of the Waſte of Coin and Bullion.

In the xviith Tome, Fol. 605, of the *Fœdera*, King *James* iſſued a Proclamation, "for abſo-"lutely prohibiting the Manufacture of *Gold and Silver Thread*, *Gold and Silver Foliate*, [*i. e.* "Leaf,] *Purles*, *Oes*, *Spangles*, &c. as tending to the Conſumption of the Coin and Bullion of "this Kingdom. And he having granted a Charter of Incorporation to the *Governors*, *Aſſiſt-*"*ants*, *and Commonalty of Gold-Wire Drawers of* London, he had hoped, by reducing thoſe "Trades under Order and Government, to avoid the unneceſſary Waſte of Coin and Bullion. "But having *now* fully underſtood, as well by the Complaint of his Commons in the late Seſ-"ſion of Parliament, as upon Examination by the Lords of the Council, That not only the ſaid "Corporation (which was thereupon revoked and declared to be void) but alſo the ſaid Manu-"factures are unfit to be continued, &c."

Proclamation againſt new Foundations in *London*.

In the ſame Tome, p. 608, King *James* (by Proclamation) once more confirms all his former Injunctions againſt the erecting of Buildings on *new* Foundations in *London* and its Suburbs.

A View of the State of the *Virginia* Charters and Companies.

1ſt *South-Virginia* Charter.

In the ſame Tome, Fol. 609, we have a more diſtinct View of the Condition of the Colony of *Virginia*, in a Commiſſion from King *James* to many Lords and Gentlemen, as follows, *viz.* "We having, by Letters Patent, of the 4th Year of our Reign, granted Power to divers "Knights, Gentlemen, and others, for the more ſpeedy Accompliſhment of the Plantation of "*Virginia*, That they ſhould divide themſelves into two Colonies: The one to conſiſt of *Lon-*"*doners*, called the *Firſt Colony*; and the other of thoſe of *Briſtol*, *Exeter*, and *Plymouth*, called "the *Second Colony*. And We did, by ſeveral Letters under our Privy-Seal, preſcribe Orders and "Conſtitutions for directing the Affairs of the ſaid Colony.

2d *South-Virginia* Charter.

"And whereas, afterward, upon the Petition of divers Adventurers and Planters of the ſaid "firſt [or *London*] Colony, We, by Letters-Patent, in the 7th Year of our Reign, [*Anno* 1610] "incorporated divers Noblemen, Knights, &c. by the Name of *the Treaſurer and Company of* "*Adventurers and Planters, of the City of* London, *for the firſt Colony* in *Virginia*; granting them "divers

A. D. 1624 “divers Lands, Territories, &c. to be conveyed by them to the Adventurers and Planters; with Power to have a Council there reſident, for the Affairs of the Colony; and alſo to place and diſplace Officers.

“And, afterward, in the 10th Year of our Reign, [*Anno* 1613] We, by Letters-Patent, did farther mention to give that Company divers Iſles on that Coaſt.

3d *South-Virginia* Charter.

“And whereas, We, finding the Courſes taken for the ſettling of the ſaid Colony have not taken the good Effect We intended, did, by a late Commiſſion to ſundry Perſons of Quality and Truſt, cauſe the State of the ſaid Colony to be examined into; who, after much Pains taken, reported, That moſt of our People ſent thither had died, by Sickneſs and Famine, and by Maſſacres by the Natives; and that ſuch as are ſtill living were in lamentable Neceſſity and Want; tho' they [the Commiſſioners] conceived the Country to be both fruitful and healthful; and that, if Induſtry were uſed, it would produce many good Staple Commodities. —But, by Neglect of the Governors and Managers here, it had as yet produced few or none.— That the ſaid Plantations are of great Importance; and would, as they hoped, remain a laſting Monument of *our* moſt gracious and happy Government to all Poſterity, if the ſame were proſecuted to thoſe Ends for which they were firſt undertaken.——Whereupon We, entering into mature Conſideration of the Premiſes, did, by Advice of our Privy-Council, reſolve to alter the Charters of the ſaid Company as to Points of Government:—but, the ſaid Treaſurer and Company not ſubmitting thereto, *the ſaid Charters are now avoided by a Quo Warranto.* Wherefore We direct you to conſider the State of the ſaid Colony, and what Points are fitting to be inſerted in the intended *new* Charter, and to report to Us.——And, in the mean Time, to take Care to ſupply the Planters there with Neceſſaries, and to do all other Acts needful for maintaining the Colony. Moreover, the King (*ibidem*, p. 618.) appoints Sir *Francis Wyatt* Governor of the Colony, with eleven Counſellors, reſiding in the Colony.”

All the *Virginia* Charters made void.

In this ſame Tome xvii. Fol. 618, of the *Fœdera*, King *James* ſettles a Penſion of 2,000 *l. per Annum*, for Life, on his Grandſon Prince *Charles*, ſecond Son of the Elector *Palatine*: And, in the preceeding Year, the Duke of *Buckingham* (beſides all his great Employments) had 1,000 *l.* Penſion ſettled on him.

Penſions Royal.

In that ſame Year (*ibidem*, Fol. 621.) King *James* once more diſplays his Talents againſt *Tobacco*, by the following Proclamation, *viz.*

“Whereas our Commons, in their laſt Seſſion of Parliament, became humble Petitioners unto Us, That, for many weighty Reaſons, much concerning the Intereſt of our Kingdom, and the Trade thereof, We would by *our* Royal Power utterly prohibit the Uſe of all *foreign Tobacco*, which is not of the Growth of our own Dominions. And whereas we have, upon all Occaſions, made known *our Diſlike* we have ever had of the Uſe of *Tobacco* in general, *as tending to the Corruption both of the Health and Manners of our People.*—Neverthelefs, becauſe we have been often and earneſtly importuned by many of our loving Subjects, Planters and Adventurers in *Virginia* and the *Somer-Iſles*, That, as thoſe Colonies are yet but in their Infancy, and cannot be brought to Maturity, unleſs we will be pleaſed, for *a Time*, to tolerate unto them the planting and vending the Tobacco of their Growth—We have condeſcended to their Deſires: And do therefore hereby ſtrictly prohibit the Importation of any *Tobacco* from beyond Sea, or from *Scotland*, into *England* or *Ireland*, other than from our Colonies before-named: Moreover, we ſtrictly prohibit the planting of any Tobacco either in *England* or *Ireland*.” The reſt of this Proclamation relates to ſearching for and burning of foreign Tobacco, and the marking and ſealing the legal Tobacco of our Colonies.

King *James* prohibits the Uſe of all foreign Tobacco, not of the Growth of our own Plantations.

No *Tobacco* to be planted in *England* or *Ireland*.

[*Note*, On the 2d of *March*, 1624-5, he iſſued another Proclamation to the ſame Effect.]

In *February*, 1624-5, King *James*, from *Newmarket*, iſſues a freſh Proclamation againſt eating Fleſh in *Lent*, &c.

1625 In that ſame Month he iſſues his Warrant to the Duke of *Buckingham*, (as Lord Admiral) “That whereas many of his Subjects had ſuffered great Wrongs and Damages, as well at Sea as otherwiſe—not only by the Subjects of our *Brother* the King of *Spain*, and of the *Low Countries*, but alſo by thoſe under the States of the *United Netherlands*——And all fair Courſes and due Proceedings having been in vain uſed, in demanding Reſtitution or Reparation thereof,—and that thereupon our ſaid Subjects have made humble Suit unto Us for *Letters of Repriſal*:——We therefore will, require, and authorize you to grant your Commiſſion for the apprehending and taking the Goods, Ships, and Merchandize of the King of *Spain*'s Subjects of the *Low Countries*, as alſo thoſe of the Subjects of the *United Netherlands*, reſpectively, for the Satisfaction of our loving Subjects ſo damnified; and in ſuch Manner and Form as ſhall be agreed on by our Privy-Council, or any ſix of them, in Writing under their Hands.”

King *James* orders Letters of Repriſal on *Spain* and on *Holland*, for Captures and other Damages done to his Subjects at Sea.

In Tome xviii. Fol. 12, of the *Fœdera*, we ſee a like Warrant, for Repriſals, a few Months after, by his Son King *Charles* the Iſt. againſt both the ſaid Nations, exactly in *the Stile and Form hereof*; and again the ſame Year, *ibidem*, Fol. 188. Yet, in neither of thoſe Warrants are the particular Damages complained of at all ſpecified.

King *James* died on the 27th of *March*, 1625. His wild Notions of the Extent of his Prerogative have been ſeen in his numerous Proclamations and Injunctions for his Subjects *doing* or or *forbearing* of Things which a free People could not eaſily ſtomach; and which could not in our Days be done but by Acts of Parliament. His getting his Attorney-General (Sir *John Davis*) to write and dedicate to him a Treatiſe in favour of his Prerogative of levying the Tonnage and Poundage Duty by his *ſole* Authority, encouraged his Son and Succeſſor to levy Ship-Money in the ſame Manner; which proved his Ruin in the End.——Such Doctrines, which *Davis* endeavoured to ſupport by Precedents quoted by him, did virtually deſtroy all the eſſential Rights of Parliament; and particularly that of giving Money for the public Service. *Davis*'s Book (the Title whereof was, *The Queſtion concerning Impoſitions, Tonnage, Poundage, Prizage, Cuſtoms, &c. fully ſtated and argued from Reaſon, Law, and Policy)* was reprinted in the Year 1656, probably by Connivance of the then Government, for expoſing the arbitrary Tempers of both Father and Son. Its Concluſion runs thus: ☞ "That, by virtue of an ancient "Prerogative inherent to his Crown, the King of *England* may juſtly and lawfully ſet Impo-"ſitions upon Merchandize, and may limit and rate the Quantity and Proportion thereof, *by* "*his own Wiſdom and Diſcretion*, without an Act of Parliament."

Portion of Queen *Henrietta Maria* of *France*, Conſort of King *Charles* I. of *England*.

3⅓ *French* Crowns, or 10 Livres, then equal to 1 *l.* Sterling.

On the 30th of *March*, 1625, King *Charles* I. of *England* (as *per* Tome xvii. Fol. 673, of the *Fœdera*,) ratified the Contract which his Father King *James* had made juſt before his Death, for his marrying the Princeſs *Henrietta Maria*, Siſter of King *Louis* XIII. of *France*. Her Portion was 800,000 Crowns of 3⅓ Livres each (or 240,000 *l.* Sterling). Half to be paid down, the other half in one Year after. She was to have 18,000 *l.* Sterling (or 60000 *French* Crowns) yearly, for her ſeparate Uſe. So that 3⅓ *French* Crowns, or 10 Livres, were then equal to one Pound Sterling. [She was alſo (ſays the printed Collection of Treatiſes, Article XX.) to have the Value of 50,000 Crowns in Rings.]

The Iſle of *St. Chriſtophers*, in the *Weſt-Indies*, ſettled on by both *Engliſh* and *French* on one and the ſame Day.

France erects a Company for planting the *Weſt-India* Iſles.

The Author of an Hiſtory of the *Caribbee* Iſles, publiſhed at *Paris*, *Anno* 1658, and at *London*, (in *Engliſh*) *Anno* 1666, relates, That the *Engliſh* and *French* Colonies in thoſe Iſles had their Beginning in the ſame Year, *viz. Anno* 1625: That Monſ. *Deſnambuc*, a Sea Captain, in the Service of *France*, and Sir *Thomas Warner*, an *Engliſh* Gentleman, jointly took Poſſeſſion of the Iſle of *St. Chriſtophers* on the very ſame Day, with each Nation about 300 Perſons, in Behalf of their reſpective Kings; in order that they might have a Place of ſafe Retreat, for the Reception of the Ships of both Nations at any Time bound for *America*. In thoſe firſt Times, the *Engliſh*, it ſeems, were wiſer than the *French*, in building good Houſes here, and having Wives and Children; whereas the *French* contented themſelves with ſuch Huts as the *Caribbean* Natives had, few of them being married. The firſt *Engliſh* Planters employed themſelves in raiſing *Tobacco*; but afterward, in Imitation of *Barbadoes*, they fell into Sugar, Indico, Cotton, and Ginger, whereby they ſoon became rich. That Iſle had been diſcovered long before by *Columbus*, tho' never planted till this Year by any Nation. It was, however, found to be furniſhed with ſundry natural Advantages, which occaſioned the *Spaniards* frequently to ſtop at it in their *American* Voyages. But this *French* Author frankly owns, That, for preventing of any ſecret Intelligence between the native *Caribbeans* of that Iſland and the *Spaniards*, (who were at this Time the common Enemy of both Nations in *America*) the *Engliſh* and *French*, *in one Night*, diſpatched all the moſt factious of the ſaid *Caribbeans*; and, not long after, forced all the reſt to quit that Iſland. In the following Year the *French* King incorporated a Number of Gentlemen for the planting of the ſaid and other *American* Iſles. This, therefore, according to this Author, was the firſt of all the *Weſt-India* Iſles planted by either *England* or *France*; [Here this Author ſeems to be miſtaken, *Vide Annum* 1614.] the bold Claims of *Spain* to the ſole Propriety of all thoſe Iſlands having deterred other Nations till *now* from ſettling thereon: But, as *Spain*'s Power at this Time had a viſible Declenſion, thoſe before-named Nations juſtly thought they had a good Right to poſſeſs themſelves of ſuch Iſles as *Spain* had never yet planted on; as we ſhall ſee they gradually did on ſundry other of the ſaid Iſles.

Hackney Coaches firſt uſed in *London*.

Our Hiſtoriographers of the City of *London* relate, That it was in this ſame Year 1625 that any *Hackney Coaches* firſt began to ply in *London* Streets (or rather at firſt ſtood ready at the Inns, to be called for as they were wanted); and they were at this Time only twenty in Number. They in ten Years Time were increaſed ſo much in Number that King *Charles* (*Anno* 1635) thought it worth his while to iſſue an Order of Council for reſtraining the ſaid Increaſe.

A Navy Board for *England*, its Appointment, *&c.*

King *Charles* I. (as *per* Tome xviii. Fol. 13. *et ſeq.* of the *Fœdera*) now renewed his late Father's Commiſſion to twelve Commiſſioners of the Navy. Theſe ſeem to have been moſtly ſtationed, as at preſent, into diſtinct Branches; ſuch as a Comptroller, a Surveyor, a Clerk of the Navy, *&c.* one (and the firſt named) of that Number was Sir *Richard Weſton*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and another of them was Sir *William Ruſſell*, who was alſo Treaſurer of the Navy. This Board alſo, as at preſent, was to be ſubordinate to the *Lord High Admiral*, or the *Admiralty-Board*, from whom the ſaid Commiſſioners were to receive Directions and Orders in Maritime Affairs.

The *Proteſtant* Boors of *Auſtria* rebel; but are reduced.

The *Proteſtant* Boors of *Auſtria* now took up Arms, for the Recovery of the free Exerciſe of their Religion, taken from them; and they became Maſters of ſome Places: But, not being ſupported by any foreign Potentate, they were reduced to Subjection in the following Year, and ſeverely puniſhed. Hereupon the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. compelled all the *Proteſtant* Gentry, Clergy, and School-maſters, to leave *Auſtria*; many of whom were kindly and wiſely received by the *Swedes* and other *Proteſtant* States; to the Increaſe of their Wealth and People.

King *Charles* I. prohibits the Importation of all Tobacco, but from *Virginia* and *Bermudas*.

In Fol. 19, of the ſaid xviiith Tome of the *Fœdera*, we have King *Charles* the Firſt's Proclamation, prohibiting the Importation of any Tobacco not of the Growth of *Virginia*, or of the *Somer-Iſles*.

A. D. 1625

And alſo of all foreign *Allum*, enough being lately made in *England*.

In Fol. 21. (*ibidem*) we ſee another of that King's Proclamations, to the Effect following, *viz.* "That whereas the making of *Allum* was diſcovered not many Years ſince in *Yorkſhire*; "and, by the Expence of ſundry great Sums by our Royal Father, brought to ſuch Perfection, "as there is no Doubt but ſufficient Quantities may be made, as well for Home Uſe as for Ex-"portation: Which being a Work of ſo great Honour to this Kingdom, and of ſuch Uſe and "Conſequence; whereby many Families are kept at work, much Treaſure ſaved at Home, "which heretofore was exported for *Allum*, and ſome Increaſe alſo to *our* Revenue. We there-"fore ſtrictly command, That no foreign *Allum* be imported into our Dominions; and that no "*Engliſh Allum*, once exported, ſhall be re-imported, or uſed in *England*."

It was upon the Farm of this *Allum* Duty, jointly with that on *Sugar* and other Branches of this King's Revenue, that the once famous Merchant Sir *Paul Pindar* advanced to this King ſo large a Sum as 130,000 *l.* On Account of which he and his Creditors were great Sufferers, by reaſon of the Civil Wars which enſued.

King *Charles* Iſt's Monopoly of the *Saltpetre* and *Gunpowder* Projects.

Another of King *Charles*'s Proclamations this Year (*ibidem*, Fol. 23.) was, "For the main-"taining and Increaſe of the *Saltpetre* Mines of *England*, for the neceſſary and important Ma-"nufacture of *Gunpowder*." The King obſerves, "That our Realm naturally yields ſufficient "Mines of *Saltpetre*, without depending on foreign Parts: Wherefore, for the future, no *Dove-"houſe* ſhall be paved with Stone, Bricks, nor Boards, Lime, Sand, nor Gravel, nor any other "Thing whereby the Growth and Increaſe of the Mine of *Saltpetre* may be hindered or im-"paired; but the Proprietors ſhall ſuffer the Floors or Ground thereof, as alſo all Stables "where Horſes ſtand, to lye open with good and mellow Earth, apt to breed Increaſe of the "ſaid Mine of *Saltpetre*. And that none hinder or deny any *Saltpetre-man*, lawfully deputed "thereto, from digging, taking, or working any Ground which by Commiſſion may be taken "and wrought for *Saltpetre*. Neither ſhall any Conſtable, or other Officer, neglect to furniſh "any ſuch *Saltpetre-men* with convenient Carriages, that the King's Service ſuffer not.——None "ſhall bribe any *Saltpetre-man* for the ſparing or forbearing of any Ground fit to be wrought for "*Saltpetre*.——That all Dovehouſes, and other Places digged for *Saltpetre*, be, when the Earth "thereof is wrought over, laid ſmooth and flat again as before.——That no *Saltpetre* be ex-"ported, neither ſold at Home to any but the King's Powder-maker, who ſhall not receive "for any *Gunpowder* ſold by him to any of the King's Subjects above *ten Pence* the Pound "Weight."

The reſt of this Proclamation relates to the trying of the Goodneſs of *Gunpowder*, before it be put to Sale. This *Saltpetre* and *Gunpowder* Buſineſs was one of that King's greateſt *Monopoly-Projects*; and the Manner of his directing it was far from ſuiting the Genius of a *free People*.

Penſions Royal.

(*Ibidem*, Fol. 26.) King *Charles* now grants a Penſion of 1050 *l.* yearly, to *James* Duke of *Lenox*, and another of 2100 *l.* (p. 27.) to *Catherine* Dutcheſs Dowager of *Lenox*.

King *Charles*'s Order againſt Buildings on new Foundations, and for the Size and Price of Bricks, *&c.*

The Son was ſo much a Tranſcript of the Father, that we are not to wonder at their Procla-mations having ſo great a Reſemblance. In Fol. 33. of the ſaid xviiith Tome of the *Fœdera*, we again meet with his Proclamation againſt new Foundations in and near *London*, and for re-building their Houſes either with Brick or Stone; exactly in the Stile and Form of his Father's. He alſo therein gives Directions for the Dimenſions, true making, and Price of Bricks, *viz.* "That the Size of them be, in Length nine Inches, in Breadth four Inches one Quarter and "half a Quarter of an Inch; and in Thickneſs two Inches and one Quarter of an Inch; and "that the Price of *one thouſand* ſuch Bricks at the Kiln ſhall not exceed eight Shillings.——No "Bricks ſhall be made within one Mile of any of the Gates of *London*, or of his Palace of *Weſt-"minſter*.——Cottages, Sheds, and other Nuiſances, to be removed from the City and Suburbs:" —With other commendable Regulations for its Beauty and Uniformity. And a ſecond alſo, of the very ſame Tenor, came out in this ſame Year (Fol. 97.)

Tapiſtry its State in *England* at this Time.

(*Ibidem*, Fol. 60.) King *Charles* grants to Sir *Francis Crane* 2000 *l.* yearly, for ten Years: The one half of which Sum was what he had formerly engaged to allow him for that Term, for the Support of the *Tapiſtry* Manufacture at *Mortlake*, in *Surry*: The other half was in lieu of paying him 6000 *l.* due to him for *three* Suits of Gold *Tapiſtries*, delivered for the King's Uſe.

Gold and Silver, *&c.* Mines in *Wales* regulated.

Another Proclamation (*ibidem*, Fol. 66.) grants a Commiſſion to many Lords and Gentlemen, for certain Regulations in ſearching for Mines of *Gold*, *Silver*, or *Copper*, or of *Lead* holding *Silver*, as alſo for *Quickſilver*, in *Cardiganſhire*. Of which Mines the King had granted a Leaſe, for 31 Years to come, to Sir *Hugh Middleton*, Baronet.

The *Virginia* Company diſſolved, and that Colony eſtabliſhed as at preſent, under the Crown.

After the *Virginia* Company had, at ſundry Times, raiſed, by Subſcriptions from their Adven-turers, a Capital of no leſs than 200,000 *l.* ſtill, in vain, hoping for *Gold* and *Silver* Mines, and other very rich Productions, many of them at length became weary of the Charge, as not finding the Profit by any Means to anſwer Expectation, and ſold out their Shares; and ſuch as continued in it had perpetual Wranglings. So valuable a Country and Colony was, however, by no Means to be abandoned; more eſpecially as the Planters there were now well able to ſubſiſt independent-ly of their *Mother Country*. Several Gentlemen, therefore, about this Time, with their Effects and with many Servants, went thither on a ſeparate Bottom. Whereupon King *Charles* I. (in the xviiith Tome, Fol. 72. of the *Fœdera*) iſſued the following Proclamation, which firſt laud-ably eſtabliſhed the prudent Form of Government, in which this and the other Regal Colonies have remained to this Day; *viz.* "That whereas, in his Royal Father's Time, the Charter of the *Virginia* Company was, by a *Quo Warranto*, annulled; and whereas his ſaid Father was, and he himſelf alſo is, of Opinion, That the Government of that Colony by a Company incorporated, conſiſting of a Multitude of Perſons, of various Diſpoſitions, amongſt whom Affairs of the greateſt Moment are ruled by a Majority of Votes, was not ſo proper for carrying on, proſperouſly, the Affairs of the Colony: Wherefore, to reduce the Government thereof to ſuch a Courſe as might beſt agree with that Form which was held in his Royal Monarchy; and conſidering alſo, that We hold thoſe Territories of *Virginia* and the *Somer-Iſles*, as alſo that of *New-England*, (lately planted) with the Limits thereof, to be a Part of our Royal Empire; *We ordain*, That the Government of the Colony of *Virginia* ſhall immediately depend on *Ourſelf*, and not be committed to any Company or Corporation, to whom it may be proper to truſt Matters of Trade and Commerce, but cannot be fit to commit the ordering of State-Affairs. Wherefore our Commiſſioners for thoſe Affairs ſhall proceed as directed, till we eſtabliſh a Council here for that Colony; to be ſubordinate to our Privy-Council.—And that we will alſo eſtabliſh another Council, to be reſident in *Virginia*; who ſhall be ſubordinate to our Council here for that Colony. And at our own Charge we will maintain thoſe public Officers and Miniſters, and that Strength of Men, Munition, and Fortification, which ſhall be neceſſary for the Defence of that Plantation.

King *Charles*'s Scheme for the *Monopoly* of all Tobacco from the *Engliſh* Colonies.

“ And we will alſo ſettle and aſſure the particular Rights and Intereſts of every Planter and Adventurer. Laſtly, Whereas the *Tobacco* of thoſe Plantations (the only preſent Means of their ſubſiſting) cannot be managed for the Good of the Plantations, unleſs it be brought into one Hand, whereby the *foreign Tobacco* may be carefully kept out, and the Tobacco of thoſe Plantations may yield a certain and ready Price to the Owners thereof; To avoid all Differences between the Planters and Adventurers themſelves, We reſolve to take the ſame into *our own Hands*, and to give ſuch Prices for the ſame as may give reaſonable Satisfaction; whereof We will determine at better Leiſure.”

Had Tobacco been then as much in Uſe as at preſent, this *Monopoly* of it, ſo early begun by King *Charles*, would have enabled him to raiſe much Money, without depending on a Parliament. And it was certainly a good Scheme to enhance the Price of it at his Pleaſure! From this Time forward, Aſſemblies of the Repreſentatives of the Planters in *Virginia* regularly met by Authority of the Crown, for enacting of Laws, with the Conſent of the King's Governor and Council, the laſt having ever ſince acted ſeparately, as an *Upper Houſe*: But the Dernier Reſort in all Law Proceedings is in the Aſſembly.——A Patent-Office was now alſo eſtabliſhed, not only for Offices in *Virginia*, but for diſpoſing of vacated Grants of *new* Lands, on the eaſy Term of 2 *s.* Sterling *per Annum* Quit-rent to the Crown for ever, for each *hundred* Acres to be granted. And this encouraged many Perſons of Subſtance to go from *England* and ſettle there, whereby the Country ſoon became populous; and the *Indians decreaſing* even faſter than the *Engliſh increaſed*, thereby the latter have enjoyed Peace and Tranquillity.

King *Charles*'s Commiſſion of Enquiry into ſundry Points of Manufactures, *Fiſheries*, &c.

In Fol. 81, of the xviiith Tome of the *Fœdera*, we have King *Charles* the Firſt's Commiſſion for enquiring into and removing the Cauſes of the low Price of *Wool*, and of the Exportation thereof; as alſo for regulating the making of *Cloth*, *Stuffs*, &c. Concerning the *Fiſhery* alſo; and the *Hemp*, *Flax*, and *Corn* Trade of *Eaſtland*.—The *Eaſt-India* Trade.—The bringing in of Bullion.—The Linen Cloth Trade, *&c.* exactly in the Form of the late King's Proclamations for thoſe Ends, as already noted.

Salary, *&c.* of one of King *Charles*'s Secretaries of State.

Ibidem, Fol. 87, That King's *Latin* Commiſſion to *Edward* Lord *Conway*, to be one of his *Secretaries of State*, allots him a Salary of *one hundred Pounds per Annum*: But, by the very next Record, (in *Engliſh*) he grants him a Penſion of 2000 *l.* *per Annum*, (which, by Miſtake, the *Latin* Title of that Record calls but 200 *l.* [*Ducentarum Librarum.*])

Engliſh Copper Coins firſt named in the *Fœdera*. (Vide *Annum* 1609.)

Alſo (Fol. 108, *ibidem*) we have the firſt Record in the *Fœdera* of Copper Coins uſed in *England* by Royal Authority: Reciting, “ That whereas his late Royal Father took order, That inſtead of unwarranted *Farthing Tokens*, till then uſed by Vintners, Chandlers, Tapſters, and other Retailers, to the Loſs of his loving Subjects, there ſhould be others made by his own Warrant,” [this Warrant is not in the *Fœdera*; but Vide *Annum* 1609,] “ under his own Royal Name and Inſcription, and a conſtant Re-change ſettled, whereby the Subject might have the lawful Uſe of them, with much Eaſe and without Loſs.” [This was, probably, ſoon after the Time that King *James* was ſo earneſt for an Union of the two Kingdoms; for in the Notes of *Ruddiman*'s Preface to *Anderſon*'s *Diplomata*, *Numiſmata*, &c. *Scotiæ*, the *Scots* (who had Copper Coins before the *Engliſh*) having (*inter alia*) objected againſt that Union, “ That if the Coins of *Scotland* muſt be the ſame as in *England*, their *Poor* would loſe the great *Conveniency of their Copper Coins*.”] “ Which Copper Money” (adds the King) “ having ſince had general Paſſage [*i. e.* Circulation] thro' our Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, have brought a general Benefit.—We do therefore hereby command, That no *Farthing* or other *Tokens* ſhall be made or uſed but thoſe of our Royal Father, by his Letters-Patent,” [here is no Date of thoſe Letters-Patent mentioned] “ and of Us, by like Letters-Patent, granted this ſame Year to the *Dutcheſs Dowager* of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, and Sir *Francis Crane*, for which they are to pay *Us one hundred Marks per Annum* for ſeventeen Years. The ſaid Copper Farthings [or Farthing Tokens] to have thereon, on one Side (p. 143, *ibidem*) *two Sceptres croſſing under a Crown*; on the other Side, a Harp crowned, with the King's Name and Titles.——The Patentees were thereby bound to deliver out 21 Shillings in Tale of Farthings for every 20 Shillings of Silver, and to pay back 20 Shillings in Silver for every 21 Shillings by Tale in Copper Farthings, whenever demanded.”

A. D. 1625 In Fol. 114, of the ſaid xviiith Tome of the *Fœdera*, King *Charles* ſettles a Salary of 80 *l. per Annum* on his Surgeon; whereas in the next following Fol. 115, he ſettles 100 *l. per Annum* on his Barber. This Diſcrimination is eaſily to be accounted for; ſince his Grant (in *Latin*) to his Surgeon includes *all Emoluments*, *Pre-eminencies*, *Wax-Candles*, Profits, and Rights whatever; whereas the *Barber* was only to have his bare Salary.

Salaries of King *Charles* Ift's Surgeon and Barber.

In Fol. 156, as well as elſewhere, (*ibidem*) we find, that King *Charles*, like his Father, was generally greatly indebted to Merchants, Goldſmiths, *&c.* of *London*, who advanced Money from Time to Time to the Crown, by way of Anticipation on the public Revenues. The King (in the above Folio) acknowleges his Debt of 27,000 *l.* of this Sort to the then famous Merchant Sir *William Courten*; the Half of which Sum had been lent to King *James*, the other Half to himſelf. For which *Loan* Intereſt was allowed at the Rate of 8 *l. per Cent.*

King *Charles* borrows Money, by Anticipation of his Revenue, at 8 *per Cent.* Intereſt.

In Fol. 162, (*ibidem*) King *Charles* grants an excluſive Patent for fourteen Years to a Goldſmith of *London*, "for the ſole Making and Practice of *certain compound Stuffs and Waters*, "*extracted out of certain Minerals*, &c. *of this our Realm, called by the Name of Cement, or Dreſſing* "*for Ships, to prevent them from burning in Fights at Sea; and alſo from the Sea-Worm or Bernacle*: "For which Grant this Projector was to pay forty Shillings *per Annum* into the Exchequer." This was or ſeemed to be but a trifling Matter; yet, as we ſhall ſee a great Number of ſuch from Time to Time authorized by this King, it ſeems to have, from the Beginning, been his Intention thereby to accumulate a new Revenue, without depending on Parliamentary Grants!

Project to prevent Ships from Fire, and from Worms.

N. B. The Patent alleges, "*That the Patentee* (William Beale) *had, by his own Study and In*"*duſtry, with great Charge and long Practice, brought this Invention to Perfection.*"

In the ſaid xviiith Tome, Fol. 166, of the *Fœdera*, King *Charles* made a Grant of one of his Pinnaces to his High Admiral the Duke of *Buckingham*, "In Conſideration of that Duke's un"dertaking to adventure for a Diſcovery of the *North-weſt Paſſage* to *China*, &c. An Action "(ſays this Grant) of great Importance to Trade and Navigation, and in ſundry Reſpects of ſin"gular Benefit to all our Realms and Dominions."

The Duke of *Buckingham* projects a new Attempt for a North-Weſt Paſſage to *China*, &c.

We have ſeen, under the Years 1621 and 1622, that the Country named *Nova-Scotia* was granted by King *James* (as King of *Scotland*) to Sir *William Alexander*, and his Aſſociates; which, however, was not properly ſettled by them, although that King had formed a Deſign (for the encouraging of its being planted) of erecting a new Order for *Scotland* of hereditary Knighthood, in Imitation of the Baronets in *England*, firſt created in 1611, to be called *Baronets of Nova-Scotia*: Which Deſign his Son King *Charles* I. perfected in this Year 1625, by creating a Number of ſuch Baronets; to each of whom he allotted a certain Quantity of Land in *Nova-Scotia*, to be held of the Crown of *Scotland* as a free *Barony*, in the *Scottiſh* Senſe of that Word [*i. e.* a free Manor,] with great Privileges to ſuch as ſhould ſettle in that Country. In this Condition it remained but a ſhort Space; for, after his Marriage with a Daughter of *France*, he ſupinely connived at or permitted the *French* to take Poſſeſſion of and fortify Part of that Country. Some have alleged, That it was ſtipulated (by the Marriage Treaty) with *Louis* XIII. of *France*, that *Nova-Scotia* ſhould be given up to *France*: But, as far as appears, that Suppoſition is quite groundleſs; for, as King of *Scotland*, he granted a new Charter for it, *Anno* 1628, which was alſo confirmed by an Act of the Parliament of *Scotland*, *Anno* 1630: Tho', doubtleſs, as all that Country was ſolely an *Engliſh Diſcovery*, *Scotland* (then a ſeparate Kingdom) could not properly intermeddle therein. There is ſome Obſcurity in the Relations of thoſe Times concerning this Matter; but ſucceeding Wars between *England* and *France*, and the conſequent Treaties, have rendered all farther Enquiry into that Affair ſuperfluous. We ſhall only add in this Place, That the happy Situation and great Importance of *Nova-Scotia* was far from being well underſtood, either by the Court or People of *England*, in thoſe early Times, when our Colonies were but in their very Infancy; otherwiſe we might long ſince have been poſſeſſed not only of all that Province, well planted and fortified, but alſo of all *Canada* or *New France*, and indeed of all the Country behind our preſent Colonies on the Continent.

A farther Account of Steps taken for the planting of *Nova Scotia*.

Scotch Baronets of *Nova Scotia* firſt inſtituted.

In the ſaid Tome xviii. Fol. 171—181, of the *Fœdera*, King *Charles* I. appointed his Favourite and Lord High Admiral, the Duke of *Buckingham*, to command in chief, both by Sea and Land, on an intended Expedition againſt *Spain*.——His Inſtructions were, "To annoy that "Crown by all Ways poſſible, either by plundering his Towns, or by taking his *Plate Fleet*, "or other Shipping, *&c.*——He was alſo to detach ſome of his Ships to the Port of *Sallee*, in "*Barbary*, to treat for redeeming the *Engliſh* Captives there, and for ſecuring of Trade from "the Piracies; as alſo for procuring Proviſions for his Fleet, which had 10,000 Land Forces "on board of it." But, miſſing the *Plate-Fleet*, Sir *John Burroughs* landed in the Bay of *Cadiz*, burnt a few Villages in that Neighbourhood, and then returned Home, without having done any effectual Service with ſo great an Armament.

England's great Sea Armament againſt *Spain*, joined by the *Dutch*.

At this ſame Time, a League offenſive and defenſive was concluded at the *Hague*, on the 2d of *Auguſt*, between King *Charles* I. and the States of the *United Netherlands*, againſt *Spain*.—— The States-General were to join *twenty* of their Ships of War to the ſaid *Engliſh* Fleet, which (in the 2d Volume of the General Collection of Treaties, in *Engliſh*, ſecond Edition, *Anno* 1732, p. 246.) is ſaid to have conſiſted of *eighty-two* Ships of War; for their jointly attacking of *Cadiz*: The *Dutch* to have *one fifth* Part of the Spoil. Which Deſign, however, was never put in Execution; any more than another, of the ſame Year, and againſt *Spain* too, dated *Southampton*, 17th *September*, 1625, conſiſting of XL Articles, in the ſaid Vol. II. of Collection of Treaties.

A.D. 1625

King *Charles* demands of *France* the Reſtitution of his Ships lent, and their not being employed againſt the *Rochel Proteſtants.*

We muſt here do King *Charles* I. the Juſtice to remark, That, in this Year 1625, we find three different Applications from him to his Brother-in-law *Louis* XIIIth of *France*, for ſending back the Ships he had lent him; and inſiſting on their not being employed againſt his *Proteſtant* Subjects. [Meaning the *Rochellers.*]

The Inconveniency of certain *French* Silver Coins being, for a Time, made current in *England.*

Queen *Henrietta Maria*'s Marriage-Portion, of 800,000 *French* Crowns, was in this ſame Year brought into *England*, all in Silver Money, intended to be recoined at the *Tower*: But a Plague raging in *London*, which had infected ſome of the Coiners there, the King deferred that Re-coinage; and for the more eaſily paying the Soldiers and Sailors Wages of the above-named Fleet then fitting out, he declared the ſaid *French* Coin to be current for a Time. It was all of one Sort, called a *Cardecue*, or *Quart d'Ecu*, [i. e. a *Quarter Crown*] worth 19½*d.*——Yet, by an Inundation of baſe and light *Cardecues*, the King was quickly obliged to annul the Currency of that Coin.

King *Charles* I. borrows 300,000*l.* of the *Dutch*, on the Pawn of the *Crown* Jewels.

In the xviiith Tome, Fol. 246, of the *Fœdera*, we find, that King *Charles* was already ſo ill adviſed, as (rather than yield to his People's and Parliament's Requeſts, for redreſſing of their Grievances in a Parliamentary Way, being already put to great Difficulties for Money to carry on his War againſt *Spain*) now to grant a ſpecial Warrant to the Duke of *Buckingham*, to borrow 300,000 *l.* Sterling, of the States-General of the *United Netherlands*, or of their Subjects, upon the Pawn or Pledge of a great Number of incomparably rich and noble Crown-Jewels and Veſſels of Gold, adorned with precious Stones, (a Liſt whereof is therein ſet down) which were delivered to that Duke out of the King's Jewel-houſe.

He arms againſt *Spain.*

(*Ibidem*, Fol. 251 and 252.) King *Charles* iſſues "a Proclamation, for prohibiting all Commerce "with *Spain* and the *Spaniſh Netherlands.* Commanding alſo, That no Ship of 60 Tons or upwards be ſet to Sea, unleſs the ſame be furniſhed with Muſkets and Bandeliers—becauſe of "the Danger of his Subjects venturing to Sea in theſe perilous Times, ill-furniſhed with Arms "and weakly manned."

King *Charles*'s Proclamation againſt eating Fleſh in *Lent.*

(*Ibidem*, Fol. 268.) King *Charles* again iſſued his Proclamation, exactly in the uſual Form, againſt eating of *Fleſh* in *Lent*, or on other *Fiſh-Days*; and for the ſame Reaſons.

King *Charles* I. raiſes Money on *Knights-Fees* at his Coronation.

This King being to be crowned on *Candlemas-day* (*ibidem*, p. 278.) "iſſued out Writs to all "the Sheriffs of *England*, to cauſe all that held Lands of the Crown of the Value of 40 *l.* "yearly, or upward, who are not already Knights, to come and take that Order upon them." ☞ The Reader needs not be acquainted, that this was an uſual Practice of our Kings in elder Times to raiſe Money on urgent Occaſions.

1626

Some Account of our *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Trade, &c.

The Author of a judicious Treatiſe on Commerce, printed in a ſmall Quarto, in this Year 1626, intitled, *The Golden-Fleece*, gives a ſuccinct View of the *Eaſt-India* Commerce, &c. as it then ſtood with reſpect to *Europe*, viz.

"Before the *Londoners* and *Hollanders* ſailed thither, the *Turks* uſed to ſhare with the *Portugueſe* "in thoſe Commodities which now the *Proteſtants* trade for. Heretofore they paid at *Liſbon*, "*Aleppo*, or *Alexandria*, viz.

" For every lb. Weight of Pepper, 2 *s.* — —— now it coſts us in *India* but — 3 *d.*
" ———————— Mace, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* —— —— —— —— —— 9 *d.*
" ———————— Cloves, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* —— —— —— —— —— 10 *d.*
" ———————— Nutmegs, 2 *s.* — —— —— —— —— —— 4 *d.*
" ———————— Indico, 4 *s.* — —— —— —— —— —— 1 *s.* —
" *Perſian* Raw Silk, *per* Pound 12 *s.* — —— now from the *Perſian* Gulph under 8 *s.* —

"And if we tranſport none of our Corn, but only that of foreign Nations, carrying alſo "ſome of our Tin, Lead, and Woollen Cloths, to the *Perſian* Gulph, where they are beſt "vendible, there is no Queſtion but this Kingdom will become much enriched. For the *Sound* "of *Denmark*, the *Hanſe-Towns*, and *France*, will return us more Money than we need to ſend "into *India*."

Our King's Tradeſmen's Salaries and Daily-Pay, are not always to be a Rule to judge of the Dearneſs or Cheapneſs of Living in theſe Times.

In the ſame xviiith Tome, Fol. 675, of the *Fœdera**, and in the Year 1626, we find the King's *Maſter-Sadler*'s Daily-Pay to be *twelve Pence per* Day for himſelf, and *three Pence Halfpenny per* Day for a Servant. And the *Maſter-Maſon* and *Architect* for *Windſor-Caſtle* has alſo *twelve Pence per* Day. From which ſmall Pay or Salary, however, no juſt Concluſion can be drawn concerning the Rate of Living and the Value of Money at this Time; as probably they were the ſame for, perhaps, ſome Hundreds of Years backwards; and it was, doubtleſs, made up to them ſome other Way. Yet *three Pence Halfpenny* for a Servant may, poſſibly, enable us to judge pretty nearly of what ſuch an one could live on in our Days, *viz.* about 10 *d.* or 1 *s.* Whereby *Living* at this Time might, poſſibly, be about twice or three Times cheaper than in our Days: But, if they were dieted by the King, they were very well paid.

* *Note*, That between Fol. 334 and 566 of this ſame xviiith Tome of the *Fœdera*, there were, at firſt, printed the Journals of Parliament for the Year 1625; which, being contrary to a ſtanding Order of both Houſes, were therefore immediately ſuppreſſed. So there is a Chaſm between the ſaid two Folios.

King *Charles* I. raiſes his Seamens monthly Pay, and

In Tome xviii. Fol. 679, of the *Fœdera*, we have King *Charles*'s Proclamation, importing, "That the medium Allowance for every Sailor ſhould be *twenty* Shillings *per* Month, which

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gives Encouragement to Shipping.

" till now was but fourteen Shillings; by which Means (ſays this Record) there will accrue " to every ordinary Sailor fourteen Shillings [net Money] *per* Month, beſides an Allowance " out of it of four Pence to a Preacher, two Pence to a Barber, and ſix Pence *per* Month " to the Cheſt [at *Chatham*]. Whereas the ordinary Men have *now* but nine Shillings and " four Pence [net] *per* Month, and no Allowance at all given to a Preacher. Out of the Sur- " pluſage of which [Addition] all Officers Wages were likewiſe reſpectively raiſed; and an " Allowance alſo for a Lieutenant and a Corporal.

" And whereas Queen *Elizabeth*, for the better encouraging of the Building of Ships, or- " dered an Allowance of *five* Shillings *per* Ton for every Ship built above the Burden of *one* " *hundred* Tons; which was revived by King *James*: King *Charles* hereby allowed *five* Shillings " *per* Ton for every Ship that ſhall be built of *two hundred* Tons and upwards.

Salaries to Royal Muſicians.

In Fol. 728. *(ibidem)* King *Charles*, this Year, ſettles 200 *l.* yearly, for Life, on the Maſter of his *Muſic*, and 40 *l.* to each of his other Muſicians.

State of the *Newfoundland* Fiſhery.

The laſt-mentioned Author of the *Golden Fleece*, which he wrote chiefly with a View to promote a Settlement on the Iſland of *Newfoundland*, gives us a Sketch of the Fiſhery on its Banks, in which he ſays, " The Ports of *Devonſhire* annually employed 150 Ships; and carried" (as at this Day) " their Fiſh to *Spain* and *Italy*." It ſeems in thoſe Days, " That Fiſhery was " grievouſly diſturbed by Pirates, who had, in a few Years before, pillaged them to the Damage " of 40,000 *l.* beſides the Loſs of 100 Pieces of Ordnance, and of above 1,500 Mariners, to " the great Hinderance of Navigation."——In another Place he ſays, " That this Fiſhery main- " tained 8,000 Perſons for *ſix* Months in *Newfoundland*, and ſupported many thouſands of Fami- " lies at Home, as well their own Families as thoſe employed in preparing *Nets*, *Caſks*, Vic- " tuals, *&c.* and in repairing the Ships for that Voyage." The judicious Mr. *Wood*, the preſent Secretary to the Board of Cuſtoms, in his *Eſſay on Trade*, firſt publiſhed in the Year 1718, " thinks, *That one hundred Years before*, [i. e. *about or near this Time*] *we had upwards of two* " *hundred Ships annually employed in this Fiſhery, when we furniſhed all* Europe *with Fiſh*."

Sir *Thomas Herbert*'s Account of *India*, &c.

In this ſame Year, the famous Sir *Thomas Herbert* ſailed with *ſix* Ships for *Eaſt-India*, of which and of *Perſia*, *Japan*, and the *Moluccos*, he gives a judicious Account, for the Time he lived in. At *Caſbin*, in *Perſia*, Sir *Robert Shirley* and Sir *Dudmore Cotton*, the two *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors (with whom he had travelled) both died; and he returned Home over Land through *Perſia*.

England's former Commerce with *France*.

Mr. *James Howell*, in his Life of King *Louis* XIII. of *France*, publiſhed in the Year 1646, gives us an Edict of that King, in this Year 1626, which prohibits all Commerce with *England*; " And that no Kind of Grain, Wines, or Pulſe ſhould be exported to *England*; nor from *Eng-* " *land* to *France*; nor any *Cloths*, *Serges*, *Wools*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Stuffs*, *Silk Stockings*, &c."——— By this (ſays *Howell*) " one may obſerve the Advantage that *England* hath of *France*, in Variety " and Subſtance of Merchandize." This we here take Notice of the rather, becauſe were we ever ſo much at Peace with that Nation in our Days, the Caſe is ſo widely different from what it was in the Year 1626, that they would take none of thoſe Particulars from *us* but Lead and Tobacco; and they *now* know better than to prohibit the Importation of our *Wool*. So fluctuating is the Courſe of Trade in this and many more Inſtances which might be produced.

Cardinal *Richlieu*'s great Improvements of the Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation of *France*.

For Cardinal *Richlieu*, after reducing the Power of the great Nobility of *France*, earneſtly promoted Manufactures and Maritime Commerce, for the enriching of that Kingdom; which *Moriſotus*, in his *Orbis Maritimus*, juſtly calls *the Splendor of Kingdoms whilſt in Peace, and their main Support in Wars*: [" *Splendor regnorum dum quies eſt, fulcimentum belli, quoties propagandi Imperii cupido* " *erit.*"] To this End he incorporated a Society of *one hundred* Merchants for Traffic, both to the Eaſt and Weſt, by Sea and Land, with a Capital of 600,000 Livres; who alſo engaged to lay out as much more in building of ſtout Ships at *Morbihan*, near *Vannes*, in *Bretagne*, where this Company erected Warehouſes, Offices, and Docks, and ſo many Dwelling-houſes as made a good Town. To that Company alſo he committed the ſole Trade to *Canada* Colony, which they very ſoon greatly improved. That Cardinal, indeed, highly merited the Dignity conferred on him of *Superintendant-general of the Commerce and Navigation, and of being High-Admiral of* France. He perſuaded *Louis* XIII. to lay out a vaſt Sum in the Purchaſe of Ships in *Holland*, *Denmark*, and the *Hanſe-Towns*, for the Protection of the Coaſts, the Rovers of *Barbary* having taken or deſtroyed above *one hundred French* Ships, and made Slaves of ſome thouſands of their People, whereby many Families were undone: Which Improvements, though not effected ſo early as this Year 1626, we judged might come in properly enough in this Place.

King *Charles* I. directs the Cuſtoms on Merchandize to be collected, by virtue of his Prerogative.

King *Charles* I. of *England* diſagreeing with his laſt Parliament, concerning the Grievances they complained of, and their not ſettling the *Tonnage and Poundage Duty* on him till their ſaid Grievances ſhould firſt be redreſſed; he thereupon ſuddenly diſſolved it. And, in this ſame Year 1626, we find in the ſaid xviiith Tome, Fol. 737, of the *Fœdera*, he, by his own ſole Authority, directs the Cuſtoms, Subſidies, and Impoſts on Merchandize, both exported and imported, to be collected as uſual in the Manner they were collected at his Father's Death.

King *Charles* I. directs the Weight and Fineneſs of his Silver and Gold Coins to be altered.

In Fol. 741. *(ibidem)* King *Charles* I. directs a Commiſſion to the Officers of his Mint, " for " his Money to be coined of the ſame Fineneſs as before, *viz.* Silver, of 11 Oz. 2 Pwt. fine; " *Crown* Gold of 22 Carrats fine; and *Angel* Gold to be, as already it is, of 23 Carrats 3½ Grains " fine: Alſo that a Pound Weight of Silver ſhall make in current Money 3 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* And " that the Pound Weight of Crown Gold ſhall make in current Money 44 *l.* by *Tale*, of ſuch " Pieces of Gold as are now uſually coined of that Fineneſs." This was an unaccountable Direction, to have two Sets of Gold Coins of different Fineneſs and Purity, (in which he imitated his Father!) and alſo to coin his Silver Money lighter than before; of which we ſhall preſently treat more fully. 1626

King *Charles* I. alienates the old Crown Demeſnes, rather than aſk Supplies of a Parliament.

King *Charles* being determined to raiſe what Money he wanted without being beholden for it to a Parliament, we find (in the xviiith Tome, Fol. 771, *et ſeq.* of the *Fœdera*) that he granted a Commiſſion to the Lord-Treaſurer and other great Officers of State, "to ſell or grant in *Fee-farm*, or for Term of Lives or Years, in Poſſeſſion or in Reverſion, *all* or any of his *Honours*, *Manors*, *Old Caſtles*, *Foreſts*, *Chaces*, *Parks*, *Lands*, *Tenements*, *Woods*, &c. both in the Survey of the Exchequer, and in the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; as well ſuch as were held by Copy, as by Leaſe, Cuſtody, &c." The King had run himſelf deeply in Arrear, for fitting out his late Fleets with Land Forces, &c. againſt *Spain*:—There was alſo a conſiderable Debt at his Father's Death; and he had already mortgaged to the City of *London*, in its Corporate Capacity, divers Manors, Lands, Tenements, &c.——Thus did this King moſt improvidently for himſelf, and his Succeſſors [*though, perhaps, not inauſpiciouſly for the Liberties of the People!*] diveſt himſelf of a moſt Royal Eſtate and Revenue in Lands: An Eſtate which had ever been the principal *independent* Support of the yearly Expence of our Kings and their Houſhold in Times of Peace!

King *Charles* treats with the piratical States of *Barbary* for the Redemption of Captives.

In Folios 793 and 807, *ibidem*, that King (in two ſeparate Commiſſions) appoints an Envoy to the piratical States of *Barbary*, and to the Town of *Sallee*, to treat of the Redemption of *Engliſh* Captives, and alſo of Peace and Commerce with them. For which Purpoſes he carried with him all the *Moors* who had been made Priſoners by the *Engliſh*, as alſo *four* Braſs and *two* Iron Cannons, with Ammunition, &c. as Preſents: A Method early practiſed by all other Chriſtian States in treating with thoſe People, to ſupply them with Weapons for their own Deſtruction!

King *Charles* again orders the Gentry to withdraw to their Country Seats.

It being near *Chriſtmas*, King *Charles* (*ibidem*, Fol. 798.) again enjoins the Nobility, &c. to withdraw from *London*, for keeping Hoſpitality at their Seats in the Country.

Repriſals ordered on both Sides for Captures at Sea, by both *France* and *England*.

The *French* having in this Year ſeized on the *Engliſh* Merchant Ships in divers Ports of *France*, by Way of Repriſal for *three French* Ships lately taken by the *Engliſh* Ships of War; and likewiſe on account of certain older pretended Claims on *England*, amounting in all to 25,000 *l.* Sterling; King *Charles*, in this ſame Year, grants a Commiſſion for ſeizing on all the *French* Effects in the *Engliſh* Ports, by Way of Counter-Repriſal. (*Fœdera*, Tome xviii. Fol. 802.)

A Proclamation of King *Charles*'s, for encouraging the *new Saltpetre* Project and Monopoly, by collecting of *Urine*.

1627 *Ibidem*, Fol. 813. a Proclamation of King *Charles* came out, importing, "That the Practice of making *Saltpetre* in *England*, by digging up the Floors of Dwelling-houſes, Dove-houſes, Stables, &c. tended too much to the *Grievance* of his Subjects." [He had been of another Mind in the preceding Year, as we have ſeen.] "And that, notwithſtanding all the Trouble and Charge attending this Method, the Undertakers could never yet furniſh this Realm with one third Part of the *Saltpetre* requiſite, eſpecially in Time of War, when moſt wanted: The Earth of itſelf not being able to engender the Matter whereof *Saltpetre* is made, in many Years, without the Aid of artificial Means for enriching the Earth: And yet, the Neceſſity of the preſent Times requires ſo much to be made as would ſo impoveriſh the Earth, that in a ſhort Time we ſhould be utterly deſtitute of that ineſtimable Treaſure. Whereupon Sir *John Brooke*, and *Thomas Ruſſell*, Eſquire, have propoſed to *Us*, to make ſuch Quantities of *Saltpetre* as our Realms ſhall want, and alſo to ſupply foreign Nations therewith, by a new Invention of their own, of which they have given demonſtrative Proof, and for which he had already granted them an excluſive Patent. And as thoſe Patentees now want nothing but Leave to collect a ſufficient Quantity of *Urine* for their ſaid Manufacture of *Saltpetre*, at their own Charge; the King therefore *commands* all his Subjects of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, &c. near to the Place where the ſaid Patentees have already erected a Work for the making of *Saltpetre*, That, after Notice given to them reſpectively, they carefully keep in proper Veſſels all *human Urine*, throughout the whole Year, and alſo as much of that of Beaſts as can be ſaved, for the Patentees to carry away from Time to Time."

A new Order againſt eating Fleſh in *Lent*.

Another Proclamation (*ibidem*, Fol. 822.) comes out from that King againſt the eating of *Fleſh* in *Lent*, and on other *Fiſh-Days*.

Another againſt Nuiſances in *London*.

And that King now iſſues a Commiſſion of Enquiry into Nuiſances in and near *London*; "ſuch as *Stalls*, *Slaughter-houſes*, *Brewhouſes*, *Smiths Forges*, *Brick Kilns*, *Coach-houſes*, *Tallow-chandlers*, *Sinks*, *Vaults*, *Dunghills*, *Layſtalls*, *Garbage*, *broken Pavements*, *Inmates in Houſes crowding the ſame*, &c. and for redreſſing of all ſuch-like Diſorders." (*Ibidem*, Fol. 827. *et ſeq.*)

King *Charles*'s new Commiſſion for the *Tobacco Monopoly*.

And (*ibidem*, Fol. 831.) King *Charles* commiſſions certain Aldermen, &c. of *London* "to ſeize all foreign Tobacco, (not of the Growth of *Virginia* or *Bermudas*) for his Benefit, agreeable to a former Commiſſion: Alſo to buy up, for his Uſe, all the Tobacco coming from *our* ſaid Plantations, and to ſell the ſame again, for his Benefit."

King *Charles*'s *Spaniſh* Tobacco Monopoly, and his Prohibition of ſowing Tobacco in *England*.

In the ſaid Month, (*ibidem*, Fol. 818.) King *Charles* publiſhes his Permiſſion of 50,000 Pound Weight of *Spaniſh Tobacco* to be imported; but then it was to be all bought by himſelf, and again ſold out to his Subjects.——He directs, "That the ſaid *Spaniſh Tobacco*, and alſo all the *Virginia* and *Somer-Iſles Tobacco*, ſhall be imported into the Port of *London* only, and marked likewiſe with *three* different Seals or Stamps.——Moreover, as great Quantities of Tobacco were ſtill ſown in *England*, contrary to Law, he now renews the former Prohibition of planting the ſame in *England*."

(*Ibidem*,

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King *Charles*'s Prohibition againſt ſeparate Traders to *Eaſt-India*.

(*Ibidem*, Fol. 853.) King *Charles* grants "a Commiſſion to Captain *John Hall*, to command four Ships and a Pinnace for next Year's Voyage to *Eaſt-India*, under the Direction of the *Engliſh Company of Merchants of London trading to the Eaſt-Indies*."——This was only a Piece of Form: But he farther "earneſtly prohibits all his other Subjects, excepting the ſaid Company, from reſorting to *India*, under the Penalty of forfeiting Ships and Cargoes; half to the King, the other half to the Company, purſuant to King *James*'s Charter to that Company, dated the 31ſt of *May*, in the 7th Year of his Reign."

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company permitted for once only to export foreign Gold, in lieu of foreign Silver.

And King *James* having, in the Year 1617, granted Letters-Patent to the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, to export to *India* all ſuch foreign Coin and Bullion as they ſhould firſt import from beyond Sea, ſo as the ſame ſhould not exceed the Sum of 100,000 *l.* in any one Year; King *Charles* "now grants a Licence to that Company, That, in Conſideration of the preſent Prohibition of Commerce with *Spain*, whereby they are diſabled from procuring the Quantity of Silver they yearly want, they may, in their next Voyage only, export 30,000 *l.* in *foreign Gold*, in lieu of ſo much Silver."

King *Charles*'s Prohibition againſt ſupplying *Spain* with Proviſions, &c.

(*Ibidem*, Fol. 856.) that King iſſues a new "Proclamation againſt the furniſhing of *Spain* with Proviſions, Ammunition, or Materials for Shipping of any Kind; the King of *Spain* and the Arch-duke" (ſays our King) "having previouſly iſſued like Orders on their Part with reſpect to *our* Dominions."

He alſo grants Repriſals againſt *France*.

Alſo (*ibidem*, Fol. 861.) King *Charles* grants freſh Letters of Repriſal in behalf of ſuch of his Subjects as have had their Ships and Merchandize taken by the *French*: "*No Redreſs having been obtained, though often demanded.*" [The like Repriſals were again granted on the 20th of *April* following. (Fol. 887.)]

An *Engliſh* Ambaſſador ſent to *Turkey*.

In Fol. 862. *ibidem*, King *Charles* appoints Sir *Peter Wyche* to be his Ambaſſador to the Grand Seignior, *Sultan Moratt*, with the cuſtomary Powers of his appointing Conſuls in the ſeveral Ports of *Turkey*, &c.

A War breaks out between *England* and *France*.

To what we have this Year exhibited from the *Fœdera* concerning King *Charles*'s Quarrel with his Brother-in-law King *Louis* XIII. we ſhall here add, That *Louis*'s not only detaining the ſeven *Engliſh* Ships, lent to him, but alſo his employing them againſt his *Proteſtant* Subjects, raiſed a great Clamour in *England*: Thereupon King *Charles* ſeized on ſeveral *French* Ships in *Engliſh* Ports; and *Louis*, on the other Side, ſeized on no fewer than 120 *Engliſh* Ships in his Ports. King *Charles* alſo now ſent Home all his Queen's *French* Servants; and, in fine, publiſhed a Declaration of War againſt *France*, wherein he accuſed *Louis* of Breach of Articles with his *Proteſtant* Subjects, and of blocking up their Towns and Ports; for whoſe Relief at *Rochelle* he, this ſame Year, had ſent out the Earl of *Denbigh* with *thirty* Ships of War; but, being too late in the Year, he was driven back by ſtormy Weather.

King *Charles*'s Deſign to alter the Standard of his Coin prevented by Sir *Robert Cotton*'s judicious Remonſtrance.

We have before noted from the *Fœdera*, That King *Charles* I. was ſo ill adviſed, as, for his private Gain, to direct the nominal Value of his Coin to be raiſed above its intrinſic Value, by coining the Pound Weight of Silver into 3 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* by Tale, whereby he was to gain 8 *s.* 6 *d.* on every Pound Weight of Silver. His Privy-Council, however, were ſomewhat doubtful of the Prudence of this Meaſure: Whereupon the famous Sir *Robert Cotton*, being excellently well ſkilled in the Knowlege of ſuch Matters, and of the Precedents of former Reigns, was ordered to lay his Opinion before the Board; which was greatly to his Reputation. For, in a ſet Speech at that Board, (afterward printed with his other *poſthumous* Pieces, *Anno* 1651.) he moſt judiciouſly diſplayed "the great Diſcredit as well as real Loſs which would thereby redound to the King himſelf, as well as to the whole Realm. He ſhewed, that the *Roman* Empire kept up the Purity of the Standard of their Coin until the looſe Times of *Commodus*, when *Exceſs of Expence introduced Neceſſity*, and that brought on the altering of the Standard: And *that the Majeſty of that Empire gradually declined with the gradual Alteration of their Coin.* So that, there is *no ſurer Symptom of a Conſumption in any State than the Corruption of their Money!*

Coming, in the next Place, to ſpeak of *our own Princes*, he ſhews "the Diſreputation which fell on King *Henry* VI. by not only abating the Quantity of Bullion in his Coins, (though ſtill preſerving the nominal Value) but likewiſe debaſing them, by directing the Practice of *Alchymy* (as they term it) in his Mint!——That King *Henry* VIII. fell into the ſame bad Meaſures." [As is fully ſhewn in our Introduction.] "And that his Daughter Queen *Elizabeth* was moſt wiſely adviſed by her Treaſurer *Burleigh*, and by Sir *Thomas Smith*, That it would be for the Honour of the Crown and the true Wealth of herſelf and People, to bring back the Standard of the Coins to the antient *Parity* and *Purity* of her Great Grandfather King *Edward* IV.——Next, he judiciouſly ſhews, That as Coin or Money was deviſed as a *Rate* and *Meaſure* of Merchandize and Manufacture, if that *Meaſure* be rendered *mutable*, no Man can tell what he hath or what he oweth; and no Contract can be certain!——☞ *That Princes are Guarantees to their People for the Juſtneſs of their Coin, and muſt not ſuffer their Faces to warrant Falſhood!*——That this Propoſal now on the Anvil would take away the *tenth* Part of every Man's due Debt in Rent.——That, by coining the Shilling with leſs Silver in it than before, a proportionably-leſs Quantity of any Goods or Merchandize will be ſold for it.——That the *Netherlanders* will, with our preſent good Coins, re-coin with the King's Stamp, and import on *us* the newly-enhanced Coin.——That if Men ſhall receive in the propoſed nominal Shillings and Pounds a leſs Proportion of Silver and Gold than they did before this projected Alteration, and, at the ſame Time, pay for what they buy at a Rate enhanced, it muſt caſt upon *all* a double Loſs!——☞ What the King will ſuffer by it in the *Rents* of his

The Loſs of the *Engliſh* Crown by the Alteration of the Silver Coin.

“Lands is demonſtrated enough by the Alterations ſince the 18th Year of King *Edward* III.” [*Anno* 1344.] “when all the Revenue came into the Receipt, *ponderé et numero*, at the Rate of *five Groats per* Ounce; which, ſince that Time, by the ſeveral Changes of the Standard, is come to *five Shillings*; whereby the *King hath loſt two Thirds of his Revenue!*——And the like in his Cuſtoms and other Receipts!——And, as the King will loſe a *fourteenth* Part in all the *Silver*, and a *twenty-fifth* Part in all the *Gold* he ſhall receive, ſo likewiſe will the Nobility and Gentry in all their former ſettled Rents, Annuities, Penſions, and Loans.——The like alſo will fall upon the Labourers and Workmen in their Statute-Wages: And as their Receipts will hereby be leſſened, ſo their Iſſues will be increaſed by raiſing the Prices of all Things.——It will lay the Loſs upon *ourſelves* and the *Profit* on our *Enemies*:——Since all our preſent good Money will hereby be exported for Bullion, our own Goldſmiths being their Brokers!——This enfeebling of the Coin is but a ſhort-lived Shift, like Drink to one in a Dropſy, to make him ſwell the more! But the State was never thoroughly cured, as we ſaw by King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, and the late Queen's, until the Coin was made up again!” This moſt judicious and ſeaſonable Remonſtrance was ſo well approved of, that the ſaid Project was intirely ſet aſide. We ſhall, nevertheleſs, ſeventy Years later than this Time, ſee ſo pernicious a Propoſal again ſtarted to King *William*'s Miniſters; and had it not been for the Remonſtrance of another great Man, the famous *John Lock*, Eſquire, (who poſſibly might have been originally indebted for the ſame juſt Notions to this Speech of Sir *Robert Cotton*'s) ſeemed in a fair Way to be accepted of.

King *Charles* Iſt's Coins in this 2d Year of his Reign.

In this 2d Year, therefore, of King *Charles* I. a Pound Weight of Gold, of the old Standard of 23 Carats, 3½ Grains, *fine*, and half a Grain Allay, was coined into 44*l.* 10*s.* by *Tale*, viz. into *Roſe-Rials*, of *thirty* Shillings; *Spur-Rials*, of *fifteen* Shillings; and *Angels*, of *ten* Shillings: And a Pound Weight of another Standard, *viz.* of 22 Carats *fine*, and 2 Carats Allay, (called *Crown Gold*) into 41*l.* by *Tale*, viz. into *Units*, of twenty Shillings; *Double Crowns*, ten Shillings; and *Britiſh Crowns*, five Shillings. And a Pound Weight of Silver, of the old Standard of 11 Ounces, 2 Penny Weight, *fine*, into *ſixty-two* Shillings, by *Tale*; namely, into *Crowns*, *Half Crowns*, *Shillings*, *Six Pences*, *Two Pences*, *Pence*, *and Half Pence*.

More *excluſive Patents* for new Projects, or *Monopolies*.

In the ſaid Tome xviii. Fol. 870. of the *Fœdera*, we find the following Catalogue of Patents for new Projects, in this Year, all for fourteen Years, *excluſive*, viz.

1. “A Patent to Lord *D'Acre*, and two others, for the ſole making of *Steel*, according to the Invention of *Thomas Letſome*, one of the ſaid Patentees.

2. “To Sir *John Hacket* and *Octavius de Strada*, for rendering of *Sea-coal* and *Pit-coal* as uſeful as *Charcoal*, for burning in Houſes, without Offence by the Smell or Smoke, according to their Invention.

3. “To *Thomas Rouſe* and *Abraham Cullyn*, for the ſole making of *Stone Pots*, *Jugs*, and *Bottles*, according to their new Invention.

Alſo (4 and 5.) “One for draining of Water out of Mines, *&c.* and another for making of Guns, great and ſmall.”

Barbadoes, its firſt Productions.

About this Time (ſays the ingenious Author of *Caribbeana* (late Attorney-General of *Barbadoes*) printed at *London*, *Anno* 1741, in two Quarto Volumes) the Sugar Trade of *England* had its Riſe in the firſt Settlement of the Iſland of *Barbadoes* (the Mother of all the Sugar Colonies.) Yet, till ſeveral Years after this Time, the *Portugueſe* ſupplied moſt Parts of *Europe* with *Braſil* Sugars. [Others, we have ſeen, make the firſt Planting on *Barbadoes* to have been twelve Years earlier.] *Ligon*, the otherwiſe accurate Author of the Hiſtory of *Barbadoes*, has left a Blank in that Work, for the Year when Sir *William Courten* firſt diſcovered that fine Iſland; though it is certain it was before the Death of King *James* I. Yet planting of Tobacco, (which *Ligon* reckons the very worſt he ever ſaw) together with their Ginger and Cotton Wool, was all the Trade that *Barbadoes* carried on till about the Year 1642, when they firſt planted *Sugar Canes*, as will be ſeen in its proper Place.

A Patent for a *Swediſh Eaſt India* Company; but proves abortive.

At this Time, according to a Pamphlet, tranſlated from the *French*, *Anno* 1664, intitled, *A Treatiſe touching the Eaſt-India Trade*, (when the *French Eaſt-India* Company was firſt eſtabliſhed) *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, iſſued his Letters-Patent, for inviting his People to form a *Swediſh Eaſt-India* Company: But the War in *Germany* and that great King's Death, a few Years after, prevented his accompliſhing of that Deſign.

State of the Goldſmiths Trade, and of the Coins of *England*.

In the xviiith Tome, Fol. 896, of the *Fœdera*, we have a Proclamation from King *Charles* I. which will, in part, ſhew the then Nature of the *London* Goldſmiths Buſineſs; and, partly alſo, the then State of our *Engliſh* Silver and Gold Coins.

“Whereas the Exchange of all Manner of Gold and Silver, current in Monies, or otherwiſe, as the buying, ſelling, and exchanging of all Manner of Bullion in Species of foreign Coins, Billets, Ingots, *&c.* fine, refined, or allayed, howſoever, being fit for our Mint, hath ever been, and ought to be, *our ſole Right*, as Part of our Prerogative-Royal, and ancient Revenue; wherein none of our Subjects, of what Trade or Quality ſoever, ought at all, without our ſpecial Licence, to intermeddle, the ſame being prohibited by divers Acts of Parliament and Proclamations, both ancient and modern: And whereas *ourſelf* and divers of our Royal Predeceſſors have for ſome Time paſt, tolerated a promiſcuous Kind of Liberty to all, but eſpecially to ſome of the Myſtery and Trade of Goldſmiths in *London* and elſewhere, not only to make

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“ the ſaid Exchanges, but to buy and ſell all Manner of Bullion: And from thence ſome of them have grown to that Licentiouſneſs, that they have for divers Years preſumed, for their private Gain, to ſort and weigh all Sorts of Money current within our Realm, to the End to cull out the old and new Monies, which, either by not wearing or by any other Accident, are weightier than the reſt; which weightieſt Monies have not only been molten down, for the making of Plate, &c. but even traded in and ſold to Merchants-Strangers, &c. who have exported the ſame; whereby the Conſumption of our Coins has been greatly occaſioned, as alſo the raiſing of the Silver even of our own Monies to a Rate above what they are truly current for; by Reaſon whereof no Silver can be brought to our Mint, but to the Loſs of the Bringers, &c. For the reforming of all which Abuſes, *We have*, by the Advice of our Privy-Council, determined to reſume our ſaid Right, *for our own Profit*, and the Good of the Realm: And, for this End, we do now appoint *Henry* Earl of *Holland*, and his Deputies, to have the Office of our Changes, Exchanges, and Out-changes whatſoever, in *England*, *Wales*, and *Ireland*. And We do hereby ſtrictly charge and command, That no Goldſmith nor other Perſon whatſoever, other than the ſaid Earl of *Holland*, do preſume to change, &c. (as above) and as the following Articles do more fully direct, in Subſtance, *viz.*

The old Royal Office of Exchange of *Gold* and *Silver* revived.

1ſt and 2d. “ None (without our ſpecial Licence) ſhall tranſport to foreign Parts any Gold or Silver, in Coin, Plate, or Bullion; as by Statute 9th of King *Edward* IIId, and the 2d of King *Henry* IV.

3d. “ None ſhall preſume to melt down the current Coins of our Kingdoms, nor to cull and ſort from the reſt any of the weightier Monies.

4. “ None but our ſaid Changer, and his Deputies, ſhall receive or take, by Way of Payment, or Exchange, directly or indirectly, for any Species of foreign Coin, or other Gold or Silver, more than the Rates which now are or hereafter may be given or allowed for the ſame at our Mint or Exchange.

5. “ To prevent the Frauds of Goldſmiths againſt the Statute of the 18th of Queen *Elizabeth*, all Goldſmiths, on the Sale of any Plate, ſhall deliver a Ticket, with his Name or Mark, to the Buyer, expreſſing the Day of Sale, the Weight of ſuch Plate, and the Value or Rate of the Gold or Silver apart, and alſo the Value and Rate of the Faſhion apart, by which may appear at what Rate the one or the other was valued, &c.

6. “ In every Piece of Gold current for 30*s.* 20*s.* 15*s.* 10*s.* 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* the Abatement ſhall not exceed four Grains and an half for 30*s.* Pieces, three Grains, two Grains and an Half, two Grains, one Grain, and half a Grain, for the other reſpective Pieces. Which ſeveral Gold Coins wanting no more ſhall paſs current, as if of full Weight and Value: But if they want reſpectively more in Weight than the ſaid ſeveral reſpective Abatements, then they ſhall not be current; but ſhall be brought to our Exchanges or Mint, to be melted down and made into new Coin.

7. “ No falſe or deceitful Stuff or Manufacture of Gold or Silver, leſs in Fineneſs than our Money of Gold and Silver, ſhall be made, ſold, or imported.——Yet this Order ſhall not reſtrain any Subject from importing of Bullion from beyond Sea, to be carried to our Mint to be coined. Goldſmiths, however, may continue, agreeable to the Franchiſes, &c. granted to them by Charters from us and our Predeceſſors, to buy any Gold or Silver in Plate or other Manufacture, as heretofore, ſo as the ſame be bought or exchanged only to make Plate or other Manufacture; and that they do not give a higher Rate for the ſame than the Rate of our Mint; and that, under Colour thereof, they do not buy, exchange, or intermeddle with any foreign Species of Money or other Bullion, either foreign or of our own Produce; all which ought to be carried to and coined at our Mint.”

In the ſame Year 1627, (*Fœdera*, Tome xviii. Fol. 904.) King *Charles* directs a ſpecial Commiſſion of Lords and Gentlemen, “ for ſix Ships of War to be fitted out, *viz.* *three* of *three hundred* Tons each, and *three* of *two hundred* Tons Burden, for the Guard of the Northern Sea Coaſts of *England* from foreign Enemies, whereby Trade was much interrupted, and the City of *London* and other Parts of our Kingdom much damaged, for Want of *Coals* and other Commodities, uſually tranſported from *Newcaſtle upon Tine* and *Sunderland*, both to *London* and Parts adjacent, and to moſt other Parts of our Dominions.——And, for bearing the Expence of this Armament, the King (beſide the Forfeitures of Recuſants convict) hereby appropriates a *voluntary Offer* made by the Owners of Coal-Pits and the Sellers of *Coals*, to be carried from thoſe two Towns, either by Sea or Land, of *ſix Pence* on every Chalder of Coals.”

King *Charles* ſends out a ſmall Armament for ſecuring the Coal-Trade between *Newcaſtle* and *London*; now grown very conſiderable.

Six Pence *per* Chaldron on Coals for this End.

Here we may obſerve, 1ſt, What a poor Armament this was, for the King to appoint a ſpecial Commiſſion of Lords and Gentlemen to get it ready. 2dly, There is no other Place therein named in the ſaid Commiſſion but *Newcaſtle* and *Sunderland* for the Coal-Trade. 3dly, That this *new* Town of *Sunderland* was by this Time grown up to be ſomewhat, although in *Cambden's Britannia*, written but *twenty* Years before, it was not deemed worthy of a bare mention. 4thly, That, by this Time, the Coal-Trade from thoſe Parts to *London*, and other Southern Parts, was become very conſiderable. Laſtly, That although this King had many good Ships of his own, (for thoſe Times) yet they were all laid up at *Chatham* and *Portſmouth*; he having no Funds for employing them againſt his ſaid foreign Enemies; who were, probably, Privateers from the *Spaniſh Netherlands*.

Obſervations on this Commiſſion.

The old Method of making of *Saltpetre* again revived by King *Charles*.

Notwithſtanding the Patent of the preceding Year, for the new Way of making *Saltpetre* from *Urine*, for which an Office had been erected in *Southwark*, and notwithſtanding King *Charles*'s Declaration, that the former Way of keeping of Floors digged up, *&c.* was ſo troubleſome to his Subjects, yet ſo unſtable was he, that, in this ſame Year 1627, (Tome xviii. Fol. 915, of the *Fœdera)* we find him again renewing all his former Orders and Directions of the Year 1625, for keeping the ſaid Floors of Dove-houſes, Stables, *&c.* free from Sand, Gravel, *&c.* for the Growth of the Mine or Material of *Saltpetre*, as before.——And (Fol. 918.) he gives a Commiſſion to the Duke of *Buckingham*, &c. " That, by Reaſon of the extraordinary " Need there then was of *Saltpetre* for *Gunpowder*, they cauſe, enter, break open, and work for " *Saltpetre*, as well within Houſes, Lands, *&c.* of *Us*, as of our Subjects; and to uſe all ſuch " Ground, Earth, Walls, and Water, as ſhall be requiſite for that Purpoſe. And alſo to take " Carriages and Carts for the ſame, at the Price of *four Pence per Mile per Cart*; the empty " Veſſel to be re-carried *gratis*; as formerly. Alſo to take Sea-Coal and Wood-Aſhes, at reaſonable Prices; as alſo Work-houſes, Barns, Yards, *&c.* for working the Mine of *Saltpetre*, at " reaſonable Rates, *&c.*

King *Charles*'s new Monopoly of all *Virginia*, &c. *Tobacco*.

On Fol. 920. *ibidem*, that King iſſued a new Proclamation concerning *Tobacco*, much in the Stile of his own and his Father's former ones; and for the ſole Monopoly thereof.

1ſt, " He enjoins the plucking up of all *Tobacco* growing in *England* and *Ireland*, and ſtrictly " forbids the planting any more.

2dly, " None ſhall hereafter import any *Spaniſh* or other foreign *Tobacco*, without the King's " ſpecial Commiſſion.

3dly, " And, becauſe ſuch foreign *Tobacco* ſhould not be uttered under Pretence of being the " *Tobacco* of *Virginia* and the *Somer-Iſles*, and other *Engliſh* Colonies,—and that the Planters in " his ſaid Colonies may not give themſelves over to the planting of *Tobacco only*, and neglect to " apply themſelves to *ſolid Commodities* fit for the eſtabliſhing of Colonies *(which will utterly " deſtroy theſe and all other Plantations)*—from henceforth no *Tobacco*, even of our own Colonies, " ſhall be imported, *without our own ſpecial Licence*: And what ſhall be ſo imported ſhall be delivered to *our Uſe*, upon ſuch reaſonable Price as ſhall be agreed on!

4thly, " No Perſon ſhall henceforth buy any *Tobacco* here, but from our Commiſſioners: " Which *Tobacco* ſhall be ſealed or ſtamped; and, when ſold again, a Note ſhall be made, expreſſing the Time when bought, and the Quantity and Quality thereof."

Additional Duties laid on *Iriſh* Merchandize exported to foreign Parts.

In the ſaid xviiith Tome, Fol. 932, of the *Fœdera*, King *Charles* iſſues the following Declaration, *viz.*

" Whereas the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by Reaſon of the Peace and Plenty it hath of late " enjoyed, is ſo ſtored with profitable Commodities and Merchandizes, that they have not " only enough for their own Uſe, but alſo for Exportation:

" And whereas the ſaid *Iriſh* exported Commodities are ſuch as are uſually or moſtly carried " to Countries not in League or Friendſhip with *us*:" [Meaning *Spain* and *Portugal*] " For " the Increaſe, therefore, of our Revenue, we have thought fit to raiſe a higher and greater " Impoſition or Increaſe of Subſidy on the Goods therein ſpecified; whereby our ſaid Enemies, " or thoſe not in League with us, who ſtand in need of thoſe Commodities, muſt pay higher " Rates for the ſame than heretofore.

A Liſt of *Iriſh* Commodities uſually exported thence to *Spain*.

" The Commodities herein ſpecified were *Pilchard, Herrings, Salmon, Butter, ſalted Fleſh of " all Kinds, Sheep and Calves Skins, Ox Hides, Tallow Candles, Iron, Wool, Yarn, Ruggs, Blankets, " Wax, Goat and Deer Skins, Live Bulls, Oxen, Cows, Horſes, Pipe-Staves, Corn and Pulſe of " all Kinds.* But the additional Duties thereon ſhall not take place for any Importations into " *England*.——No Pipe-Staves, or Wool, and Sheep Skins with the Wool, ſhall be exported " from *Ireland*, without a ſpecial Licence.——And Merchants-Strangers ſhall pay one fourth " Part more than Natives at ſuch Exportations."

England's unſucceſsful Expedition for Relief of *Rochel*, and againſt the Iſle of *Rhée*.

King *Charles* now ſent out the Duke of *Buckingham* with ten of his Ships of War, ninety Tranſports, and 7,000 Troops, deſigned for the Relief of *Rochell*: But, not being admitted with his Troops into that City (which King *Charles* was ſuſpected of deſigning to keep for himſelf) he landed on the Iſle of *Rhée*, and attempted to beſiege the Fort and Town of *St. Martins*; but that Duke being unſkilled in warlike Affairs, was ſhamefully baffled in the Attempt, and, after loſing the greateſt Part of his Troops, precipitately re-embarked, and returned Home with the Remainder; after great Expence to no Purpoſe!

The two often repeated Proclamations for Noblemen, *&c.* to withdraw to their Country Seats; and againſt eating of Fleſh in *Lent*, &c.

In the ſame xviiith Tome, Fol. 950—961, we again have King *Charles*'s frequently repeated two Sorts of Proclamations: The one enjoining the Nobility and Gentry to withdraw to their Country Seats, for the keeping of Hoſpitality; and the other againſt the eating of Fleſh in *Lent* and on other Fiſh-Days; for the *ſeemingly idle* Reaſons already ſo often aſſigned.

King *Charles* renews his Proclamation touching Coin, *&c.*

On Fol. 970, *(ibidem)* that King renewed his Commiſſion for the better Execution of his former Proclamation touching the Office of his *Changer* and *Re-changer* of Gold and Silver; and for reſtraining Goldſmiths from culling, melting down, *&c.* of the Coin.

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An Inſurance Monopoly.

On Fol. 987. (*ibidem*) in a long Liſt of Dignities and Offices, created in this Year 1627, there is one, “For the *ſole* making and regiſtering of all Manner of *Aſſurances*, *Intimations*, and *Renunciations*, made upon any Ship or Ships, Goods, or Merchandize, in the *Royal-Exchange*, or other Places within the City of *London*, for *thirty-one* Years.”

Other Monopoly Projects this ſame Year.

Other projected Monopolies of this Year are in Fol. 992, of the ſaid xviiith Tome of the *Fœdera*, viz.

1. “A Charter to *three* Perſons for the ſole Practice of their new Invention for the melting of *Iron-Ore*, and making the ſame into Caſt-works and Bars, with Sea-Coal and Pit-Coal only.

2. “A Device for earing and plowing of Land, without either Horſes or Oxen.

3. “For the ſole Uſe of a new-invented Engine to make all Manner of Mills to grind and perform their wonted Labour, without the Help either of Horſes, Wind, or Water; under the yearly Rent of 100 *l.* to the Exchequer.”

All theſe were for fourteen Years excluſive.

Barbadoes and the other *Caribbee* Iſles granted by King *Charles* to the Earl of *Marlborough*.

In the ſaid Year 1627, King *Charles* I. is ſaid to have made a Grant to *James Hay*, Earl of *Carliſle*, of the fine Iſland of *Barbadoes*, and alſo of all the other *Engliſh Caribbee* Iſles. Yet the Earl of *Clarendon*, in one of his Tracts, teſtifies, That *James Ley*, Earl of *Marlborough* and Lord Treaſurer, had a prior Grant thereof, in this ſame Year; and that he afterward (*viz. Anno* 1629, as ſhall be ſhewn from the *Fœdera*) conſented to have thoſe Iſles granted to the ſaid Earl of *Carliſle*, upon Payment of *three hundred Pounds per Annum:* Although the Planters themſelves then inſiſted on the King's taking them under his own immediate Protection, and on the revoking of that Charter to Lord *Carliſle*; and with good Reaſon, as *they alone* had been at the Expence of planting the ſame. Sir *William Courten*, who firſt planted *Barbadoes*, in the Reign of King *James* I. is ſaid by his *Son* to have been three Years in quiet Poſſeſſion of it, and to have expended 30,000 *l.* in Forts, Buildings, and Plantations there. How he came now to loſe it, or whether he ſold it in Parcels to the ſaid Planters, or that his Right was diſputable, does not clearly appear. In a printed Account of his great Loſſes ſuſtained in his Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, his Son poſitively affirms, That his Father firſt diſcovered, planted, and fortified the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, and afterward had a Grant of it from King *Charles* I. in the 3d Year of his Reign, by a Patent; and that the Earl of *Carliſle* [in virtue of his Grant, the following Year] intruded, and took forcible Poſſeſſion thereof; for which Injury Sir *William*'s Repreſentatives never had any Compenſation! Theſe *Weſt-India* Iſles (before they fell into the planting of Sugar Canes) were in thoſe early Times thought of very little worth, otherwiſe the Grant above-named would not have been ſo readily made.

How the *Caribbee* Iſles came under the immediate Government of the Crown.

The Planters, however, went on in the improving of them during all the Civil War, and the Uſurpation; but, at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. it was determined by the King and Council, That out of the Revenue of *Barbadoes*, then greatly improved, the *three hundred Pounds per Annum* ſhould be allowed to the Earl of *Marlborough*, for his Life; and that, once for all, one thouſand Pounds ſhould be paid to the Earl of *Kinnoul*, who claimed under the Earl of *Carliſle*'s Grant, ſo as he ſurrendered Lord *Carliſle*'s Charter. And thus *Barbadoes* and all the other *Caribbee* Iſles (*Barbuda* excepted, Vide *Annum* 1628.) thenceforward came under the immediate Government of the Crown, as they have ever ſince remained.

The *Engliſh* and *French* divide the Iſle of *St. Chriſtophers* equally between them.

We have related under the Year 1625, that the *Engliſh* and *French*, in one and the ſame Day, ſettled on the Iſland of *St. Chriſtophers*, the beſt of all our *Caribbee* Iſles next after *Barbadoes*. “In this Year 1627, a ſolemn Agreement was executed between the Planters of both Nations, for dividing that Iſland between them, and proper Boundaries were fixed, which (ſays our *French* Author) remain to this Day [*viz. Anno* 1658.] But there was a ſpecial *Proviſo*, That *Fiſhing*, *Hunting*, the *Salt Ponds*, the moſt precious Kind of Wood, for Dyers and Joiners Work, and the Havens and Mines, ſhould *all* be common to both Nations. They alſo made a mutual Covenant, for their Defence againſt the common Enemy [meaning *Spain*.]——That a Company at *London* ſupplied the *Engliſh* there with every Thing very well; and that the *Engliſh*, being better acquainted with the Sea and with *colonizing*, improved their Moiety of this Iſle much better and quicker than the *French* did *theirs*.” [We wiſh we could *now* ſay the like in our own Favour, with particular reſpect to the much more important Iſland of *Jamaica!*] “So that the *Engliſh* were enabled, in the following Year 1628, to go over to the Iſle of *Nevis*, and to plant thereon; it being but about half a League diſtant.”

The two Nations lived well enough together till the Revolution in *England*, *Anno* 1689, when the *French*, by Surprize, and before War was declared in *Europe*, fell upon the *Engliſh* (at the Inſtigation of the *Iriſh* Papiſts ſettled with them) and maſtered them; obliging them to retire to *Nevis:* And, the Year following, the *Engliſh*, headed by Colonel *Coddrington*, ſerved the *French* in the ſame Manner: Yet they were reſtored by the Peace of *Ryſwick*. On the breaking out of the War in 1702, Colonel *Coddrington* again diſpoſſeſſed the *French*; and by the Peace of *Utrecht* we have it intire. It is a noble and fruitful Iſle, making 10,000 Hogſheads of Sugar yearly, and has Plenty of other excellent Productions, as Cotton, Ginger, &c. and is well watered.

Dominica Iſle never yet planted, and why, till at length

N. B. The Iſle of *Dominica*, lying between *Martinico* and *Guadaloupe*, has been claimed both by *England* and *France*; and, for that Reaſon, has never yet been planted by either Nation; and has ſtill many *Caribbean* Natives on it, who were much increaſed by the *Caribbeans* retiring to it,

who

A. D. 1627

ſeized on by *Great Britain*, *Anno* 1761.

who had been driven out of the other neighbouring Iſles by the *Europeans*. This Iſle is always ſtill included in the Governor of *Barbadoes*'s Commiſſion, though the *French* would not permit our ſettling it. The *Caribbean* Natives were ſaid to favour the *French* more than the *Engliſh*; and to ſell their Poultry, Hogs, *&c.* to thoſe of *Martinico*. Yet we, as well as other *European* Nations, did ſometimes wood and water on it; although it has neither Ports nor good Bays for Shelter. *Anno* 1761 we took intire Poſſeſſion of it.

Deſeada poſſeſſed by *France*; but of very ſmall Importance.

Deſeada is partly planted by the *French*; though the Time when is not well known: And it is generally ſaid to be of very ſmall Importance.

1628

The *Hollanders* do very great Damages to the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt-Indies*.

At this Time the *Hollanders* did infinite Damage to the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt-Indies*, by taking their Plate-Fleet, and plundering the Coaſts of the Iſland of *Cuba*. It would be almoſt endleſs to enumerate the Damages they, at different Times, did to *Spain*, till the Year 1648, when the Peace of *Munſter* put a Period to all their Differences.

A View of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India Company*'s Condition from their Petition to the *Houſe of Commons*.

We may, in a great Meaſure, underſtand the true State of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India Company's Affairs*, at this Time, from their *Petition and Remonſtrance to the Houſe of Commons, printed in this Year* 1628; being in Subſtance, “ That the Company having exiſted *twenty-eight* Years, by Charters from Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and King *Charles*, they traded with great Succeſs to *India*, until ſundry ill Accidents, from Storms and Enemies, but more eſpecially from profeſſed Friends and Allies,” [meaning the *Dutch* Company] “ have infinitely damaged it.——Which Misfortunes, together with our annual Exportation of foreign Coin to *India*, having begot ſuch cauſeleſs Complaints as thereby have much diſcouraged the Adventurers from any longer trading *under the general Cenſure of all Ranks in the Nation!*——They therefore humbly pray that honourable Houſe to take the under-mentioned Articles or Queries into their Conſideration. And if, upon their Examination, the ſaid Trade ſhall be found to be unprofitable to the Kingdom, that it may be ſuppreſſed——But, if otherwiſe, they pray, that it may be ſupported and countenanced by ſome *publick Declaration*, for the Satisfaction of all his Majeſty's Subjects, and the better Encouragement of the preſent Adventurers.”

“ Article I. The Company's Trade much increaſeth the Strength of *England* with *Mariners*, *warlike Shipping*, *Ammunition*, and all uſeful Artificers relating thereto; as alſo the general Traffick of *England*, not only by its own Trade to *India*, but by its large Magazine of many rich *Indian* Wares, to be exported to foreign Countries, as *Turkey*, *Italy*, the *Eaſt Country*, &c.” ☞ Here they expatiate on their former Benefits to the Public, “ when, ſome few Years before they employed 15,000 Tons of Shipping, all at one Time, either going to, coming from, or trading in *India*, from Port to Port: And that at preſent they employ 10,000 Tons and 2,500 Mariners.——That, laſt Year, they imported *Pepper* to the Value of 208,000 *l.* Sterling; whereof the Value of 180,000 *l.* was re-exported to foreign Parts in a few Weeks; and much the like of *Indico*, *Callicoes*, and divers other rich Wares: By which Re-exportations they employ 2,000 more Tons of Shipping and 500 Mariners.——That at leaſt 1,000 Perſons are ſupported by the Building and Repair of their Ships, the making their Artillery, Naval Stores, Proviſions, *&c.* beſide the Tonnage employed by the Company to fetch *Timber*, and *Pipe Staves* out of *Ireland*,” [here *Ireland* ſtill ſupplies Timber, tho' in our Time quite deſtitute of it!] “ and *Hemp* out of *Eaſtland*;—and for the importing of *Wines*, *Elephants Teeth*, Wrought Silks, Coral, *Quickſilver*, &c. to furniſh out thoſe Voyages.——That the great Magazines of Naval Stores and Ammunition, which the Company has always ready, are often helpful to others, as being no-where elſe to be had for Money at Home; and they at this Time make *thirty* Barrels of *Gunpowder* weekly at their own Powder-Mills, of the *Saltpetre* they import from *India*.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Gunpowder Works.

“ II. It increaſes the general Wealth of the Nation.——It ſaves much Money yearly to our Nation in the Expence of *Indian* Wares, by ſupplying them ſo much cheaper than they could have them from other *European* Nations.——It increaſes, very conſiderably, the King's Cuſtoms,—improves the Price of Land, and of *Wool*, *Tin*, *Lead*, *Iron*, &c. Wherefore, although, in the Company's late unfortunate Years, they have themſelves been Loſers, yet the Crown and Nation have all the while been Gainers by this Trade.——That the Vent of our *Cloth*, *Lead*, *Tin*, &c. in *India* continually increaſes.——That it is by Reaſon of the Company's having, for *three* Years paſt, been expelled the Spice Iſlands by the *Dutch*, that thoſe Spices are twice as dear as when the Company imported them from *India*.——That the raiſing the Price of Lands being of the greateſt Conſequence to Gentlemen, this can only be done by our exporting *more in Value* of our own native Commodities than we import of thoſe of other Nations, the Balance whereof will come to us in Treaſure; and an Increaſe of Treaſure will ever enhance the Price of Lands. And that the Treaſure ſo received by the Balance of our foreign Commerce is the only Money which can remain *permanently* with us, and by which we are enriched——That this Increaſe of Money will alſo naturally increaſe the Price of *Wool*, *Tin*, *Lead*, &c. which alſo will contribute to increaſe the Price of Lands, as does alſo the Increaſe of the Merchants Riches gotten by Traffick.——That it well merits Conſideration, That there are *three* different Species of Profit in foreign Commerce: 1ſt, The private Merchant may be a Loſer when the Nation may be a Gainer by this Traffick. For Inſtance, the Company ſhall ſend out Goods or Money to the Value of 100,000 *l.* and bring Home 300,000 *l.* Value in return; yet, though this Return trebles the public Stock, the Company may nevertheleſs be Loſers, if the Goods in return be ſo bulky as to occaſion ſo much Freight of Shipping, Inſurance, Cuſtoms, and other Charges, as amount to 200,000 *l.* which added to the Principal of 100,000 *l.* will make the Company Loſers, although the Nation may be Gainers by the additional 200,000 *l.* 2dly, The Merchant may be a Gainer by a *loſing Trade to the Nation*,

In foreign Commerce there are three different Species of Profit or Loſs.

" if our Imports exceed our Exports in the general Balance. And laſtly, (3.) The King may " be a Gainer in his Cuſtoms, when both the Merchant and the Nation may be Loſers by " ſome Trades.

III. As for the Company's next two Articles, [*viz.* " 1ſt, *Their being a Means to weaken the* " *King of* Spain *and his Subjects, and to exhauſt their Treaſure*; *and*, 2dly, *Their counterpoiſing the* " Hollanders *ſwelling Greatneſs by Trade, and to keep them from being abſolute Lords of the Seas,* " *whenever they ſhall drive* us *out of this rich Traffick, as they have long endeavoured to do, both by* " *Policy and Force*;"] thoſe were Conſiderations intirely temporary, or properly ſuitable to that Age alone, and therefore not now to be regarded.

" IV. To the common Objection, *That the Eaſt-India Trade exhauſts our Treaſure,*" (which Objection was made ſo early in *Spain* as the Reign of the Emperor *Charles* V.) " the Company " replies, That this Trade is ſo far from doing it, that, with reſpect to their carrying it on, it " is the beſt Means to increaſe the Treaſure of this Kingdom.——For they receive a *greater* " *Balance* in Caſh, by the vaſt Quantity of *Eaſt-India* Merchandize re-exported to other Coun- " tries, than the Sums ſent out to *India*; beſide the employing much Shipping and many " Sailors therein, *&c.*——All which the Company ſubmitted to that honourable Houſe." But the King's ſudden Diſſolution of the Parliament prevented their taking this Remonſtrance into their Conſideration: Wherefore that Company continued to carry on their Trade to *India*, though with various Succeſs.

Remarks on this Petition and Remonſtrance.

This Piece being one of the moſt authentic and judicious Vindications of our *Eaſt-India* Trade, we have made the larger Extract from it, as it may hereafter ſave the Trouble of exhibiting the ſame Sort of Anſwers to future Objections concerning it. It was ſo well eſteemed as to be afterward re-printed in the Year 1641. Yet we muſt here, in Point of Juſtice, remark, That in that whole Piece there is not the leaſt mention of the Company's being a *Monopoly*, although that was then one of the Objections againſt it. The Company's Silence on that tender Point was, probably, the Effect of their great Prudence, as not being able, in that critical Time, to ſatisfy the Houſe of Commons concerning what they were then loudly complaining of in general, both within and without Doors.

A freſh Attempt from *England* to ſettle in *Guiana*, tho' afterward dropped.

Notwithſtanding *England*'s former Diſappointments concerning the planting in, or trading to, *Guiana*, it was, in this Year 1628, again attempted by a Company; and a Patent was granted to Captain *North*, &c. who had been with Sir *Walter Raleigh* in the laſt unfortunate Adventure thither. They even went ſo far as to make a Settlement on the River of *Amazons*, and began to erect Buildings, Fortifications, *&c.* But this came afterward to nothing, though not immediately: For in Sir *William Monſon*'s *Naval Tracts*, firſt publiſhed in the Year 1635, he reports, " That there was then actually an *Engliſh* Colony in *Guiana*, which yielded the beſt " *Tobacco*; and that the Natives were the moſt tractable of any of our Settlements." How this came to be dropped, we apprehend, does no-where appear. Unleſs, poſſibly, this Author meant the Colony of *Surinam*, which was firſt ſettled by *England* ſomewhat near this Time.

King *Charles* forbids the ſupplying of *France* with Proviſions or Ammunition.

The very firſt Record of the xixth Tome of the *Fœdera* is a Proclamation (Fol. 1) of King *Charles* I. *Anno* 1628, againſt the carrying Proviſions or Ammunition to *France*, whoſe King (*Louis* XIII.) had, in the preceding Year, publiſhed two ſeveral Edicts againſt ſupplying of *England* therewith, *full of Acrimony* (ſays *our* King.)

King *Charles* I. in vain attempts the Relief of *Rochelle*; the taking of which proves the Ruin of the Proteſtants of *France*.

Our ſaid King, having in the preceding Year miſcarried in his Expedition againſt the Iſle of *Rhée*, ſent out this Year a Fleet, under the Earl of *Lindſey*, for the Relief of *Rochelle* (then cloſely beſieged by *Louis* XIII, Cardinal *Richlieu* being at that Siege in Perſon.) Our King having in this ſame Year concluded a Treaty with the *Rochellers*, wherein he promiſed *never to abandon them, nor to make Peace with their King without comprehending them therein*; [as in Vol. ii. of the general Collection of Treaties, ſecond Edition, (*Anno* 1732.) p. 259—262.] Yet that Fleet was obliged to return Home, without being able to effect it. King *Charles*, in the ſame Year, ſent out another Fleet for its Relief, under the Earl of *Danby*, which alſo returned unſucceſsful; the Boom placed before the Entrance into its Harbour being judged too ſtrong to be forced. Whereupon the poor *Rochellers* were forced to ſurrender to the *French* King, to the unſpeakable Loſs of the *French Proteſtant* Church, as well as of *England*,—which, by ſupporting of *Rochelle* and the other *French* Proteſtants in general, might not only have been much better able to bridle the growing Power of the *French* Monarchy, but likewiſe to have kept the Balance of Trade with that Kingdom much more in our Favour. For, after the Surrender of *Rochelle*, and the demoliſhing the Fortifications, firſt of *Montauban*, and afterward of *Niſmes* and *Montpelier*, the Proteſtants were never able to make Head againſt the Catholics. *Puffendorf* relates, that ſome have thought thoſe Civil Wars had, firſt and laſt, devoured above a Million of People, deſtroyed or much hurt 9 Cities, 400 Villages, 20,000 Churches, and 2,000 Monaſteries; and that 10,000 Houſes were either burnt or demoliſhed thereby.

King *Charles*'s firſt Letter to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Peers, and Burgeſſes of *Rochelle*, was of the 19th of *May*, 1628. " Gentlemen, Be not diſcouraged, though my Fleet be returned; hold " out to the laſt, for I'm reſolved *my whole Fleet ſhall periſh*, rather than you be not relieved. " For this effect, I have ordered it to return back to your Coaſts, and am ſending ſeveral Ships " to reinforce it: With the Help of God the Succeſs ſhall be happy for you."——His ſecond Letter to them was of the 27th of *May*, *O. S.* " Gentlemen, I have been much troubled to " hear that my Fleet was upon the Point of returning Home, without obeying my Orders in " ſupplying you with Proviſions: Coſt what it will I have commanded them to return to your

“ Road, and not to come away till you are ſupplied.——Aſſure yourſelves, that I ſhall never “ abandon you, and that I ſhall employ the whole Power of my Kingdom for your Deliverance, “ until God aſſiſt me to obtain for you an aſſured Peace. *Your Good Friend*, Charles R.”

Holland's, or the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company's vaſt Succeſſes againſt *Spain*, whereby that Company divides 50 *per Cent.* on their Capital.

In this Year the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company are ſaid to have divided *fifty per Cent.* to their Proprietors; by Means of their having in the ſame Year maſtered the *Spaniſh Plate Fleet*, as already mentioned, valued by ſome at twelve Millions of Guilders. They had alſo got much Treaſure by driving a *Spaniſh* Squadron of Ships on Shore, on the Coaſt of *Peru*, and plundering the ſame. By ſuch huge Loſſes on the Side of *Spain*, it was as impoſſible for that Monarchy not to decline very much, as for the *Dutch* Republic not to increaſe greatly in Wealth and Power.

King *Charles* again treats with the piratical States of *Barbary*.

In the xixth Tome, Fol. 27, of the *Fœdera*, there is King *Charles* the Firſt's Commiſſion for again treating with the Piratical Ports of *Barbary*, for the Redemption of *Engliſh* Captives there, and for eſtabliſhing of Peace and Commerce with them. For which End he ſent them 6 Iron Cannon and 700 Cannon Bullets, as a Preſent.

Dantzick's great Naval Power and Wealth; vanquiſhes a *Swediſh* Fleet.

So great was the Power and Wealth of the City of *Dantzick* at this Time, being now in her Meridian Glory, that the great King *Guſtavus Adolphus* of *Sweden*, being this Year at War with *Poland*, and ſending a Squadron of eight Ships of War, for the blocking up of the Port of that City, the *Dantzickers* ſent out ten Ships of War againſt the *Swediſh* Fleet; which they vanquiſhed, having killed the *Swediſh* Admiral, taken the Admiral-Ship, and obliged the reſt to fly. This is by *Puffendorf*'s own Confeſſion, in his Hiſtory of *Sweden*, (*Engliſh* Tranſlation, p. 506.)

Canada and *Quebec* as well as *Nova-Scotia* is conquered by Sir *David Kirk*.

Sir *David Kirk* and his Aſſociates (during a War between *England* and *France*) now poſſeſſed themſelves of *Canada* (which then conſiſted *only* of the Country on the North Side of the great River of *St. Lawrence*,) together with the Caſtle of *Quebec*; of which the ſaid Sir *David*'s Son was appointed Governor: And in the ſame Year they conquered *Nova-Scotia*, which Sir *William Alexander* again poſſeſſed; when the *French* agreed to recognize our King's Property of all *Nova-Scotia*: And, it is ſaid, they agreed to pay Sir *David Kirk* 50,000 *l.* for his quitting the Forts which he had poſſeſſed himſelf of in *Canada*: which Sum however was never paid.

Nevis Iſle planted by *England* and its Products:

In the ſame Year, the *Engliſh* (under Sir *Thomas Warner*) from *St. Chriſtopher's Iſle* again planted the near neighbouring ſmall Iſle of *Nevis* (formerly called *Mevis*) being about eighteen Miles in Circuit. It has Plenty of freſh-water Springs, and has now ſcarcely any other ſtaple Produce but Sugar and Molaſſus, though it formerly yielded *Tobacco*, *Ginger*, and *Cotton*. It is ſaid they have at this Time about 3,000 *Whites* and 8,000 *Negro* Slaves. From this Iſle, it ſeems, may be plainly ſeen, in a clear Day, the Iſles of *St. Chriſtopher*, *Euſtatia*, *Saba*, *Antigua*, *Montſerrat*, *St. Bartholomew*, and *Guadaloupe*.

And *Barbuda* planted alſo by *England*; with its State.

Barbuda planted; and is the only Proprietary Government of all the *Engliſh Caribbee* Iſles; and its Productions.

In that ſame Year the Iſle of *Barbuda* was alſo firſt ſettled on by the *Engliſh*, from *St. Chriſtopher's*, by Sir *Thomas Warner*, &c. At firſt they were ſo harraſſed by the *Caribbeans* from *Dominica* as to be obliged to deſert it: Yet, the *Caribbean* Natives being afterward greatly diminiſhed, the *Engliſh* again planted on it. It is about *fifteen* Miles in Length, and is the only Proprietary Government of all the *Engliſh Caribbee* Iſles, its Governor being in the Nomination of the Heirs of *Chriſtopher Coddrington*, Eſquire, who was Governor of *Barbadoes* in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, and who ſettled this Iſle and a good Eſtate in *Barbadoes* for the Support of his College in the laſt-named Iſle, for the Inſtruction of the Children of Negroes. This is no Sugar Iſle; the breeding of Cattle for the other *Engliſh* Iſles being the principal Employment of the Inhabitants: They alſo raiſe Plenty of Corn and other Proviſions for the Uſe of thoſe Iſles.

New-Holland, &c. diſcovered, or *South-Pole-Lands*.

It was in and about this ſame Year 1628 that the Diſcoveries were firſt made by the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company's Ships of the Southern Continent, firſt named *Carpentaria*, from its Diſcoverer, and ſince named *New-Holland*, lying to the South of the Iſland of *Java*; other Parts of this Diſcovery had the Names of their Diſcoverers given them, *viz. Dewitt's Land* and *Nuyt's Land*. Nevertheleſs, after ſo many Years Diſcovery, neither the *Dutch* nor any other Nation have as yet made any Kind of Advantage or Improvement from it; nor has any Settlement been hitherto made on that Country in all this Time. Another Generation may poſſibly diſcover whether it be only an huge Iſland, ſeparated from the Continent next the South Pole, and may poſſibly make Settlements thereon. Some pretend, that there is ſome Myſtery in the *Dutch* Company's not making a Settlement on this *Terra Auſtralis*, or *South-Pole-Lands*; [Vide our *Introduction*, under the Name Colonel *Purry*] tho' the moſt probable Account of this Matter ſeems to be no more than that the *Dutch* Company have already as much Territory as they can well manage; and that the ſaid new Lands are thought ſo very barren, that it is not likely they would anſwer the Charge and Trouble of forming Colonies thereon.

A curious Hiſtory of the Office of the King's Exchange of Gold and Silver, and alſo of the *London* Goldſmiths Trade.

We have ſeen, under the Year 1627, that King *Charles* I. revived the Office of the King's Exchanger of Gold and Silver, called *Cambium Regis*, which had been long in Diſuſe: He being ſo ill-adviſed as rather to ſupply his Neceſſities by ſuch Sort of Monopoly Projects, than to yield to the Deſires of the Houſe of Commons for the Redreſs of Grievances, prior to, or even equal in Point of Time with their granting him Supplies. A Pamphlet therefore was, in this Year 1628, publiſhed by his Authority, intitled, “ *Cambium Regis, or the Office of his Majeſty's Ex-* “ *change-Royal; declaring and juſtifying his Majeſty's Right thereto, and the Conveniency thereof.*” Wherein it was ſhewn, “ That the Prerogative of Exchange of Bullion for Coin has always been “ a Flower of the Crown, of which Inſtances are quoted from the Time of King *Henry* the Firſt “ downward.——That King *John* farmed out that Office for no ſmaller a Sum than 5,000 “ Marks.——That the Place or Office where the Exchange was made in his Reign, was near “ *St.*

A. D 1628 "St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and gave Name to the Street ſtill call'd the *Old-Change.*——"That, in ſucceeding Reigns, there were ſeveral other Places for thoſe Exchanges, beſide "*London.*——That this Method continued to King *Henry* the Eighth's Time, who ſuffered his "Coin to be ſo far debaſed that no regular Exchanges could be made.——That the ſaid Con-"fuſion made Way for the *London* Goldſmiths to leave off their proper Trade of *Goldſmithrie,* "(i. e. *the working and ſelling of new Gold and Silver Plate and Manufacture, the ſole Intent of all* "*their Charters*;) and to turn Exchangers of Plate and foreign Coins for our *Engliſh* Coins; "although they had no Right to buy any Gold or Silver for any other Purpoſe than for their "Manufacture aforeſaid; neither had any other Perſon, but thoſe ſubſtituted by the Crown, a "Right to buy the ſame.——The King, therefore, has now reſumed this Office, not merely to "keep up his Right ſo to do, but likewiſe to prevent thoſe trafficking Goldſmiths from culling "and ſorting all the heavy Coin, and ſelling the ſame to the Mint of *Holland,* which gained "greatly thereby; or elſe by melting thoſe heavy Coins down, for making of Plate: Witneſs "the Pieces of 13½ *d.* old Shillings of Queen *Elizabeth,* 9 Penny, and 4½ *d.* Pieces; which, "being weighty Monies, none of them are now to be met with; whereby they have raiſed the "Price of Silver to two Pence *per* Ounce above the Value of the Mint; which thereby has "ſtood ſtill ever ſince the 11th of King *James.*——That for above *thirty* Years paſt it has been "the uſual Practice of thoſe exchanging Goldſmiths to make their Servants run every Morning "from Shop to Shop, to buy up all weighty Coins for the Mints of *Holland* and the *Eaſt Coun-* "*tries*; whereby the King's Mint has ſtood ſtill [as above.]". The former Allowances in the ſaid old *Cambium Regis,* were 1 *d.* and ſometimes 1½ *d.* Exchange upon the Value of every *Noble* (i. e. 6 *s.* 8 *d.*) Thoſe Offices were uſually ſold by the Crown for a good Sum of Money, and the King's *Exchanger* had alſo the ſole Right of exchanging Plate and any other Manufacture of Gold or Silver at Home for the King's Coin, taking the like Allowance, and alſo the Coinage Duty.

Againſt the Revival of this Royal Exchanger, the Goldſmiths Company of *London* earneſtly petitioned the King and Council, as did afterward the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council, in Behalf of the ſaid Goldſmiths Company, who called themſelves no fewer than *nine hundred* Families; whereas the ſaid Royal Pamphlet aſſerts, That not above *ten* Goldſmiths were concerned in this *exchanging* Trade. In brief, upon a ſecond Petition of the Goldſmiths, the King told them, "to trouble him no farther, ſince his Right to the Office was undoubtedly clear;" which indeed was very true: But, as it had been ſo long in Diſuſe, and his People accuſtomed to a Way they liked better, it was not well judged to force this obſolete and now inconvenient Cuſtom upon them. The Times were much altered, by the great Increaſe of Wealth and Commerce ſince King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign. But his Obſtinacy in this and ſo many other Reſpects brought on him much Miſery at laſt.

The King perſiſts in rejecting the Goldſmiths and Court of Aldermen's Petition.

1629 On the 2d of *March,* 1628-9, King *Charles* diſſolved his Parliament, uſing many ſharp Expreſſions in his Proclamation for that End, (Tome xix. Fol. 29. of the *Fœdera*) to teſtify his Reſentment againſt thoſe Members of the *Houſe of Commons* who oppoſed his Meaſures. By which the Differences between him and his People grew daily wider. Yet, rather than have any more Parliaments, he fell farther into many arbitrary and illegal Methods for raiſing Money by his ſole Prerogative. So from this Time till the Year 1640 there was no Parliament ſummoned.

King *Charles* diſſolves his Parliament, and raiſes Money by his *ſole Prerogative.*

In Fol. 35. *ibidem,* in a Catalogue of Offices filled up by that King, in the 4th Year of his Reign, there ſeems to have been a Project of his for producing of *Raw Silk* in *England.* It is "a Grant to *Walter,* Lord *Aſton,* &c. of the keeping of the *Garden, Mulberry-trees,* and *Silk-* "*worms,* near *St. James's,* in the County of *Middleſex.*" Or, poſſibly, this was only the Continuation of the King his Father's Project, *Anno* 1608. There is a Place a little Way without the South-weſt Gate of *St. James's Park,* towards *Chelſea,* which ſtill bears the Name of the *Mulberry-Garden,* and anſwers to the Deſcription of the above-named one.

Projects continued for raiſing Raw Silk in *England.*

Ibidem, Fol. 40. we ſee a Catalogue of Grants for other Inventions (as they are termed) in the ſaid Year, for fourteen Years excluſive, *viz.*

More excluſive Projects this Year.

"1. For the ſole making of an Engine for the more eaſy cutting of Timber, under the yearly "Rent of 40 *s.* to be paid into the Exchequer.

"2. ———— Engines for draining of Marſh Lands.

"3. ———— A Medicine for preſerving of Sheep from the *Rot.*

"4. An Engine for the ſafe Tranſportation of Horſes and other Cattle from *Ireland* into "*England,* and from *England* into *Ireland.*"

By an Act of Parliament of this 3d of King *Charles* I. (Cap. iv.) Corn was permitted to be exported to the King's Allies, when at the following (which muſt therefore have been *then* eſteemed moderate) Prices, *viz. Wheat per* Quarter 32 *s. Rye* 20 *s. Beans* 16 *s.* and *Barley* or *Malt* at 16 *s. per* Quarter.

Corn, when to be legally permitted to be exported from *England.*

King *Charles* I. in the 4th Year of his Reign, firſt incorporated that beſt planted and moſt populous Province of *New-England,* called the *Maſſachuſet's Bay,* of which *Boſton* is the capital Town. King *Charles* the Second, in the 36th Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1684, having, for his arbitrary Ends, compelled the City of *London,* by a *Quo Warranto,* to ſurrender their Charters, this Province likewiſe was obliged to ſubmit to it, (as was alſo the Colony of *New-Plymouth* and the

The *Maſſachuſet's Bay* (originally a Charter Colony) is by far the beſt and moſt populous Province of *New-England.*

The various Conſtitutions of the Continent Colonies of *Britiſh America.*

the *Province of Main*:) But that Province was, in the Year 1691, again incorporated by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, by its old Name: But the Crown thereby reſerved the appointing of its *Governor*, *Deputy-Governor*, *Secretary*, and *Judge-Admiral*: The other Officers, Civil and Military, are in the Nomination of their *Houſe of Repreſentatives*; who alſo elect the *Council*. This Province, together with *Connecticut*, *Rhode-Iſland*, and *Providence Plantation*, conſtitute what is commonly called *New-England*: Though ſurely it is to be wiſhed, they could all be united under that Name as one intire Province. As for *New-Hampſhire* (commonly alſo eſteemed a Part of *New-England*) it was made a ſeparate Province, immediately depending on the Crown, as is now alſo *Georgia* and *Nova-Scotia*; all whoſe *Governors*, *Councils*, and *Magiſtrates*, are in the King's Appointment. ☞ Thus *Maryland* and *Penſilvania* are a Kind of monarchical tributary Governments—*Connecticut* and *Rhode-Iſland* may be called tributary popular Governments—And the *Maſſachuſet's Bay* is a Mixture of regal and popular Conſtitutions. In our Days the *two Carolina's* and *New-Jerſey* are become Regal Governments; as *Virginia* and *New-York* were long before; as are alſo all our Iſlands in the *American* Seas, but *Barbuda*. Hitherto theſe different Forms of Government have not very materially or generally affected the Commerce of the *Britiſh* Empire, though moſt Men are under Apprehenſions that ſooner or later they may.

The great Increaſe of the Silk Manufacture in *London.*

The *Silk* Manufacture at *London* was by this Time become ſo conſiderable, that, in this 5th Year of King *Charles* I. the *Silk-Throwers* of that City and within four Miles of it, were incorporated, under the Name of *The Maſter, Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of Silk-Throwers*, [i. e. *Silk Twiſters*, from a *now* obſolete Verb to *throw*, *i. e.* to *twiſt* or *twine*.]

King *Charles* ſettles Penſions on the Children of the Queen of *Bohemia.*

In the xixth Tome (Fol. 64—5.) of the *Fœdera*, we find, King *Charles* ſettles a Penſion of 300 *l. per Annum* on his Nephew Prince *Rupert*, and the like on the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, Children of his Siſter the *Electreſs Palatine*, whom this King ſtiles *Queen of Bohemia*, although her Father King *James* would never give her that Appellation, leſt the *Spaniſh* Court ſhould take Umbrage.

Peace between *England* and *France* enables Cardinal *Richlieu* to commence a Naval Strength in *France.*

In Fol. 66. *ibidem*, we find King *Charles*'s Proclamation of Peace with *France*, both by Sea and Land, and the Renewal of the Intercourſe of Commerce between the two Nations, on the Footing of ancient Treaties.

Upon this Peace Cardinal *Richlieu*, who was *Superintendant-General* of the *Commerce* and *Navigation* of *France*, reſolved to maintain three Fleets or Squadrons of Ships conſtantly in Pay: The *firſt*, for the Guard of the *French* Coaſt on the Ocean; the *ſecond* for the like Purpoſe on the *Mediterranean* Coaſt; and the *third* to remain ready in the Ports of *Gaſcoigne*, for the convoying and protecting the *French* Merchant Ships trading to *Canada*. This was, doubtleſs, a very wiſe Reſolution in that able Miniſter, *France* being till now utterly deſtitute of Maritime Strength.

King *Charles*'s Method of getting rid of *Iriſh* Beggars.

In Fol. 72. *ibidem*, we find that, upon King *Charles*'s diſbanding his Army, which had been employed beyond Sea, Swarms of *Iriſh* Beggars were every-where ſeen, to the great Annoyance of the Country.——" The King thereupon iſſues his Proclamation, commanding them forthwith to return to *Ireland*, to be conveyed from Conſtable to Conſtable to one or other of the following Sea-Ports, *viz. Briſtol*, *Minehead*, *Barnſtable*, *Cheſter*, *Liverpool*, *Milford*, and *Workington*; directing them to be puniſhed as Rogues and Vagabonds, wherever found begging afterwards. They were to be ſhipped at the Charge of the reſpective Counties. And it was thereby farther directed, That no Ship ſhall bring over any Beggars from *Ireland*." [Which we heartily wiſh were legally enacted at this Day, unleſs (which would ſtill be better for the Nation) Means were found to ſet all the *Iriſh* Poor coming to *Britain* immediately on ſome uſeful Employment on their Arrival; for *London* Streets at preſent ſhamefully ſwarm with ſuch.] " It was alſo thereby directed, That all the *Engliſh* who ſhall beg as diſbanded Soldiers or Mariners, be puniſhed as Vagabonds."

King *Charles* redeems his Crown Jewels, with Iron Cannon ſold to the *Dutch.*

Very various were the Shifts and Devices which King *Charles* I. was put upon, in the long Interval of Parliament, for the procuring of Money. In Fol. 89. of the xixth Tome of the *Fœdera*, we find him, in this Year 1629, " commiſſioning Sir *Sackvill Crowe* to get 610 Pieces of Iron Cannon caſt in *our* Forge [*Focali noſtro*] within our Foreſt of *Dean*, in *Glouceſterſhire*, or elſewhere, as to you it ſhall ſeem fit." And (in Fol. 99. *ibidem*) he employs " *Philip Burlamach*, an eminent Merchant, to ſell thoſe Cannon (*viz.* 4,000 Ton Weight thereof) to the *States-General of the United Netherlands*, for the redeeming from them his *Crown Jewels*, pawned, *Anno* 1625, for 300,000 *l.* Thus *England* was ſtill eminent for its Manufacture of *Iron Artillery* beyond any other Country in *Europe*."

Other Monopolies by King *Charles.*

And (Fol. 92. *ibidem*) he confirms " the *Starch-makers* Company's *Monopoly*, eſtabliſhed by his Father." And (Fol. 94. *ibid.*) he prohibits " the Importation of *French* Wines, for a limited Time, on Pretence of a Complaint of the Merchants and Vintners, That the Quantity thereof remaining unſold was ſo large, that they could not carry on their Buſineſs without ſuch a temporary Prohibition." This too was, probably, a *monopolizing* Job!

In the ſaid xixth Tome, Fol. 95, of the *Fœdera*, King *Charles* prohibits the Sale to *Foreigners* of any Ship or Veſſel, whether *Engliſh* built or otherwiſe.

King *Charles* ſends out Ships againſt the foreign Privateers infeſting his Coaſts.

In Fol. 102. *ibidem*, we find that the Coaſts of *England* and *Ireland* were now much infeſted by Pirates of various Nations.——King *Charles* therefore commiſſions his Lord Treaſurer *Weſton* and others, " To ſend forthwith to Sea ſuch Ships as they ſhould judge needful for ſuppreſſing

" of

A. D. 1629

“ of thoſe Pirates, who committed all Manner of Hoſtilities and Spoils, to the utter Overthrow “ of all mutual Trade between *our* own Subjects and all other Merchants-Strangers, Subjects “ of our Friends and Allies.”

In Fol. 119. *ibidem*, King *Charles* grants a ſpecial Commiſſion for compounding, for a certain Sum, with all ſuch as had neglected to obey his Proclamation, enjoining all Freeholders of 40 *l. per Annum* to come and take the Honour of Knighthood.

He compounds with ſuch Freeholders as would not be knighted.

It was about this Time that King *Charles*'s Neceſſities obliged him to retrench the vaſt Expence of his Houſhold, by aboliſhing the greateſt Part of the daily Tables in his Palace, being till then, it is ſaid, *eighty* in Number, for the Entertainment of his Officers and Servants; by allowing them, in lieu of thoſe Tables, a certain annual Sum by the Name of *Board-Wages*: Whereby both the Crown and its Houſhold Servants are in the Iſſue conſiderable Gainers. This was, probably, by Sir *Robert Cotton*'s Advice, who, in a Speech at the Council-Table, told the King, *That there was never a Back-door of his Palace into* Weſtminſter *but what coſt him* 2,000 *l. yearly!*

King *Charles* retrenches the many *daily Tables* of the *Houſhold.*

This, we conceive, was the Original of the *Board-Wages*, which, in all the Liſts of the Houſhold of our Monarchs, we ſee to be ever ſince allowed to the King's menial Officers and Servants. Some farther Reductions of the ſame Sort have been ſince made in the King's Houſhold; in lieu of which an Addition has been made to their Salaries.

Board-Wages of the King's Houſhold Servants, its Original.

In this ſame Year 1629, the *Spaniſh* Admiral had Orders, in his Way to *New Spain*, to drive the *Engliſh* and *French* from the Iſland of *St. Chriſtophers*, where he ſeized on ſome *Engliſh* Ships; and, landing, drove the *French* from their Forts, and obliged them to embark, as he alſo did as many of the *Engliſh* as their own Ships could hold. But, when the *Spaniſh* Fleet was gone, the *Engliſh* left in that Iſland fell courageouſly on improving it: The *French* alſo returned to their old Plantations there; and both Nations were well ſupplied and ſupported from their reſpective Mother Countries. And the *Engliſh* Planters becoming ſoon too numerous for their Moiety of that Iſland, they from thence ſoon after gradually peopled and planted the Iſles of *Barbuda*, *Monſerrat*, *Antigua*, and *Barbadoes*; as the *French* alſo did *Guadaloupe*, &c. in the ſame Neighbourhood.

Spain diſturbs the *Engliſh* and *French* at *St. Chriſtophers*; which, however, both Nations replant and improve.

We have (in Tome xix. Fol. 127. of the *Fœdera*) “ a Confirmation of a Grant from King “ *Charles* to *James Hay*, Earl of *Carliſle*, and to his Heirs for ever, of all and ſingular the Iſlands, “ commonly called the *Caribbees*, ſituated between the 10th and 20th Degrees of North Lati- “ tude, and between the 315th and 327th Degrees of Longitude, towards the Continent of “ *America*:” Herein named by the King the Province of *Carliſle*, and the Iſlands of *Carliſle*; [“ *Regionis ſive Provinciæ Carliolæ et Inſularum Carleolarum.*”] And, in *December* following, the ſaid Earl of *Carliſle* appoints one *Hugh Lamy*, a *French* Proteſtant of *Normandy*, to receive, during Life, all the Rents and Revenues of the ſaid Iſles, upon his having undertaken to carry Colonies of his Countrymen thither, and to fortify and improve the ſaid Iſles; allowing him the twentieth Part of the ſaid Revenues: All which was confirmed by King *Charles*, (Fol. 128. *ibidem*) in the ſame Manner as they had been granted two Years before to the Earl of *Marlborough*, as we have noted under the Year 1627. Which clear Account of this Matter we owe intirely to the *Fœdera*; which, it is plain, the Author of the *Britiſh Empire in America* had not conſulted, even in the ſecond Edition of that incorrect Work, though re-publiſhed ſo late as the Year 1741. How immenſe is the Increaſe of the Value of thoſe *Caribbee* Iſles in our Days!

The *Caribbee* Iſles granted to the Earl of *Carliſle*, under the Name of the Province of *Carleola*.

In the ſaid Fol. 128. *ibidem*, King *Charles* confirms the Appointment made by Sir *Robert Heath* [his Attorney-General] to the before-named *Hugh Lamy*, of the Office of Receiver-General of the Revenues of the Province of *Carolana*, and the adjacent Iſles of *Bahama*, lying between the 31ſt and 36th Degrees of North Latitude (extending from the *Atlantic* to the *Pacific* Sea.) Which ſaid *Carolana* (with the ſaid *Bahama* Iſles) had been before, on the 30th of *October*, (*5to Caroli, Anno* 1629,) granted by King *Charles* to the ſaid Sir *Robert Heath* and to his Heirs, and was the ſame Country [excluſive of the Iſles] now named *North* and *South Carolina*, and *Georgia*, together with the uſurped *French* Colony behind them, called *Miſſiſippi* or *Louiſiana*. Sir *Robert Heath* afterward conveyed this Province of *Carolana* to the Earl of *Arundel*, who was at the Expence of planting ſundry Parts of it: But the War which broke out in *Scotland* (in which that Lord was the King's General) and the ſubſequent Civil War in *England*, prevented his farther Progreſs therein. The five *Indian* Nations of the *Iroquois*, who have been ſo long the voluntary Vaſſals of the *Engliſh* Crown, (and who had lately conquered all the Country from their own original Country behind *New-York* as far as the *Miſſiſippi* and beyond it) made a Surrender and Sale of all thoſe Conqueſts to the Governor of *New-York*, in King *James* the Second's Reign; according to *Cox*'s Deſcription of *Carolina*, p. 109, 113, 116, &c.

Carolana, now *Carolina*, firſt planted by *England*.

Peace being concluded between *England* and *France*, we find, in Fol. 129. of the ſaid xixth Tome of the *Fœdera*, “ a Commiſſion of Enquiry by King *Charles* into certain Goods, Skins, “ and other Merchandize taken by Captain *Kirk*, and his Aſſociates, from certain of the *French* “ which were remaining in the Fort of *Quebec*, in the College of the Jeſuits, and in a Ship taken “ by him in *Canada*.” Yet it ſeems the final Settlement of this Peace was not effected (as we ſhall ſee) till the Year 1632.

King *Charles* reſtores the *French* Merchandize taken in *Canada*.

It is commonly ſaid, that in and about this ſame Year the *Engliſh* firſt began to plant on the Iſland of *Providence*, the chief of the *Bahama* Iſles, in *America*, till then quite uninhabited. King *Charles* I. after the Concluſion of Peace with *Spain*, confirmed his before-named Grant of thoſe

The Iſle of *Providence* firſt planted by *England*, and all the *Bahama* Iſles claimed by her as the firſt Occupiers, as alſo the Iſle of *Sal-Tortuga.*

Iſles: And *England* has continued to keep up her Right to the ſaid Iſles as the firſt Occupiers, although they have ſcarcely planted in any of them, excepting this of *Providence:* And even it is planted to very little Purpoſe, any farther than for a Retreat in caſe of Storms, and to prevent Pirates and foreign Nations from poſſeſſing it. *Tortuga* alſo is juſtly claimed by *Great Britain*, becauſe of our having early reſorted thither for Salt; though not as yet properly planted by us.

In the before-named Fol. 129. *ibidem*, King *Charles* iſſues the following Proclamation, in Behalf of the *Eaſtland* Company, *viz.*

An Enumeration of the Productions imported by the *Eaſt land* Company.

"Whereas the *Eaſtland* Company have, by the Space of *fifty* Years at leaſt, had a ſettled and conſtant Poſſeſſion of Trade in the ſaid *Eaſtland* Parts in the *Baltic* Seas:" [It was firſt erected *Anno* 1579.] "And have had both the ſole carrying thither of our *Engliſh* Commodities, and alſo the ſole bringing in of all the Commodities of thoſe Countries; as namely, *Hemp-Yarn*, *Cable-Yarn*, *Flax*, *Pot-Aſhes*, *Sope-Aſhes*, *Polonia Wool*, *Cordage*, *Eaſtland Linen Cloth*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, and *Wood.* Whereby our Kingdom hath been much enriched, our Ships and Mariners ſet on Work, and the Honour and Fame of our Nation ſpread and enlarged in thoſe Parts:

King *Charles*'s Charter of Confirmation to the *Eaſtland* Company.

"And whereas, for their farther Encouragement, the ſaid Company have had and enjoyed, by Letters-Patents from Queen *Elizabeth*, the excluſive Privileges above-named, with general Prohibitions and Reſtraints of all others not licenſed by the ſaid *Letters-Patents:* We, minding the upholding of the ſaid Trade, and not to ſuffer the ſaid Society to ſuſtain any Violation or Diminution of their Liberties and Privileges, have thought good to ratify the ſame.

Merchandize uſually exported by the *Eaſtland* Company.

"And We do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all our Cuſtomers, Comptrolers, *&c.* That they ſuffer not any Broad-Cloth, Dozens, Kerſies, Bays, Skins, or ſuch-like *Engliſh* Commodities, to be ſhipped for Exportation to thoſe Parts, nor any Hemp, *&c.* (as before-named) or any other Commodities whatſoever, of thoſe foreign Countries wherein the ſaid Company have uſed to trade, to be imported, by any but ſuch as are free of that Company.

Corn left free to all *Engliſh* Ships to import from *Eaſtland.*

"Provided always, That the Importation of *Corn* and *Grain* be left free and without Reſtraint. We alſo ſtrictly command, That the Statutes of the 5th of King *Richard* the Second, the 4th of King *Henry* the Seventh, and the 32d of King *Henry* the Eighth, made againſt the ſhipping of Merchandize in Strangers Bottoms, either inward or outward, be duly put in Execution: And that neither the ſaid Company, nor any other whatſoever, be permitted to export or import any of the above-named Commodities in any but *Engliſh* Bottoms, under the Penalties in the ſaid Statutes contained."

Regulation of *Wheel-Carriages* on the Roads of *England.*

The great Increaſe of the Commerce of *England* having of late Years very much increaſed the inland Carriage of Goods and Merchandize; whereby the Roads were become more broken than heretofore: King *Charles* (in Fol. 130, of Tome xix of the *Fœdera)* "iſſued his Proclamation, comfirming one of his late Father's in the 20th Year of his Reign, for the Perſervation of the public Roads of *England:* Commanding, That no common Carrier, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall travel with any Waine, Cart, or Carriage, *with more than two Wheels*, nor with above the Weight of *twenty* Hundred; nor ſhall draw any Waine, Cart, or other Carriage, with above *five* Horſes at once." How great is the Alteration ſince this Time, that *Waggons*, permitted to carry above thrice the before-named Weight, have come into ſuch univerſal Uſe?

A Monopoly for regiſtering Pawns to *Pawn-Brokers.*

In the Catalogue of the Grants of Offices, by King *Charles*, during this Year, Fol. 132. *ibidem*, "We have one called *an Office for the Regiſter of Sales and Pawns made to retailing Brokers.*" Which *retailing Brokers* ſeem to have been much the ſame we now call *Pawn-Brokers.* This was, probably, one of that King's lucrative Monopoly Grants.

London's Wealth and Splendor at this Time.

London at this Time abounded in Wealth and Grandeur, compared to its Condition in former Ages. The gay Appearance of Goldſmiths Shops ſhining with Plate, on the South-Side of the Street called *Cheapſide*, (thence named *Goldſmiths Row)* was then thought very grand, extending from *Bucklerſbury* to the *Old-Change*, (four Shops only excepted, of other Trades) which ſmall Exception made the Privy-Council think it worth while to direct the Judges to conſider what Laws there might be in Force to oblige the Goldſmiths to plant themſeves in *Cheapſide* and *Lombard Street*, for the Uſe of their Trade!

The *Swediſh* War in *Germany* proves hurtful to the Commerce of the *Hanſe-Towns.*

1630

In the Year 1630, *Guſtavus Adolphus*, the heroic King of *Sweden*, having entered into *Germany* with an Army, occaſioned much Damage to the Commerce of the *Hanſe-Towns*, by the Devaſtations committed by his Troops. In that King's Manifeſto, "he accuſes the *Imperialiſts*" (Vol. ii. p. 292—304, of the General Collection of Treaties) "of forbidding his Merchants all Freedom of Commerce, ſeizing on their Merchandize, and confiſcating the *Swediſh* Ships, under the Pretence of eſtabliſhing a general Commerce at *Lubeck* for the *Hanſe-Towns*; which, in Effect," (ſays that King's Manifeſto) "was driving the *Swedes* from the whole Commerce of the *Baltic*, and erecting a Naval Force at the Expence of his Merchants, in order freely to ravage and pirate in that Sea; having newly created an unheard-of Dignity of a *General of the Seas* for that Purpoſe, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Ports and fortified Places of *Mecklenburg* and *Pomerania*, fortifying the Port of the free Hanſeatic City of *Straelſund*, for a Receptacle and Retreat to their Pirates." Had the Houſe of *Auſtria* ſucceeded in their then Deſign of rendering themſelves abſolute in the Empire, there would ſoon have been an End of all Freedom

A.D 1630

Freedom of Commerce in the Ports of *Germany:* And this gave a fine Handle to *Guſtavus* to take the City of *Straelſund* under his Protection, whereby *Sweden* has ever ſince held a Port ſo very commodious for introducing her Armies into *Germany!* Although *Straelſund* is far from being bettered, ſince from a *free City* it is become ſubject to *Sweden.* For the Aid of the ſaid King of *Sweden*, and the Support of the Liberty of Commerce, King *Charles* of *Great Britain*, underhand, encouraged *James* Marquis of *Hamilton* to ſign a Treaty this Year with *Guſtavus*, for raiſing and conveying 6,000 *Scottiſh* Troops to *Germany*; though King *Charles* would not appear in it, for Fear of offending the Emperor, who gave him Hopes of reſtoring the *Palatinate* to the King of *Bohemia*, his Brother-in-law.

The free City of *Straelſund* is maſtered by *Sweden.*

In the xixth Tome, Fol. 155. of the *Fœdera*, we have King *Charles*'s Proclamation in Behalf of the *Engliſh Woollen Manufacture*, confirming one of his Father's, " againſt the Exportation " of *Wool*, *Woolfels*, *Woollen-Yarn*, *Corniſh-Hair*, *Fullers-Earth*, and *Wood-Aſhes*, and alſo *Hides* " either raw or tanned, upon Pain of Confiſcation, &c.

King *Charles*'s Proclamation againſt the Exportation of *Wool*, *Fullers-Earth*, *Hides*, &c.

" And that, for the better Utterance of *Cloth* within this Kingdom, all *black Cloths* and *mourning Stuffs* at *Funerals* ſhall be only of the *Wools* of this Kingdom. And, as the falſe *dying* of " Cloth and Stuffs is a great Hindrance to their Vent, none therefore ſhall therein uſe any *Logwood* or *Blockwood*."

No *Logwood* ſhall be uſed in dying of Black Cloths.

☞ Since thoſe Times Dyers have found Means to make *Logwood* of great Uſe in their Practice of dying *Black*, &c.

We have another Proclamation of King *Charles*, wherein he obſerves, " That *Iron-Wire* is a " Manufacture long practiſed in the Realm, whereby many thouſands of our Subjects have long " been employed: And that *Engliſh Wire* is made of the toughest and beſt *Oſmond-Iron*, a native Commodity of this Kingdom, and is much better than what comes from foreign Parts, " eſpecially for the making of good *Wool-Cards*; without which no good Cloth can be made. " And whereas Complaints have been made by the *Wire-Drawers* of this Kingdom, that, by Reaſon of the great Quantities of foreign *Iron-Wire* lately imported, our ſaid Subjects cannot be ſet " on work. Wherefore we prohibit the Importation of foreign *Iron-Wire*, and *Wool-Cards* made " thereof, as alſo *Hooks and Eyes*, and other Manufactures made of foreign *Wire*. Neither ſhall " any *tranſlate* and trim up any *old Wool-Cards*, nor ſell the ſame either at Home or Abroad." [*Fœdera*, Tome xix. Fol. 163.]

King *Charles* prohibits the Importation of foreign Wool-Cards and Iron-Wire.

On Fol. 177. *ibidem*, we have a freſh Proclamation of King *Charles*, " againſt erecting of " Houſes on new Foundations in *London*, *Weſtminſter*, or within *three* Miles of any of the Gates " of *London*, or of the *Palace of Weſtminſter*. Alſo againſt the entertaining of In-mates in " Houſes there, *which*" [ſays the King] " *would multiply the Inhabitants to ſuch an exceſſive* " *Number, that they could neither be governed nor fed!*" He alſo enjoins " the re-building of " old Houſes with Brick or Stone; and forbids Cellars for Victualing-Houſes, and Sheds and " other Annoyances in the Streets: Renewing alſo his former Regulations for the making of " Bricks and Tiles.——Alſo (Fol. 181. *ibidem*) for the making of all theſe Regulations effectual, he appoints Sir *James Campbell*, Lord Mayor of *London*, jointly with many Lords and " Gentlemen, therein-named, or any four of them, to be his Commiſſioners for theſe Ends."

A freſh Proclamation againſt new Foundations in and near *London*; and for regulating the Materials for rebuilding of old Houſes there.

We have already made ſufficient Remarks on the Inexpediency, &c. of ſuch Reſtraints with Regard to building on new Foundations in *London*, under the Years 1580 and 1593; to which therefore we refer the Reader.

The following Proclamation in the *Fœdera* (*ibidem*, Fol. 187.) by King *Charles*, ſhews, in part, the State of the *Silk* Manufacture of *England* in the ſame Year, *viz.* " That the Trade of *Silk* " within this Realm, by the Importation thereof *raw* from foreign Parts, and *throwing*, *dying*, " and *working* the ſame into Manufactures here at Home, *is much increaſed within a few Years* " *paſt.*——But a Fraud in the *dying* thereof being lately diſcovered, by adding to the Weight of " *Silk* in the Dye beyond a juſt Proportion, by a falſe and deceitful Mixture in the Ingredients " uſed in dying; whereby alſo the *Silk* is weakened and corrupted, and the Colour made worſe: " Wherefore, we ſtrictly command, That no Silk-Dyer do hereafter uſe any *Slip*, *Alder-bark*, " *Filings of Iron*, or other deceitful Matter, in dying of Silk, either black or coloured.—— " That no *Silk* ſhall be dyed of any other Black but *Spaniſh* Black, and not of the Dye called " *London* Black, or light Weight.——Neither ſhall they die any *Silk* before the Gum be fair " boiled off from the Silk, being raw."——With many other Regulations relating to Silk-dying, and the proportional Weight before and after dying, too tedious to be now particularized.

State of the *Silk* Manufacture of *England*.

On Fol. 189. *ibidem*, we have King *Charles*'s excluſive Patent to four Perſons for their pretended new Invention, " for melting, forging, or fining of *Iron*, *Lead*, *Tin*, and *Salt*; and for " the burning of *Bricks*, *Tiles*, *Lime*, &c. with the Fuel of *Peat* or *Turf*, reduced into a " Coal; without the Uſe either of Sea-Coal, Pit-Coal, or Wood."

A Project for ſmelting of Metals without Sea-Coal, Pit-Coal, or Wood.

One would naturally imagine, that the Condition of *England*, in reſpect of Fleſh-meat and other Proviſions, muſt in thoſe Times have been very different from what it is in our Days, otherwiſe we ſhould not ſurely have had a Proclamation from this King, *Anno* 1627, as alſo ſeveral from King *James*, and likewiſe a Law, *Anno* 1563, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; all which tend to reſtrain the eating of Fleſh-meat in *Lent*, and on other Fiſh-Days.

Remark on the following Proclamation of King *Charles*, concerning the Scarcity of Proviſions.

But we have in this Year 1630, what in our Days would be thought ſtill a more extraordinary Proclamation, on this Subject, in the xixth Tome, Fol. 195. of the *Fœdera*. "Therein King *Charles* takes Notice of the Abuſes committed by *Ingroſſers*, *Badgers*, *Broggers*, and *Buyers of Corn* (it being then a Year of Scarcity.)——And the King, the more to ſave the Proviſions of the Nation, enjoins the general Practice *of the ancient laudible Cuſtom*, *That no Suppers were wont to be kept on* Fridays, *nor on the Eves of Feaſts commanded to be faſted*, *nor on* Wedneſdays *and* Saturdays *in the* Ember-weeks, *and in* Lent. *The ſame Courſe*" (adds the King) "*being ſtill obſerved in the King's Houſhold, and in the Families of moſt of the Nobility, and of many Gentlemen, as alſo in the Inns of Court and Chancery, and the Colleges of Univerſities.*——He alſo ordains, *That the Feaſts at Halls of the City Companies be forborn*; and that *half the Expence thereof be given to the neceſſitous Poor.*——And whereas foreign Ships frequently come empty into the Ports of *England*, to victual for long Voyages, which, in a Time of Scarcity, is by no Means to be ſuffered: Such Ships, therefore, ſhall hereafter only take in ſuch a Quantity of Proviſions as the Magiſtrates of the reſpective Ports ſhall judge convenient, being only for their neceſſary Subſiſtence till their Return into their own Country."

A Monopoly-Project for ſeparating Gold and Silver from other Metals.

On Fol. 200. *ibidem*, we have this ſame Year a *Monopoly* Project, "for the Practice of a *new* Invention for the ſeparating of Gold and Silver from or out of other baſer Metals, *viz. Copper*, *Tin*, and *Lead*; granted for fourteen Years: *Paying one Third of the neat Profits thereof to the King.*"

King *Charles*'s Embrio Scheme for a *Grand Fiſhery Company.*

In the ſame Year (*ibidem*, Fol. 211.) King *Charles* moſt laudably commiſſions a Number of his great Officers of State, "To enquire into the *Fiſhery* on the *Britiſh* Coaſts——how the ſame may be rendered more benefical to the Nation, by framing a *general Fiſhery Company*, compoſed of ſome of each of his three Kingdoms. For which End, he herein promiſes to iſſue like Commiſſions to *Scotland* and *Ireland*." See more of this under the Year 1633.

King *Charles*'s Commiſſion for regulateing of Abuſes in the Meaſure and Weight of white Woollen Cloths exported by the *Merchant-Adventurers* Company.

In the ſaid Year 1630, (*Fœdera*, Tome xix. Fol. 219. *et ſeq.*) "King *Charles* iſſues a Commiſſion, wherein he takes Notice of the deceitful making of our *white Cloths*, exported by the *Merchant-Adventurers* Company, who have frequently many conſiderable Sums of Money deducted from them, by Perſons they deal with beyond Sea, on Account of Defects in our ſaid Cloths, in point of *Length*, *Breadth*, and *Weight*: Whereby our Cloths, in general, are depreciated in foreign Parts.——Wherefore, he appoints them Commiſſioners for the Counties of *Somerſet*, *Wilts*, *Glouceſter*, and *Oxon*, to ſee the Statutes for the right making of white Cloth put in Execution, and that the *Searchers* and *Overſeers* do their Duty."

Treaty of Commerce between *England* and *Spain.*

In *Fœdera*, Tome xix. Fol. 219. *et ſeq.* we have a Treaty of Peace and Commerce between King *Charles* I. of *England*, and King *Philip* IV. of *Spain*, ſigned at *Madrid*.

What relates to Commerce is to the following Effect, *viz.*

Articles VII. and XVIII. "The ſame Articles or Conditions of Commerce are hereby renewed, that exiſted before the War broke out between Queen *Elizabeth* and King *Philip* II. and as ſtipulated in the IXth and XXIId Articles of the Year 1604.

VIII. "The Merchant Ships, and Ships of War of both Kings (ſo as the latter do not exceed *eight* in Number) may freely reſort to the Ports of both Countries, and may there take in Proviſions, refit their Ships, and trade as by ancient Treaties. But Ships of War ſhall remain no longer than till they have refitted and revictualled. Neither ſhall a greater Number of them come into any Port of the other Party, without ſpecial Leave obtained from the Sovereign of that Port: Nor ſhall they, under Colour of lawful Commerce, ſupply the Enemy of either Party with Proviſions, nor with naval or warlike Stores.

XI. "No new Impoſitions ſhall be laid in *Spain*, on the Merchandize of that Country, brought away by the *Engliſh* in their own Ships.

XIX. "No Diſturbance ſhall be given in *Spain* to the *Engliſh* trading thither, on Account of Conſcience, where no Scandal ſhall be given.

XX. "Where any prohibited Goods are exported, none but the Delinquent ſhall be puniſhed for the ſame: Nor ſhall any Thing more be forfeited but the ſaid Goods.

XXI. "The Effects of Perſons dying in either Country ſhall be ſecured for the Benefit of their Heirs, *&c.*

XXIII. "In caſe of a Rupture hereafter between the two Nations, ſix Months ſhall be allowed both Parties, to remove their Effects.

XXIV. "The Ships of neither Party ſhall be detained in the Ports of the other Party, nor ſhall be employed for warlike or other Purpoſes, without the Conſent of their own Sovereign."

King *Charles*'s new Proclamation concerning Tobacco.

Ibidem, Fol. 235. we have another of King *Charles*'s Proclamations againſt the growing of *Tobacco* in *England* and *Ireland*; where (it ſeems) great Quantities were ſtill raiſed. And, after inveighing (like his Father's and his own wonted Manner) againſt the inordinate Uſe of *Tobacco* (which he here terms *an uſeleſs Weed*) he again forbids the Importation not only of all foreign

A. D. 1630 *Tobacco* without his Licence, but even that the Quantity of Tobacco from *Virginia*, the *Somer-Iſles*, and *Caribbee* Iſles, be annually limited by himſelf, and that none be imported but into the Port of *London* only.

Leghorn's great Increaſe by Commerce, and the good Meaſures taken for its Advancement by *Ferdinand* Duke of *Tuſcany*.

Money a Commodity as well as other Things, and therefore fit for Exportation.

In Mr. *Munn*'s judicious Book, intitled, *England's Treaſure by foreign Trade*, publiſhed after his Death by his Son, *Anno* 1664, treating of the Advantage of permitting the free Exportation of *our own Coin* as well as of foreign Bullion, he obſerves, "That *Ferdinand* I. the Grand "Duke of *Tuſcany*, was very rich in Treaſure, and enlarged his Trade by lending to Merchants "great Sums of Money, at a low Intereſt: That myſelf had 40,000 Crowns of him, *gratis*, for "a whole Year; although he knew that I would preſently ſend it away in *Specie* to *Turkey*, to "be employed in Wares for his Country; he being well aſſured, that in this Courſe of Trade "*it would return again* (according to the old Saying) *with a Duck in the Mouth*.——By his thus "encouraging of Commerce, within theſe *thirty* Years, the Trade of his Port of *Leghorn* is ſo "much increaſed, that, of a poor little Town, (as I myſelf knew it) it is now become a fair "and ſtrong City." Probably Mr. *Munn* might write this Book about the Year 1660, and was at *Leghorn* about this Year 1630.

The *Dutch Weſt-India* Company ſettle in *Braſil*.

In this ſame Year, the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company again invaded *Braſil*, with better Succeſs than before, and maſtered the City of *Olinda* there, with the intire Province of *Fernambuque*; and afterward they gradually extended their Conqueſts much farther into that Country.

Nine Monopoly Projects by one Perſon.

We ſhall cloſe this Year 1630 (according to our late old Stile) with ſome more of King *Charles*'s Monopoly Projects (from the *Fœdera*, Tome xix. Fol. 239 to 242.) *viz.* his excluſive Grants or Charters to one *David Ramſay*, a great Projector in thoſe Days, for the following *pretended new* Inventions, *viz.*

I. "To multiply and make *Saltpetre* in any open Field of only four Acres of Ground, ſufficient to ſerve all our Dominions.

II. "To raiſe Water from low Pits by Fire.

III. "To make any Sort of Mills to go on Standing-Waters, by continual Motion, without "the Help of Wind, Weight, or Horſe.

IV. "To make all Sorts of *Tapiſtry* without any weaving Loom, or other Way ever yet in "Uſe in this Kingdom.

V. "To make Boats, Ships, and Barges, to go againſt ſtrong Wind and Tide.

VI. "To make the Earth fertile more than uſual.

VII. "To raiſe Water from low Mines and Coal-Pits, by a Way never yet in Uſe.

VIII. "To make hard *Iron* ſoft, and likewiſe Copper to be tough and ſoft; which is not in "Uſe in this Kingdom.

IX. "To make *yellow Wax* white very ſpeedily." [This Man ſeems to have had as fruitful a Brain as even any of the famous Year 1720.]

A Project for conveying of Water from *Hodſdon* to *London*: And for making a Lottery.

Another Project, (p. 242, *et ſeq.*) in this ſame Year, was, "For the conveying of certain "Springs of Water into *London* and *Weſtminſter* from within a Mile and an half of *Hodſdon*, in "*Hertfordſhire*, by the Undertakers Sir *Edward Stradling* and *John Lyde*," [the Projector being one *Michael Parker*.] "For defraying the Expence whereof King *Charles* grants them a ſpecial "Licence to erect and publiſh a Lottery or Lotteries; according (ſays this Record) to the "Courſe of other Lotteries heretofore uſed or practiſed." [Which is the firſt Mention of Lotteries either in the *Fœdera* or Statute-Book.] "And, for the ſole Privilege of bringing the "ſaid Waters in Aqueducts to *London*, they were to pay 4,000 *l. per Annum* into the King's "Exchequer: And, the better to enable them to make the ſaid large annual Payment, the "King grants them Leave to bring their Aqueducts through any of his Parks, Chaces, Lands, "&c. and to dig up the ſame *gratis*."

A Licence for importing of *Horſes*, and one for exporting of *Dogs*.

We ſhould alſo note, That, in this ſame Year 1630, a ſpecial Licence was granted by King *Charles*, for importing of *Horſes*; and another for exporting of *Dogs*.

Project for preſerving Marſh Lands from Inundations.

1631 A Project was now authorized by King *Charles*, for the ſole Uſe of an Invention for the Defence of March-Lands from Inundations from the Sea. The Projector to pay twenty Shillings annually into the Exchequer. (*Ibidem*, Fol. 251.)

Milled Money firſt coined in *England*.

In the ſame *Fœdera*, Tome xix. Fol. 287. we meet with the firſt Eſſay for the coining of milled Money in *England*, by Mills and Preſſes, in the beautiful Method practiſed in our Days. "In "a Commiſſion from King *Charles* to Sir *William Balfour*, then Lieutenant of the *Tower of London*, *Inigo Jones*, Eſquire, Surveyor of the King's Works, and to five others; who were thereby directed to examine the Practice thereof by the Undertaker, *Nicholas Bryitt*, a *Lorrainer*, "who, for that Purpoſe, had Gold and Silver Bullion delivered to him by Sir *Robert Harley*, "Maſter of the Mint.

King *Charles*'s new Commiſſion concerning the State of *Virginia*.

On Fol. 301. *ibidem*, we have King *Charles*'s Commiſſion to ſundry great Officers of State, *&c.* "To conſider of, and report to him, the preſent State of *Virginia*, and of the Product, "Commodities, *&c.* moſt proper to be raiſed and advanced in that Plantation; and its farther "Settlement and Advancement."

Quebec in *Canada* reſtored by *England* to *France*.

Under the ſaid Year 1631, and in the xixth Tome, Fol. 303. of the *Fœdera*, we find, that *Quebec*, in *Canada*, had been again ſeized on by Captain *Kirk*, in the Year 1629, before he knew of the Concluſion of Peace between *England* and *France* that ſame Year: "Wherefore King "*Charles* now gives a Promiſe, under his Sign-manual, to his Brother-in-law, *Louis* XIIIth of "*France*, That, as ſoon as Commiſſioners from him ſhould arrive at *Canada*, his People ſhould "deliver up to *France* the ſaid Fortreſs and Town [*Habitatio*] of *Quebec*: And that whatever "had been embezzled therein ſhould be reſtored to the *French*."

A *Soap* Monopoly Project.

The late King *James* having (it ſeems) in the 20th Year of his Reign, granted Letters-Patents [which we have not before met with] for the ſole Uſe of a new Method of making *hard Soap*, with a Material called *Berilia*, without the Uſe of any Fire in the making thereof; as alſo for burning and preparing of *Bean* and *Peaſe Straw*, *Kelp*, *Fern*, and other Vegetables found in his Majeſty's Dominions, into Pot-Aſhes, for the making of *Soap*, (*ibidem*, Fol. 323, *et ſeq.*) he "grants a freſh Patent, for fourteen Years, to the old Patentees *Roger Jones* and *Andrew Palmer*, "jointly with Sir *William Ruſſell*, &c. for farther improving the ſaid Inventions, and for their "ſole Uſe thereof." [This Monopoly brought 10,000 *l.* into the Exchequer.]

Fleſh again forbid by King *Charles* to be eaten in *Lent*, &c.

In Fol. 329. *ibidem*, that King again prohibits the eating of Fleſh in *Lent*, &c. as in his former ones.

English Eaſt-India Trade, a Liſt of its Exports and Imports.

In Fol. 335. of the xixth Tome of the *Fœdera*, we have King *Charles*'s Proclamation, "for "reſtraining the Exceſs of the private or clandeſtine Trade carried on to and from the *Eaſt-"Indies*, by the Officers and Sailors in the Company's own Ships." But what is more for our Purpoſe, is, the Catalogue therein exhibited of the Wares and Merchandize licenſed to be exported to *India*, and alſo of thoſe licenſed to be imported from thence, *viz.*

"Goods allowed to be exported to *India*: *Perpetuana's and Drapery*, *Pewter*, *Saffron*, *Woollen Stockings*, *Silk Stockings and Garters*, *Ribband-roſes edged with Gold Lace*, *Beaver Hats with "Gold and Silver Bands*, *Felt-Hats*, *Strong-Waters*, *Knives*, *Spaniſh Leather Shoes*, *Iron*, and "*Looking-Glaſſes*."

"Goods which might be imported from *India*, viz. *Long-Pepper*, *White Pepper*, *White Powder-"Sugar preſerved*, *Nutmegs and Ginger preſerved*, *Mirabolans*, *Beſoar-Stones*, *Drugs of all Sorts*, "*Agate-Heads*, *Blood-Stones*, *Muſk*, *Aloes-Socatrina*, *Amber-gris*, *rich Carpets of Perſia*, and of "*Cambaya*, *Quilts of Sattin*, *Taffaty*, *Painted Callicoes*, *Benjamin*, *Damaſks*, *Sattins and Taffaties of "China*, *Quilts of China embroidered with Gold*, *Quilts of Pitania embroidered with Silk*, *Gauls*, "*Worm-Seeds*, *Sugar-Candy*, *China-Diſhes and Puſlanes* [i. e. *Porcellane*] of all Sorts."

By this Catalogue (differing not a little from our modern *India* Cargoes) we may learn, That many rich and uſeful Commodities were then imported from *India*, and that China-Ware or Porcellane was then come into uſe in *Europe*; although this is the firſt authentic Mention thereof to be met with in the *Fœdera*. *Botero* indeed mentions it ſo early as *Anno* 1590, and it is again mentioned *Anno* 1593. But neither *Tea* nor *Coffee* were as yet brought Home by our *India* Ships.

Starch Monopoly.

In Fol. 338. *ibidem*, King *Charles* confirmed a Grant, made by King *James*, for incorporating the *Starch-Makers* of *London*; who were to pay to the King 1,500 *l.* the firſt Year, 2,500 *l.* the ſecond Year, and for every ſucceeding Year 3,500 *l.* And as for the *Playing-Card Monopoly*, the King bought them all of the Company, and ſold them out again at a much higher Price.

A *Spaniſh* Fleet vanquiſhed and taken by one of *Holland*.

In this ſame Year, a large *Spaniſh Fleet*, attempting to cut off the Communication between *Holland* and *Zeeland*, were utterly overthrown by the *Dutch* Admiral *Hollar*, who took their whole Fleet and near 5,000 Sailors.

Some Account of a Poſtmaſter in *England* for foreign Parts.

In a Liſt of Offices filled up (in the xixth Tome, Fol. 346. of the *Fœdera*) there is a Grant to *William Frizell* and others, of the Office of Poſtmaſter for *foreign Parts*, in Reverſion. And, in the following Year, (*ibidem*, Fol. 385.) we learn, that this Office had been firſt erected by King *James*, (without naming the Year.) It ſeems, that before that firſt Appointment, and even ſometimes ſince, private Undertakers, only, conveyed Letters to and from foreign Parts. King *Charles*, therefore, now ſtrictly enjoins, That none but his then foreign Poſtmaſters do hereafter preſume to exerciſe any Part of that Office.

A ſecond *Engliſh* excluſive *African* Company erected, with very great Privileges.

In Fol. 370. *ibidem*, King *Charles*, in the 7th Year of his Reign, erected, by Charter, a ſecond Company for a Trade to *Africa*, "granted to Sir *Richard Young*, Sir *Kenelm Digby*, and ſundry "Merchants; to enjoy the ſole Trade to the Coaſt of *Guinea*, *Binny*, [i. e. *Benin*] and *Angola*; "between *Cape Blanco*, in *twenty* Degrees of North Lattitude, and the *Cape of Good Hope*, at "about *thirty-four* Degrees of South Latitude, together with the Iſles adjacent; for *thirty-one* "Years to come.——Which Charter prohibits not only all his own Subjects (the Patentees "excepted) but likewiſe the Subjects of every other Prince and State, [*ac etiam ſubditis ali-"orum Principum vel Status cujuſcunque*] to trade or reſort to or within the ſaid Limits, on "any Pretence whatſoever." [A very bold Prohibition this, more eſpecially as he well knew that the *Portugueſe* were long before ſtrongly ſettled on the Coaſt of *Angola*, &c. and what ſurely

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he could never have been able to make good.] "Neither were any but thoſe Patentees, to import into his Dominions any *Red-Wood*, *Skins*, *Wax*, *Gums*, *Dyers-Grains*, [*Grana Tinctoria*] nor any other Merchandize, upon forfeiture of Ship and Cargo.———And the Patentees were impowered to ſeize on all Ships and Merchandize they ſhould find within this their Bounds, contrary to this Charter——and might alſo ſearch into the inner Parts of *Africa*." This Charter is not to be found in the *Fœdera* under the Year 1631, but is only *recited* on the abovenamed Folio, on the 23d of *April*, 1632, as having been granted in the preceding Year. "And the King" [*Anno* 1632] "grants his Protection to a Fleet of Ships, now fitted out by the abovenamed Patentees, for the ſaid Coaſts of *Africa*, for commencing of Commerce there, within the ſaid Limits." The Patentees went on to erect Forts and Ware-Houſes on that Coaſt, at a great Expence: Yet the ſeparate Traders (then called by the *Dutch* Term *Interlopers*) again broke in upon this Company, as they had done on that of the Year 1618, and forced this Trade open again moſtly; and ſo it remained, till after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. which we thought beſt to relate here, though one Year out of its Place. Yet in the Year 1651, the Rump Parliament granted a Charter for five Years to the *Eaſt India* Company, who made uſe of the Caſtles and Trade of the Gold Coaſt, as lying in their Way to *Eaſt-India*; and it ſeems found their Account in this Trade for ſome Time: For here they landed their Goods brought from *England*, and carried the Gold which they there received into *India*: Although it ſeems their Capital Stock for this Trade never exceeded 17,400 *l.* therewith however they erected two new Forts. This third temporary Company likewiſe licenced Ships to trade to *Guinea*, for *ten per Cent.* of their Cargoes, or *three* Pounds *per* Ton on the Ships. A fine Trade truly for this Company, if it could have held long!

The new *Engliſh African* Company commences their Commerce there, and its brief History.

In the ſaid Year 1631, two ſeveral Attempts were made for diſcovering a North-Weſt Paſſage through *Hudſon*'s *Bay* to *China*, viz. one by Captain *Luke Fox*, by King *Charles*'s Command, who arrived at *Port Nelſon*, where he found the Croſs and Inſcription formerly erected by Sir *Thomas Button*, which he renewed for the King; concerning which Voyage, he afterwards publiſhed a ſmall Quarto Treatiſe, of which we have elſewhere made mention, its Title being *The North-Weſt Fox*: And Capt. *Thomas James*, in this ſame Year, was ſent out by the Merchants of *Briſtol*, and wintered in *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, in *Latitude fifty-two*, naming the Country *New South Wales*, giving Names alſo to ſundry other Bays, Capes, *&c.* as Cape *Henrietta Maria*, &c. His Account was alſo printed, *Anno* 1633, by King *Charles*'s Order. The firſt-named Author thinks there is a Paſſage, though he miſſed of it; the latter thinks there is no great Probability of any ſuch Paſſage; although he made much more Diſcovery in that Bay than either *Hudſon*, *Button*, or *Baffin*, had done: So both thoſe Adventurers returned home in the following Year, unſucceſsful.

Two ſeveral ineffectual Attempts, in the Year 1631, for a *North-Weſt* Paſſage to *China*, by *Fox* and *James*, through *Hudſon*'s *Bay*.

In this Year 1631, King *Charles* gave up the Caſtle of *Briſtol* (with all its Precincts and Inhabitants) to the ſaid City, to be for the future in all Reſpects a Part of that City, for the Conſideration of 959 *l.* to that King; and of a *Fee Farm* to be paid to him of 40 *l.* yearly: By which conſiderable Addition, the Boundaries, or *Pomœrium* of the City of *Briſtol*, was now above ſeven Miles in Circumference.

The City of *Briſtol*'s Bounds enlarged to ſeven Miles in Circumference.

1632

The Port of *Sallee*, on the *Barbary* Coaſt, without the Streight's Mouth ſouthward, being in Rebellion againſt their own Monarch, the Emperor of *Morocco*; and being, in the Year 1632, become a mere Neſt of Pirates, that Prince, deſirous to reduce them to his Obedience, but not having ſufficient Shipping of his own for that Purpoſe, requeſted the Aſſiſtance of King *Charles* I. of *Great Britain*. Accordingly an *Engliſh* Squadron, having blocked up that Town to Seaward, whilſt their own Monarch beſieged them on the Land Side, they were forced to yield; and thereupon their Fortifications were diſmantled, their Pirates executed, and 300 Captive Chriſtians delivered into our King's Hands; whereby (ſays Dr. *Heylin*, P. 955.) both he and the Nation reaped great Honour.

Sallee in *Barbary* beſieged and taken by the Help of an *Engliſh* Fleet.

King *Charles* I. having about that ſame Time built and newly repaired his Naval Arſenals, Docks, Store-Houſes, *&c.* ſo effectually, that *Leigh*, in his *Choice Obſervations of all the Kings of England* (in 8vo. *Anno* 1661.) ſpeaking thereof, ſays, "That thoſe Naval Edifices, *&c.* erected by him, are ſo magnificent and univerſally uſeful, that they are become *a principal Pillar of the Nation's Support*, *ſo far as they relate to the Naval Defence of it*; affording variety of Employment by the Manufacture of Cordage, as alſo by the careening and building of Ships." What more could he have ſaid, had he viewed *Portſmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Chatham*, *Sheerneſs*, *Woolwich*, and *Deptford*, in our Days ſo vaſtly improved, enlarged, and beautified?

King *Charles* I. builds and repairs in the ſame Year, the Naval Arſenals, Docks, Store-Houſes, *&c.* of *England*.

In this Year died in Battle, the ever renowned *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*; who, partly by his Conqueſts in *Germany*, (ſome of which *Sweden* holds at this Day) and his ſupporting the Proteſtants, and the Liberty of that Empire, greatly raiſed the Reputation and Power of his own Nation; having alſo been the great Patron of Learning, by enlarging the Appointments of the Profeſſors of his own Univerſities, before much decayed.

King *Guſtavus Adolphus* greatly advances the Power and Credit of *Sweden*.

In this Year 1632, (*Fœdera*, Tome XIX. Fol. 361.) a Treaty of Peace with *France* was concluded by King *Charles* I. of *England*, whereby was ſhamefully confirmed the giving up to *France* the Countries of *La Cadie*, [Part of *Nova Scotia*] and of *Canada*. This Treaty was in Subſtance,

Peace concluded between *England* and *France*.

"I. and II. King *Louis* XIII. engages to pay into the Hands of Sir *Iſaac Wake*, King *Charles*'s Ambaſſador at *Paris*, the Value of the Charges of *three Engliſh* Ships; and to deliver up thoſe Ships now in his Ports of *Diep* and *Calais*.

Port-Royal, *Quebec*, and *Cape Breton*, unhappily yielded up to *France*.

“ III. King *Charles* ſhall reſtore to *France* all the Places poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh* in *New France*, *La Cadie*, and *Canada.*——Particularly *Port-Royal*, [ſince named *Annapolis-Royal*] the Fort of *Quebec* and *Cape Breton*.

“ VIII. IX. X. XI. The Sum of 82,700 Livres, ſhall be paid to *France* for Skins, Knives, *&c.* found in *Quebec*. And alſo the Value of the Cargoes of ſeveral Ships taken by the *Engliſh*, as herein ſpecified. Alſo 60,600 Livres for *five* Ships and their Cargoes, taken by the *Engliſh*.” [Says Vol. II. Art. XI. of the General Collection of Treaties.]

Treaty of Commerce between *England* and *France*.

Moreover, in a Treaty of Commerce, concluded on the ſame Day and Year, between the ſaid two Monarchs, it was ſtipulated, in Subſtance, *viz.*

“ Article III. To prevent Damages to Merchants, by detaining their Ships at Sea, by the Ships of War of either Party, under Pretence of ſearching for *contraband* Goods, there ſhall not above *three* Perſons, at any one Time, enter any ſuch Merchant Ships, from any Ship of War, to view or ſearch their Papers for any ſuch contraband Goods.——After which they ſhall not ſtop the ſaid Merchant Ships, nor turn them out of their Way.

“ IV. The Ships of both contracting Parties, ſhall give 10,000 Livres Security, before they ſail out of the reſpective Ports of *France* and *England*, not to injure, nor attempt to injure, the Ships and Merchandize of either contracting Party.”

The other Articles relate only to the Manner of treating Prize-Ships and their Men.

Remarks on the delivering up of the above named Places to *France*.

To this fatal Treaty of Peace may be truly ſaid to be owing all the Diſputes we have had ever ſince with *France* concerning *North America*; our King and his Miniſters being ſadly outwitted by *Richlieu*'s ſuperior Dexterity. The *three* Places now delivered up to *France* were not, it is true, thought of the ſame Importance *then*, as they are ſince found to be; yet it was very obvious, even then, to any conſiderate Obſerver, that as thoſe *French* Colonies ſhould increaſe in People and Commerce, theſe Places would be of the utmoſt Importance to *France*, and very dangerous to *England:* But more eſpecially, our parting with *Port Royal* and *Cape Breton* is never to be excuſed; as *France*'s poſſeſſing them gave them a fair Pretext for their ſettling on the South Side of *St. Laurence*'s River, and thereby gradually claiming the reſt of *Nova-Scotia*, bordering on *New-England*; whereas, had the *French* been ſtrictly confined to their original Settlements on the North and North-Weſt Sides of that great River, the Country is ſo bad, and the Trade thereof ſo indifferent, that before *now* they would probably have quite abandoned them.

The Province of *Holland*'s vaſt Expence and Arrear in their War with *Spain*.

Although ever ſince the *Hollanders* had commenced Hoſtilities againſt *Spain*, upon the Expiration of their twelve Years Truce, *Anno* 1621, their Trade and Wealth were greatly increaſed, and Individuals more eſpecially became greatly enriched, within the ſaid laſt eleven Years of War; yet the Province of *Holland*, which bore the main Burden of that War, was, in its collective Capacity, found to be in this Year, 1632, no leſs than *fifty-five* Millions of Guilders in Debt, or Arrears: That Province alone bearing (by the original Union of *Utrecht*) *fifty-eight per Cent.* of the whole annual Charge of the War.

Project for a *diving Engine*.

In the xixth Tome, Fol. 365, of the *Fœdera*, we ſee King *Charles*'s Patent for fourteen Years, “ for the ſole Uſe and Profit of an Engine for *diving in the Sea* and other deep Waters, for loſt Goods and Treaſure.”

Six remarkably whimſical Monopoly Projects, by one Perſon.

Another (Fol. 371. *ibid.*) to a Phyſician, pretending “ to have, by long Study and great Expence, found out the following ſix whimſical Secrets, *viz.*

1. “ An Inſtrument, which may be called the *Wind-Mate*; very profitable when common Winds fail, for a more ſpeedy Paſſage of calmed Ships and Veſſels, on Seas and Rivers.

2. “ The *Fiſh-Call*, or a Looking Glaſs for *Fiſhes* in the Sea; very uſeful for Fiſhermen to call all Kinds of Fiſhes to their Nets, Sears, or Hooks: As ſeveral Calls are needful for Fowlers to call ſeveral Kinds of Fowls or Birds, to their Nets or Snares.” [All Naturaliſts agree, that Fiſh have no auditory Faculties.]

3. “ A *Water-Bowe*, for the more ſpeedy Preſervation of Houſes on Land, and Ships at Sea, from Fire.

4. “ A *Building-Mould*, or *Stone-Preſs*, very requiſite for the building of Churches or great Houſes; by which, Stone Windows, Door-Caſes, Chimney-pieces, *&c.* are made more ſpeedily, *without hewing*, *cutting*, *ſawing*, *carving*, or *engraving*. As alſo for the making of Bricks and Tiles more beautiful to the Eye, and more durable againſt foul Weather; being as ſmooth as Glaſs, on the one Side or End, with divers Colours and Works, as if carved by curious Workmen.

5. “ A moveable *Hydraulic*, or Chamber *Weather-Call*, like a Cabinet; which, being placed in a Room, or by a Bed Side, cauſeth ſweet Sleep to thoſe, who either by hot Fevers, or otherwiſe, cannot take Reſt: And it withal alters the dry hot Air into a more moiſtening and cooling Temper, either with muſical Sounds or without.

6. “ The

6. " The *Corrected-Crane*, by which Wine, Oil, or any other Liquor, may be transfuſed from " one Veſſel, which cannot well be removed, to another remote: As alſo Water may be drawn " from one Place to another, without any ſucking or forcing by the Mouth, as Vintners and " others uſe to do."

All theſe were excluſive for fourteen Years, paying the yearly Rent of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* into the Exchequer.

Theſe are ſuch ſingular Projects as are worth the recording, purely for their Novelty: And were they any where elſe, but in ſo authentic a Collection of our Records, would probably be regarded in no other Senſe than as a Burleſque on many other Projects of this Age; as alſo on the famous Year 1720.

In this xixth Tome, Fol. 374. of the *Fœdera*, King *Charles* once more iſſues a Proclamation againſt the reſiding of the Nobility and Gentry conſtantly with their Families in *London*. Wherein, beſide the uſual Topics in former ones, he remarks, " That, by reſiding in *London* with " their Families, a great Part of their Money and Subſtance is drawn from the ſeveral Coun- " ties whence it ariſeth, and ſpent in the City on exceſs of Apparel, provided from foreign " Parts, to the enriching of other Nations, and the unneceſſary Conſumption of a great Part " of the Treaſure of this Realm; and in other vain Delights and Expences, even to the waſt- " ing of their Eſtates.——That this alſo draws great Numbers of looſe and idle People to *Lon-* " *don* and *Weſtminſter*, *which thereby are not ſo eaſily governed as formerly*, the Poors Rates in- " creaſed, and Proviſions enhanced. For all which Reaſons, they are now limited to *forty* Days, " from the Date hereof, to depart with their Families from *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and their Sub- " urbs, and to reſide on their Eſtates."

King *Charles*'s arbitrary Injunction for the Nobility, &c. to remove in forty Days to their Country Seats.

After reading of this, and ſuch-like Proclamations, can any one wonder at this King's being term'd *arbitrary*, and of his getting ſo many Enemies amongſt his Subjects? Since Men of the greateſt Fortunes were hereby poſitively debarred a Liberty, which, being innocent in itſelf, the meaneſt free Subject would never patiently part with, *of remaining where he likes beſt!* Even this Command was not without a View to the King's Emolument; ſince thoſe who did not obey punctually, were condemned in grievous Fines by the *Star-Chamber*, for the King's Uſe.

Fol. 376. *ibidem*, we are again entertained with that King's freſh Order againſt eating of *Fleſh* in Lent, and on other Faſt Days.

A freſh Order againſt eating of Fleſh in *Lent*, &c.

Fol. 386. *ibidem*, King *Charles*, in this ſame Year, licenſes the *Eaſt-India Company* to export 40,000*l.* in foreign *Gold* Bullion, to *Perſia* and *India*, in Lieu of ſo much of the 100,000*l.* which by King *James*'s Charter, they were impowered annually to export thither in foreign Silver Bullion.

King *Charles* licenſes the *Eaſt India* Company to export foreign Gold in lieu of *Silver*.

A Dearth of *Proviſions* continuing, King *Charles* (Fol. 387. *ibidem*) prohibits the Exportation of Corn for one Year to come. And by the ſame Proclamation, he renews a former one, againſt the exporting of *Wool*, *Fullers-Earth*, and *Leather*.

King *Charles*'s Prohibition not to export Corn nor Wool, Fullers-Earth and Leather.

In the ſaid Tome xix. Fol. 396. King *Charles*'s ſpecial Warrant to his Treaſury declares, " That, *notwithſtanding the Laws and Cuſtoms of England forbid the Exportation of any Gold and* " *Silver to foreign Parts, either in Coin or Bullion*; *yet*, he being deſirous to cultivate the Friend- " ſhip of his moſt dear Brother King *Philip* IV. of *Spain*, and of the Merchants of the *Spaniſh* " *Netherlands*, grants a Licenſe for the ſaid Merchants to export Gold and Silver, *either in our* " *Coin or otherwiſe*, being the Produce of the Merchandize they ſhall import into *England*, as " far as the Amount of 2000*l.* *Sterling*, in every Ship returning home; ſo as the ſaid Money " be exported within the Space of one hundred Days from their unlading the Merchandize they " import, until *we* ſhall otherwiſe ordain. *Any Statute or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.*"

King *Charles* diſpenſes with the Laws againſt exporting *Engliſh* Coin, in Favour of the Merchants of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*.

In the ſame Tome xix. Fol. 403. *ibidem*, " King *Charles* diſpenſes with Queen *Elizabeth*'s " Prohibition (*Anno* 1564.) againſt the *Merchant-Adventurers* marrying foreign Wives beyond " Sea, or holding Lands or Tenements there, upon Pain of being diſfranchiſed. This he did " in Behalf of four Perſons herein named.—Provided they did not keep their Wives any where " out of *England*, and that they diſpoſe of their foreign Lands in a limited Time."

King *Charles* diſpenſes with Queen *Elizabeth*'s Prohibition of *Engliſh* Merchant Adventurers from having foreign Wives, or foreign Lands; in favour of four Perſons.

In the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Vindication, *Anno* 1681, before the Privy Council, in Anſwer to the Allegations of the *Turkey* Company, amongſt other Points for ſhewing the great Difficulties attending an *Eaſt-India* Trade, it is aſſerted, that although formerly they had a Stock of 1,500,000, yet in fifteen Years Time, *viz.* from 1617, to 1632, their whole Profit was no more than 12½ *per Cent.*

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company hitherto made little Profit to their Adventurers, as inſtanced in their Dividends.

The Crown being impower'd, by the Statutes of the 4th of King *Edward* III. and the 28th of King *Henry* VIII. from Time to Time to fix the Prices of Wines in *England*, King *Charles* (as *per* Tome xix. Fol. 405. of the *Fœdera*) fixed the following Prices for one Year certain, *viz.*

Prices of *Spaniſh* and *French* Wines fix'd by King *Charles*.

" 1. *Canary*, *Muſcadel*, and *Alicant* Wines, to be ſold in Groſs at 16*l.* *per* Pipe; and by Re- " tail at 12*d.* *per* Quart.

" 2. *Sacks* and *Malagas* at 13*l.* *per* Butt, in Groſs; and by Retail at 9*d.* *per* Quart.

"3. The beſt *Gaſcon* and *French* Wines at 18 *l. per* Ton, in Groſs; and at 6 *d. per* Quart by "Retail.

"4. *Rochelle*, and other ſmall and thin Wines, at 15 *l. per* Ton, in Groſs; and at 5 *d. per* "Quart by Retail.

"Theſe ſeveral Prices to hold at all the Ports where the ſaid Wines ſhall be landed, and "within *ten* Miles thereof; but for every *thirty* Miles of Land-Carriage beyond the ſaid *ten* "Miles, there ſhall be allowed 4 *l. per* Ton, and 1 *d. per* Quart, for the ſaid Carriage, to be "added to their Prices." This Method of compelling Merchants to any fixed Price for their Merchandize would *now* be deemed equally unjuſt and impracticable!

Remarks on the various Eſteem, in different Times, of *French* and *Spaniſh* Wines brought to *England*.

☞ Here we ſee, That the beſt *French* Wines in thoſe Times ſold at a much lower Price than the beſt *Spaniſh* Wines did: And this Difference held pretty near the ſame in the Reign of his Son King *Charles* II. and [ſuch is the Humour of the World] until the high Duty laid on Wines from *France* brought them into high Eſteem: Ever ſince which Period, *French* Wines have been in much greater Eſteem than *Spaniſh* or *Portugal* Wines!

The Origin of the noble *Engliſh* Colony of *Maryland* in *America*:

And of *its Conſtitution*.

This ſame Year gave Birth to the fine and *now* proſperous Colony of *Maryland*, being a Part of what was then reckoned *Virginia*. Sir *George Calvert*, Secretary of State, (he or his Son being afterward created Lord *Baltimore*) having, in the Years 1621 and 1622, obtained of King *James* a Grant of Part of *Newfoundland*, he ſome time after removed thither with his Family; but he ſoon found it to be one of the worſt Countries in the habitable World. Whereupon he returned back to *England*; and "he, being a conſcientious *Roman Catholic*," (ſays Sir *William Keith*, in his Hiſtory of *Virginia*) "was inclined to retire with his Family to ſome Part of *Virginia*, there "quietly to enjoy the free Exerciſe of his Religion; for which Purpoſe he went thither him-"ſelf," (in or about the Year 1631:) "But being diſcouraged by the univerſal Diſlike which he "perceived the People of *Virginia* had to the very Name of a *Papiſt*, he left *Virginia*, and went "farther up the Bay of *Cheſapeak*: And finding there a very large Tract of Land, commodi-"ouſly watered with many fine Rivers, and not yet inhabited by any *Chriſtians*, he returned for "*England*, and repreſented to the King, that the Colony of *Virginia* had not as yet occupied "any Lands beyond the South Bank of *Potowmack* River:" Whereupon he obtained a Promiſe of the King's Grant of the ſaid unplanted Country. But he dying before the Grant was made out, his Son *Cæcilius* took it out in his own Name, on the 20th of *June*, 1632; the King himſelf naming it *Maryland*, in honour of his Queen *Henrietta Maria*. It is held by the Lords *Baltimore* of the Crown, *in free and common Soccage, as of the King's Honour of* Windſor, yielding and paying yearly for ever, at *Windſor Caſtle*, (if demanded) *two Indian Arrows*: By which Charter this Lord-Proprietary has as Plenary or Sovereign a Power as any in *America*; having the ſole Right to all the *Quit-Rents* of Land therein, which he ſhall grant out to his Landholders, who, however, are empowered by the Crown to lay on all proper Taxes, *&c.* in their General Courts, compoſed of their Repreſentatives, duly elected, and of the Council; and the Governor is always to be appointed by the ſaid Lord-Proprietary, with the King's Approbation. In other Reſpects, the King has no Concern with the Government of *Maryland*, any farther than relates to Commerce, and to his Cuſtoms on Merchandize, as alſo to the *Admiralty*-Juriſdiction, which our Kings have wiſely retained in all our Colonies in *America*: And, with reſpect to theſe laſt-named Points, the Governors of this and all other Charter as well as Regal Colonies, are obliged to obey the Directions of the King and Council, as alſo ſuch Orders as ſhall, from Time to Time, be ſent to them from the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, ſince the Erection of that moſt uſeful Board.

The Iſle of *Montſerrat* planted by *England*; and deſcribed.

The Iſland of *Montſerrat* was now firſt planted by Sir *Thomas Warner*, Governor of the neighbouring Iſle of *St. Chriſtophers*, who brought a Colony thither from *Ireland*, and was alſo appointed its firſt Governor. At firſt the Planters thereof ſent great Quantities of *Indico* to *England*; though, of late Years, they have run almoſt intirely into the Sugar Trade, with ſome little Cotton and Ginger. It is about three Leagues in Length, and nearly the ſame in Breadth. It has thriven extremely well; and may probably be inhabited by about 4,500 White People, and about 10,000 Negro Slaves. It is better ſupplied with freſh Water than *Antigua*; but has no good Harbours, and is ſomewhat dangerous of Approach, by Reaſon of the many Rocks on its Shores.

The *Caribbee* Iſle of *St. Euſtatia* firſt planted by the *Dutch*; and deſcribed.

In this ſame Year (according to the *French* Hiſtorian of the *Caribbee* Iſles, publiſhed *Anno* 1658, and already quoted) the *Hollanders Weſt-India* Company firſt planted the ſmall Iſle of *St. Euſtatia*, one of the ſaid Iſles; Being five Leagues in Compaſs, and lying about three from *St. Chriſtophers*. It is the ſtrongeſt by Nature of all thoſe Iſles, having but one good Landing-place; where, however, a few Men might keep off a great Army. It produces *Sugar*; but is chiefly uſeful to the *Dutch* by its commodious Situation for private [i. e. *contraband* or *ſmuggling*] Trade with all the *European* Colonies in its Neighbourhood happening to be diſappointed of Supplies from Home; it being always well ſtocked with *European* Merchandize for thoſe Ends. Some have made its White Inhabitants to amount to 5 or 6,000, and its Negroes to 15,000.

Antigua Iſle ſettled on by ſome *Engliſh*; but ſoon after deſerted.

While Sir *Thomas Warner* was Governor of *St. Chriſtopher*'s Iſle, ſome *Engliſh* Families in or about this Year ventured to ſettle on the Iſland of *Antigua*, (or *Antego*) in that Neighbourhood; although it was for ſome time reckoned uninhabitable, becauſe it has no freſh-Water Brooks, or ſcarce any other but rain Water preſerved in Ponds or Ciſterns. And, for that Reaſon, it was ſoon after deſerted by them, and remained in a deſerted Condition (as we ſhall ſee) till after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

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In 1633, the young Lord *Baltimore* (a *Roman* Catholic) carried *two hundred* Perſons to his new Colony of *Maryland*, *moſtly Papiſts* (for the Reaſon noted under 1632.) This Colony had in the Beginning a very great Advantage in being in the Neighbourhood of that of *Virginia* already planted, from whence they ſupplied themſelves at firſt with Fleſh-meat, Poultry, *&c.* inſomuch that *Maryland*, being quickly and eaſily ſettled, became in a few Years flouriſhing and populous.——It is therefore at length become a large and noble Eſtate to my Lord *Baltimore*.——In this Province, as well as in that of *Virginia*, the Planters live moſtly in ſeparate Situations and not in Towns, for the Conveniency of the great Number of Rivers, and of Creeks and In-lets of the great Bays of *Cheſapeck* and *Delawar*, whereby they ſo eaſily convey their *Tobacco* to the Ships: So that in neither of thoſe Colonies are there as yet any Towns of conſiderable Bulk or Importance. For the greater Planters have generally Storehouſes within themſelves, for all Kinds of Neceſſaries brought from *Great Britain*, not only for their own Conſumption, but likewiſe for ſupplying the leſſer Planters and their Servants, *&c.*——And, whilſt that Kind of Œconomy continues, there can be no Proſpect of Towns becoming conſiderable in either Province; which is ſo far a Benefit to their Mother Country, as without Towns (wherein Home-Manufactures and Handicrafts are generally firſt propagated) they muſt continue to be ſupplied from *Britain* with Cloathing, Furniture, Tools, Delicacies, *&c.*

Maryland's Colony ſettled and improved by *Engliſh Roman Catholicks*.

Why it and *Virginia* have no conſiderable Towns, and its Benefit thence to *Britain*.

The Tobacco of *Maryland*, called *Oroonoko*, being ſtronger than that of *Virginia*, is not ſaid to be ſo generally agreeable to the *Britiſh* Taſte as the *ſweet-ſcented* Tobacco of the latter Colony; but the Northern Nations of *Europe* are ſaid to like it better: And they are thought to raiſe about as much Tobacco and to employ near as many Ships as *Virginia* does.——Its Soil is in general extremely good, being moſtly a level Country.

Its fine Soil.

In the ſaid Year, the Parliament of *Scotland* reduced their National Intereſt of Money from 10 to 8 *per Cent.* being nine Years after it had been ſo reduced in *England*.

Scotland's national Intereſt of Money reduced from 10 to 8 *per Cent.*

By the Management of Cardinal *Richlieu*, Prime Miniſter to the *French* King *Louis* XIII. a Subſidy-Treaty was, in this Year 1633, concluded between *France* and *Sweden*, whereby *Louis* agreed to pay Queen *Chriſtina* of *Sweden* one Million of *Livres* annually, "*For the Defence of* "*their common Friends*; *for ſecuring the Ocean and Baltic Sea*; *and for obtaining laſting Peace in the* "*Empire.*" [So ſays the Author of *Richlieu*'s Life; though it was well known to be principally intended for the Depreſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.] This was, probably, the firſt proper Subſidy-Treaty between *France* and *Sweden*; ſince then frequently repeated.

France's firſt Subſidy-Treaty with *Sweden*.

In the ſo often quoted xixth Tome, Fol. 445. of the *Fœdera*, we ſee a long Proclamation of King *Charles* I. "For preventing of Frauds in the making of Woollen Cloths, in reſpect of *weaving*, *dying*, *milling*, *ſtretching*, *ſealing*, *meaſuring*, *ſearching*," &c. Many or moſt of which being, ſince then, repealed or altered, we ſhall not enlarge thereon.

King *Charles*'s Proclamation for the Benefit of the Woollen Manufacture.

And, in Fol. 472. *ibidem*, "our ſaid King grants a ſpecial Commiſſion for one *Young*, to go "out with what Ships, Merchandize, and People he ſhould judge proper, for the Diſcovery of "the unplanted Parts of *Virginia*, or any where elſe in *America*, not poſſeſſed by any *European* "Power; and to ſettle the ſame as an *Engliſh* Colony, *&c.*"

King *Charles* ſends one out for Diſcovery in *Virginia*, &c.

In the ſame Year he iſſues his Proclamation, "for regulating the Retailers of *Tobacco* in Cities "and Towns; wherein none but reputable and ſubſtantial Traders ſhall retail the ſame; of "whom a Catalogue ſhould be made for each City and Town: And he expreſly prohibits all "Keepers of Taverns, Ale-houſes, Inns, Victualing-houſes, Strong-water-Sellers, *&c.* from re"tailing of *Tobacco*." How little ſeemed he in this, as in many other Reſpects, to underſtand his true Intereſt!

King *Charles* regulates the Retail of Tobacco.

And (in Fol. 476. *ibidem*) that King's Officers of the Board of *Green-Cloth* complaining, in this ſame Year, "That Proviſions of all Sorts were become dear of late Years, whereby the "annual Charge of the King's Houſhold was much increaſed; the Court of *Star-Chamber* made "an Enquiry into the Cauſes thereof, and made ſundry Regulations for keeping down the Prices "of Proviſions and Horſe-meat in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, viz.

King *Charles* regulates the Prices of Proviſions, *&c.*

"I. That, for the future, Taverns ſhall forbear their lately-taken up Practice of ſelling *Fleſh* "and *Fiſh*; and that henceforth they are to ſell nothing but *Wine*, and *Bread* to eat therewith.

"II. Bakers ſhall not make their Bread above *twelve* or at moſt *thirteen* to the Dozen: "Whereas now they make *ſixteen*; which pinches the *Poor*.

"III. Ordinaries ſhall not take above two Shillings *per* Head for dining, Wine included; "nor above eight Pence *per* Head for a Servant attending his Maſter.

"IV. Conſidering the preſent Prices of *Hay* and Oats, ſix Pence *per* Day and Night for *Hay* "and Stabling for a Horſe, and ſix Pence *per* Peck for *Oats*, ſhall be ſufficient, without taking "any thing for Litter.

"V. The Inn-keeper may take one Penny only *per* Horſe for Stabling-room, not being un"bridled, and going away the ſame Day; and two Pence if he be unbridled and have *Hay*, and "goes away before Night."

In this ſame Year, a *Dutchman* erected a Wind Saw-Mill or Engine for ſawing of Timber, on the River *Thames* oppoſite *Durham-Yard* in the *Strand*, *London*: Whereby, with the ſole Attendance

A *Saw-Mill* erected at *London*; but ſup-

of

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preſſed afterward, for the Benefit of the poor Sawyers; with Remarks.

of one Man and one Boy, as much Work was ſawed as *twenty* Men can perform in the uſual Way. But this Method was afterward put down, leſt our labouring People ſhould want Employment. How juſt ſuch Sort of Reaſoning ſeems is ſubmitted to the Public; ſince, by a Parity of Reaſoning, all Wheel-Carriages, *&c.* ſhould be ſuppreſſed. There is one ſuch Saw-Mill in being at the Town of *Leith*, near *Edinburgh*, which alſo goes by Wind: And, as there is no *legal* Reſtraint againſt ſo uſeful an Engine, it is ſomewhat ſtrange, that in Times, when uſeful Hands were ſo much wanted elſewhere, it has never ſince been attempted! Poſſibly the Danger of popular Clamour may have deterred Men from purſuing it.

The Prices of ſundry Kinds of Proviſions fixed by K. *Charles.*

It appears (by Fol. 511, of the ſaid xixth Tome of the *Fœdera*) "That the Clerk of the Market "for the King's Houſhold had made ſeveral Inquiſitions by a Jury, concerning the uſual Prices "of Proviſions: Whereupon King *Charles* iſſued a Proclamation, declaring, That the Prices "therein named were reaſonable Prices, to be obſerved by Poulterers, Victualers, Wood-"mongers, *&c.* within *three* Miles of any of the Gates of *London.*"

A few of which Prices here follow, for a Specimen, *viz.*

"A Turkey Cock, in the Poulterer's Shop, 4 *s.* 6 *d.*—A Turkey Hen 3 *s.* 4 *d.*—A wild "Duck 8 *d.*—A tame Duck 8 *d.*—A Partridge 1 *s.*—The beſt fat Gooſe, in the Market, 2 *s.*— "The ſame, in the Poulterer's Shop, 2 *s.* 4 *d.*—A Capon fat and crammed, the beſt in the "Market, 2 *s.* 2 *d.*; and in the Poulterer's Shop 2 *s.* 6 *d.*—The beſt fat and crammed Pullet, "in the Poulterer's Shop, 1 *s.* 8 *d.*; and of the ſecond Sort, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*—A Hen of the beſt Sort, "in the Market, 1 *s.*; and in the Poulterer's Shop 1 *s.* 2 *d.*—A Chicken of the beſt and "largeſt Sort, in the Market, 5 *d.*; and in the Poulterer's Shop 6 *d.*—A Rabbit the beſt, till "*Allhallowtide*, 7 *d.*; and from thence to *Lent*, 8 *d.*—A Dozen of wild Pigeons 1 *s.* 8 *d.*; and a "Dozen of tame ones 6 *s.*—Three Eggs for 1 *d.*—A Pound of the beſt ſalt Butter 4½ *d.*—And "of the beſt freſh Butter, from *All-Souls* to *May-day*, 6 *d.*; and the ſecond Sort 5 *d.*—A Pound "of the beſt freſh Butter, from *May-day* to *All-Souls*, 5 *d.*; and the ſecond Sort, 4 *d.*—A Pound "of Tallow Candles made of Wick 3½ *d.*; and of Cotton 4 *d.*"

Rate of Living was about two-thirds of what it is at preſent.

From the above Rates it appears, That moſt of the uſual Eatables, *&c.* for the middling or lower Ranks of People, were near one-third cheaper than in our Days. For we have purpoſely omitted Pheaſants, Cygnets, *&c.* from the Prices of which no true Judgment can be formed of the Rate of Living now and in our Days. But the Price of Wheat, Malt, *&c.* at this Time happened not to be proportionably cheaper: Yet, as Butchers Meat, Malt Liquors, Houſe Rents, Fuel, *&c.* were conſiderably cheaper, we conceive we may fairly conclude, that the Rate of Living then compared to that in our Days, is nearly as *two* is to *three.*

An *Engliſh* Conſul-General for *Portugal.*

In the Catalogue of Offices beſtowed in this Year 1633, by King *Charles*, [*ibidem*] we find *John Howe* is appointed *Conſul-General in the Kingdom of Portugal*: Which is the firſt Inſtance of that Office in *Portugal* to be found in the *Fœdera.*

Lacquer-Varniſh firſt uſed in *England.*

The Author of Part iii. p. 93. of the *Preſent State of England*, (publiſhed *Anno* 1683.) acquaints us, "That *Lacquer-Varniſh* [which, imitating the Gold Colour, has ſaved much Coſt "formerly beſtowed on the gilding of Coaches, *&c.*] was, in this Year 1633, firſt brought into "Uſe in *England*, by the ingenious Mr. *Evelyn*, of *Says-Court*, near *Deptford.*"

A new *Engliſh Royal Fiſhery Company* much encouraged by King *Charles* I.

In this Year alſo, a new and great Aſſociation or Company was formed in *England*, for carrying on of the *Fiſhery*; in which the Earl of *Pembroke*, Sir *William Courten*, Sir *John Harriſon*, Sir *Paul Pindar*, &c. were concerned: And King *Charles*, for encouraging of that laudable Purpoſe, 1ſt, injoined *Lent* to be more ſtrictly obſerved; 2dly, He prohibited Fiſh caught by Foreigners to be imported; and, 3dly, he agreed to purchaſe of that Company his Naval Stores, and the Fiſh for his Royal Navy. This was in Conſequence of his Commiſſion *three* Years before, as mentioned under the Year 1630. Yet all this, in a few Years after, came to nothing, for Want of Judgment as well as Honeſty in the Managers of it: But as we have on many other Occaſions preſumed freely to cenſure this King's Conduct, we ought to do him the Juſtice to acknowlege, that he did every Thing in his Power to promote this truly national Deſign.

1634

London's Quota of warlike Ships commanded to be ſent to *Portſmouth* by King *Charles* I. as were alſo other Sea-port Towns, for the Year 1635.

King *Charles* I. being bent on fitting out a formidable Fleet, he now commands the City of *London* to ſend to *Portſmouth*, at *their* ſole Charge, their following Quota of Ships, being ſeven in Number, with Ordnance, Tackle, *&c.* for twenty-ſix Weeks, for the following Year 1635; and the like Commands were ſent to the other Sea-port Towns, for their proportionable Quotas, *viz.*

One Ship of 900 Tons, and 350 Men.	Four, of each 500 Tons, and 200 Men.
One —— of 800 Tons, and 260 Men.	And one of 300 Tons, and 150 Men.

This is properly the firſt Year of that King's *Ship-Money* Project, which ſo much contributed to his Ruin!

France is much improved, and the City of *Paris* enlarged.

At this Time, according to *James Howel*'s Life of King *Louis* XIIIth of *France*, that Kingdom being in perfect Tranquillity, many wholeſome Laws were made for ſuppreſſing of Luxury, and Finery of Apparel.—A new Company of Merchants was eſtabliſhed for *New-France*; and *Paris* had her Skirts enlarged; the *Tuilleries* and Part of *St. Germain* being brought within her Incloſure.

Sir *Sackvill Crowe* the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador in *Turkey.*

In Tome xix. Fol. 546. of the *Fœdera*, King *Charles* appoints "Sir *Sackvill Crowe* to be his "Ambaſſador in *Turkey*; with the uſual Powers for nominating of the Conſuls there, *&c.*" He remained

A. D. 1634 remained in *Turkey* many Years in the ſaid Station; but was loudly complained of in Print, after the King's Death, for his cruel and arbitrary Proceedings whilſt in that Station.

On the next Folio (547. *ibidem*) King *Charles*, by his own ſole Authority, lays a Duty of four Shillings *per* Chaldron on all Sea-Coal, Stone-Coal, or Pit-Coal, exported from *England* to foreign Parts.

King *Charles* lays a Duty on Sea Coal, *&c.* exported.

And (Fol. 554. *ibidem*) he iſſues a Proclamation againſt the landing of *Tobacco* any where elſe in *England* but at the Cuſtom-houſe Quay of *London*: For the better preventing the defrauding his Majeſty of the Duty thereon. Alſo againſt planting of *Tobacco* in *England* and *Ireland*, ſtill much practiſed, and againſt the Importation of *Tobacco-Seed*.

King *Charles* orders all Tobacco to be imported at *London* only; and forbids the planting of any at Home, or of importing Tobacco-Seed.

In the ſame Folio and Year, that King grants an excluſive Patent, for fourteen Years, "for "the Art and Myſtery of affixing of *Wool*, *Silk*, and other Materials, of divers Colours, upon "*Linen Cloth*, *Silk*, *Cotton*, *Leather*, and other Subſtances, with Oil, Size, and other Cements; "to make them uſeful and ſerviceable for Hangings, *&c.* paying 10*l.* yearly into the Exchequer "for the ſame."

A Project for paſting Wool or Silk on Linen, *&c.* for Hangings.

The Tobacco Planters in *Virginia*, &c. being kept poor by the exorbitant Prices which Merchants made them pay for their Neceſſaries from *England*, King *Charles*, (in Fol. 560. *ibidem*) for the keeping up of the Price of *Tobacco*, and for preventing the Planters from ſending any of it directly to foreign Parts, whereby he might be deprived of his Cuſtom thereon, iſſued a Declaration, "That he now reſolved to take the ſole *Pre-emption* of all *Tobacco* into his own Hands, "at a reaſonable Price. He therefore grants a ſpecial Commiſſion to a Number of Gentlemen "and Merchants, to tranſact this Affair for him." The King is not now ſo laviſh of his Reflections on the Malignity of *Tobacco* as formerly, beginning to find the Benefit ariſing from his Cuſtom thereon: He therefore *now* obſerves, "That in the Colonies of *Virginia*, the *Somer-* "*Iſles*, and *Caribbees*, being but in their Infancy, the chiefeſt Commodity that muſt ſupport "them, and enable them to raiſe more ample Commodities, is this of *Tobacco*."

King *Charles* takes the Pre-emption of all *Engliſh American* Tobacco into his own Hands.

In this Year 1634, the *Dutch Greenland Company* made an Experiment of the Poſſibility of the Human Species living through a whole Winter at *Spitzbergen*; till now believed to be impoſſible. They left ſeven of their Sailors to winter there; and one of them kept a Diary thereof from the 11th of *September* to the 26th of *February* following, when they were ſpent with the Scurvy, and their Limbs quite benummed with Cold, till they could no Way help themſelves: They were all ſeven found dead (in the Houſe they had built for themſelves) at the Return of the *Dutch* Ships, *Anno* 1635. Had any of thoſe Men lived till the next Ships arrived, a *Dutch* Fort would, doubtleſs, have been erected there!——As for the Claims of ſundry different *European* Nations to a Monopoly of the Fiſhery of Whales at *Spitzbergen*, they ſtood thus for ſome Years after this Time, *viz.* 1. The *Engliſh* alleged, their having been the firſt Diſcoverers, by Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, *Anno* 1553: 2. But the *Dutch* denied his having been ſo far North as *Spitzbergen*, and alleged, their having firſt diſcovered it, *Anno* 1596. 3. The *Danes* laid Claim to it, as a ſuppoſed Part of *Old Greenland*, early poſſeſſed by them: But, if prior Diſcovery gave any juſt excluſive Right at all to a Country uninhabited, and uninhabitable, it is moſt probable that the *Biſcayners*, who were the firſt *Whale-Fiſhers* of later Ages, had the beſt Right to it. Since thoſe Times all Nations have wiſely dropped their excluſive Pretenſions; and that Part of the Icy World remains *now* alike free to all Nations for this Fiſhery.

At *Spitzbergen* ſeven *Dutchmen* attempt wintering, but periſh with Cold and the Scurvy.

It is now left free for all Nations to fiſh there.

A Patent had, it ſeems, been granted by King *Charles*, the preceding Year, and is in this Year confirmed, (Fol. 561. Tome xix. of the *Fœdera*) "for the ſole Practice of an Invention, "for the ſaving of much Fuel, and for preventing much of the Offence of *Smoke*; to the "great Benefit of all People, and more eſpecially of *Brewers*, *Dyers*, *Soap-boilers*, *Salt-makers*, "&c."

A Project for preventing the bad Effects of Smoke in ſome Trades.

Alſo (*ibidem*, Fol. 564.) "Another Patent for the ſole Invention of cleanſing, grinding, *&c.* "of *Indico*: For which *Monopoly forty* Marks were to be paid annually into the Exchequer."

A Monopoly for cleanſing, *&c.* of *Indico.*

The next Record (Fol. 566. *ibidem*) is a Proclamation "for regulating the Manufacture of "*Soft-Soap*; and for preventing the Importation of *Fiſh-Oil-Soap*, and all other foreign *Soaps*: "And that the ſaid *Soft-Soap*, made by the *Weſtminſter* Soap-Company, ſhall not be ſold for more "than *three Pence per* Pound.

King *Charles*'s Regulation of the Soap Manufacture.

And (Fol. 569—571. *ibidem*) we have two more *excluſive* Projects, *viz.* 1ſt, "A new in- "vented Engine, for the earing and plowing of Land, without Horſes or Oxen: For which "20*l.* was to be paid yearly into the Exchequer." And, 2dly, "Another for an Engine, for "getting up of Ships and Goods ſunk in the Sea."

Two more excluſive Projects this Year.

In the ſaid xixth Tome of the *Fœdera*, Fol. 572. we have the original Riſe of *Sedan Chairs* in *London*, being King *Charles*'s Grant to Sir *Sanders Duncomb*, viz. "That whereas the Streets of "our Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and their Suburbs, are of late ſo much incumbered "with the unneceſſary Multitude of Coaches, that many of our Subjects are thereby expoſed "to great Danger; and the neceſſary Uſe of Carts and Carriages, for Proviſions, thereby much "hindered.——And Sir *Sanders Duncomb*'s Petition, repreſenting, That in many Parts beyond "Sea, People are much carried in *Chairs that are covered*, whereby few Coaches are uſed amongſt "them:—Wherefore, we have granted to him the ſole Privilege to uſe, let, and hire, a Number "of the ſaid *covered Chairs* for *fourteen* Years."

Sedan Chairs their Riſe in *London*.

An excluſive Patent for the firſt *Price-Courant* of *London*.

It ſeems that one *John Day*, Citizen and Sworn-Broker of *London*, had, for *three* Years paſt, printed and publiſhed Weekly Bills of the ſeveral Rates or Prices of all Commodities in the principal Cities of *Chriſtendom*; “ which (ſays the King's Grant this Year to him) has never yet been “ brought here to that Perfection anſwerable to other Parts beyond Sea; by which Neglect within our City of *London*, (*being one of the Mother Cities for Trade in all Chriſtendom*) our ſaid “ City is much diſgraced, and our Merchants hindered in their Commerce and Correſpondence. “ —Wherefore, we grant unto the ſaid *John Day* the ſole Privilege of vending the ſaid Weekly “ Bills, for fourteen Years.” *Ibidem*, Tome xix.

King *Charles's* *ſaving Clauſe* in ſome of his late *Monopoly Patents*; and the Occaſion thereof.

N. B. We muſt here do this King and his Privy-Council the Juſtice to remark, That in the laſt-named excluſive Patent, [and alſo in ſome few former ones] there is a *Proviſo*, *That if at any Time, during the ſaid Term of fourteen Years, it ſhall appear, That ſuch Grant is contrary to Law, or miſchievous to the State, or generally inconvenient, then, upon Signification made by Us, under our Signet or Privy-Seal, or by ſix or more of our Privy-Council, under their Hands, of ſuch Prejudice*, &c. *this our preſent Grant ſhall be void.* ☞ This Precaution was, probably, owing to many of this King's excluſive Grants having been declared by Trials at Common-Law to be *illegal Monopolies*; which the King was therefore obliged to revoke and make void.

Curacoa and ſome other inconſiderable Iſles firſt poſſeſſed by the *Dutch* in the *Weſt-Indies*.

In the ſame Year the *Hollanders* ſeized on the ſmall Iſle of *Curacoa*, from *Spain*. By which Means, being but *eight* Leagues from the Coaſt of *Terra Firma*, they have ever ſince driven a great illicit Trade with the *Spaniards*t here: And, tho' it be not fertile, the diligent *Hollanders*, however, have cultivated it into fine Sugar and Tobacco Plantations. They have Plenty of Logwood and Cattle; and its Town, of the ſame Name, is well fortified, and is inhabited by rich Merchants. The *Dutch* alſo poſſeſs *Bonaire* and *Aruba* Iſles, near it, and ſubject to its Governor. They alſo poſſeſs the Iſles of *Saba* and *Euſtatia*, and Part of *St. Martins*, all inconſiderable Iſles near our *St. Chriſtophers*.

The Gardeners of and near *London* a Corporation.

King *James* having, in the 3d Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1605, incorporated the *Gardeners* of *London* and within *ſix* Miles of it, King *Charles* now confirmed that Charter. (*Fœdera*, Tome xix. Fol. 582.)

The excluſive Privileges of the *Merchant-Adventurers* Company defined and confirmed.

In Fol. 583. *ibidem*, we find that the Company of *Merchant-Adventurers* of *England* had, in this ſame Year, Intereſt enough [probably by the Aid of their common Purſe] to get King *Charles* to iſſue a Proclamation, “ ſtrictly prohibiting all Perſons from exporting any *White-Cloths*, “ *coloured Cloths*, *Cloths dreſſed and dyed out of the Whites*, *Spaniſh Cloths*, *Bayes*, *Kerſies*, *Perpetuanos*, “ *Stockings*, or any other *Engliſh* Woollen Commodities, to any Part, either of *Germany* or of the “ Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*; ſave only to the *Mart* and Staple-Towns of the ſaid “ Fellowſhip of *Merchant-Adventurers*, for the Time being.” This Proclamation farther ſubjoins: “ And, to the End that the ſaid Trade may be hereafter reduced and continued in an “ orderly and well-governed Courſe, We do hereby declare our Royal Pleaſure to be, That “ the ſaid Fellowſhip of *Merchant-Adventurers* ſhall admit to the *Freedom* of their ſaid Trade all “ ſuch of our Subjects, dwelling in our City of *London*, and exerciſed in the Profeſſion of Merchandize, *and no Shop-keepers*, (except they give over their Shops) as ſhall deſire the ſame, “ for a Fine of 50 *l.* apiece; and thoſe of the Out-ports for 25 *l.* apiece. And that the Sons and “ Servants of ſuch as ſhall be ſo admitted ſhall pay, at their Admiſſion, *twenty Nobles*, [i. e. 6 *l.* “ 13 *s.* 4 *d.*] apiece. Laſtly, That none ſhall trade to the ſaid Countries of *Germany* and the “ *Netherlands*, in any of the Species of *Woollen Goods* above-named, but only ſuch as are free of “ the ſaid Fellowſhip.”

The Fines for Admiſſion to the Freedom of that Company.

☞ And in a ſmall Treatiſe, intitled, *Free-Trade*, publiſhed *Anno* 1648, by *J. Parker*, a *Proviſo* is added, [not in the *Fœdera*] *viz.* “ Provided the *London* Merchants make themſelves free by “ *Midſummer* 1635, and thoſe of the Out-ports by *Michaelmas* 1635. But, if they ſuffer thoſe “ Times to lapſe, they were to pay double the reſpective Sums.” *Parker*, and others, who were Opponents of this Company, allege, That, in this and preceding Reigns, the Company conſtantly made handſome Preſents of annual *New-Year's-Gifts* to the Miniſters of State, for the Continuance of their Intereſt: As for Inſtance, *Anno* 1623, to the *Lord-Treaſurer* two hundred Gold Pieces of twenty-two Shillings each, and a Piece of Plate; other Preſents alſo were then made to the *Duke of Buckingham*, the *Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, the *Lord-Keeper*, the *Lord-Preſident*, the *Secretaries of State*, &c.

The cruel and impolitic perſecuting Spirit of King *Charles*, with regard to foreign Proteſtants ſettled in *England*.

In this ſame Year (*ibidem*, Fol. 583.) we have a flagrant Inſtance of the ſhameful as well as impolitic Bigotry of King *Charles* I. and of *Laud*, *Archbiſhop of Canterbury*; who makes his Report (*inter alia*) to the King, purſuant to his Inſtructions, concerning the *Eccleſiaſtical State* of his Province of *Canterbury*; “ That the *Dutch* Churches in *Canterbury* and *Sandwich* are great Nur- “ ſeries of *Inconformity*.” And he prays his Majeſty, “ That ſuch of the *French*, *Italian*, and “ *Dutch* Congregations, as are born his Subjects, *may not be ſuffered any longer to live in ſuch a* “ *Separation as they do*: And inſinuated *the Danger of the Church of* England, *from a Toleration* “ *of foreign Proteſtants*.” The *Walloons* of *Norwich* too were under the ſame Prohibition, tho' they pleaded the Toleration to them by King *Edward* VI. and ſo down to his then Majeſty: But *Laud*'s Anſwer was poſitive, *They muſt obey!* And the King, againſt the Margent of this Part of *Laud*'s Report, wrote as follows; ☞ *Put me in Mind of this at ſome convenient Time, when I am at Council, and I ſhall redreſs it!* *Laud*, it ſeems, thought it a great Piece of Condeſcenſion, in permitting thoſe *Walloon* and *Dutch*, who were not born in *England*, to enjoy their own Way of Worſhip, but their Offspring ſhould be compelled to go to their Pariſh-Churches! It is here needleſs to remark, how little that Prince underſtood the true Intereſt of his Kingdom and of its Commerce, in giving Way to that wretched Bigot! *Roger Coke*, in his

A.D. 1634 *Detection of the Court and State of* England, affirms, "That *Laud*'s Injunctions for thoſe Foreigners educating their Children in a different Profeſſion from their own, forced one hundred "and forty Families into *Holland*; where they taught the *Dutch* the Way of managing the "Woollen Manufacture, which has proved of very bad Conſequence to *England*." And, doubtleſs, the like Cauſes will ever produce like Effects.

In Fol. 592. of the ſaid xixth Tome of the *Fœdera*, King *Charles*, by a Proclamation, farther ſtrengthens the *Monopoly* of his *Soap Company*, in *Weſtminſter*, by prohibiting all Perſons whatever, not free of that Company, from either *making* or *importing* any *Soap*!

The Soap Monopoly farther ſtrengthened by King *Charles* I.

Ibidem, (Fol. 597.) "King *Charles* grants a Licence to one *Thomas Skipwith* to make the River "*Soare* navigable, from its falling into the River *Trent* up to the Town of *Leiceſter*——*Skipwith* "yielding a *tenth Part* of all the Profits of ſuch new Navigation to be paid into the King's Exchequer." It is noble and wiſe in Princes to encourage *in-land* as well as *foreign* Navigation, as greatly beneficial to Commerce; but this annexed Condition to the above named Licence was, or at leaſt in our Days would be deemed, ſordid and diſgraceful!

A River in *Leiceſterſhire* to be made navigable.

In Fol. 601. *ibidem*, that King renews his former Proclamations, "for prohibiting all *Dove-houſes*, *Stables*, *Cellars*, *Ware-houſes*, &c. *(except thoſe of Perſons of Quality)* from being paved with Stone, Brick, Boards, Sand, Lime, or Gravel: And, inſtead thereof, enjoining, That they "be laid with mellow Earth, fit for the Generation of the Mine of *Saltpetre*, ſo abſolutely needful for the making of *Gunpowder*."

King *Charles*'s old Directions for making of *Saltpetre* renewed.

And, by the next Record of the xixth Tome, Fol. 603. "he aſſumes to himſelf the Pre-"emption of all *Saltpetre* made in *England*, as alſo the *Monopoly* of *Gunpowder* made thereof."

He *monopolizes it* and *Gunpowder* to himſelf, by aſſuming their Preemption.

More Grants for excluſive or *monopolizing* Offices, in this ſame Year, were, (Fol. 605. *ibidem*) 1ſt, One "for the ſearching and ſealing of all *foreign Hops*." 2dly, Another (Fol. 606. *ibidem*) "for the viewing and weighing of all *Hay* and *Straw*, in Loads or Truſſes." And, 3dly, one "for branding and marking of all *Butter-Caſks*."

Three more monopolizing Grants by King *Charles*.

1635 In this and the following Year 1635, *Cecil*, Lord *Baltimore*, was at the Charge of ſending Ships, with People and Proviſions to ſettle and cultivate his Province of *Maryland*, which had been granted to him by King *Charles* in the Year 1632, the Expence hereof amounting to at leaſt 40,000 *l.* [This Sum of his Expence is ſet forth by the Guardian of *Charles*, Lord *Baltimore*, a Minor, in his Petition to Parliament againſt a Bill *for regulating the Charter and Proprietary Governments in* America, *Anno* 1715.] "The Intereſt of which Sum (ſays this Petition) "*he* never received by any Profits he had from thence." [☞ Yet, it is ſince well known, that the Family has long received a much greater Revenue therefrom.]

Maryland Province planted by Lord *Baltimore* at the Expence of 40,000 *l.*

In this Year 1635, the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company invaded and conquered the large Iſland of *Formoſa*, near the *Chineſe* Coaſt, and expelled the *Portugueſe* from thence: Yet we ſhall ſee that, twenty-ſix Years after, they were themſelves expelled thence by the *Chineſe*.

The *Dutch* expell the *Portugueſe* from the Iſland of *Formoſa*.

In the ſaid xixth Tome of the *Fœdera*, (Fol. 649.) this Year begins (in Commercial Matters) with King *Charles*'s Proclamation, importing, That "whereas to this Time there hath been no "certain Intercourſe between the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, he now commands his *Poſt-"maſter* of *England* for foreign Parts to ſettle a running Poſt or two, to run Night and Day, "between *Edinburgh* and *London*, to go thither and come back again in ſix Days: And to "take with them all ſuch Letters as ſhall be directed to any Poſt-Town in or near that Road: "And that By-Poſts be placed at ſeveral Places out of the Road, to bring in and carry out the "Letters from and to *Lincoln*, *Hull*, and other Places: And to pay Port for the carrying the "ſaid Letters, 2 *d.* the ſingle Letter if under 80 Miles, and 4 *d.* between 80 and 140 Miles, "and 6 *d.* if above 140 Miles; and upon the Borders of *Scotland*, and in *Scotland*, 8 *d.* And "in this Proportion for double Letters and Packets. The like Rule ſhall alſo be obſerved "to *Weſt-Cheſter*, *Holyhead*, and thence to *Ireland*.——Alſo to *Plymouth*, *Exeter*, &c. on the "Weſt Road. And, ſo ſoon as poſſible, the like Conveyance ſhall be ſettled for *Oxford*, "*Briſtol*, and other Places on the Road: Alſo to *Colcheſter*, *Norwich*, and divers other Places "on that Road. And that the three firſt-named Conveyances, *viz.* from *London* to *Edinburgh*, "to *Cheſter* and *Holyhead*, and to *Plymouth* and *Exeter*, ſhall begin the firſt Week after *Michaelmas* next: Two Pence Halfpenny *per* Mile to be paid on the Roads to the ſeveral Poſt-"maſters for every ſingle Horſe carrying the ſaid Letters. No other Meſſengers nor Foot-"Poſts ſhall carry any Letters, but thoſe alone which ſhall be employed by the King's Poſt-"maſter-General, unleſs to ſuch Places whither the King's Poſts do not go; excepting common known Carriers, or Meſſengers particularly ſent on purpoſe, or elſe a Letter by a "Friend."

King *Charles* ſettles regular Poſts between *London* and *Edinburgh*, and alſo on many other Roads to the Eaſt, Weſt, and North-weſt Parts of *England*, and to *Ireland*.

Thus, the Increaſe of *England*'s foreign Commerce increaſing her domeſtic Commerce and Correſpondence, rendered the farther extending the Poſt-Carriage of Letters abſolutely requiſite. It is indeed ſomewhat ſtrange, that, Trade being, even before this Time, got to a conſiderable Height, the before-named Poſts were not ſooner eſtabliſhed. On the other Hand, it is poſſible that King *Charles*'s Neceſſities might put him upon this Extenſion of Poſt-Carriage ſooner than otherwiſe might have happened. Since his Time, there have been Poſts eſtabliſhed on many more By-Roads, and ſome very lately in our Time; and thoſe to moſt of our manufacturing Towns, the two Univerſities, and to the King's Naval Ports, have been extended to every Week-day throughout the Year.

Portpatrick,

A Brief for mending an Harbour in *Scotland*.

Portpatrick, in *Scotland*, being the neareſt Paſſage to the North of *Ireland*, both for the *Scottiſh* and North-of-*England* People, being not above *three* or *four* Hours Sailing, and the Inhabitants of that Port being unable to erect a proper Pier or Quay there, the former one having been carried away by the Sea; King *Charles*, in this Year, grants a Brief for a Collection in all the Churches of *England* [as had before been done in *Scotland* and *Ireland*] "for the making of the ſaid Harbour a ſafe Retreat for Ships and Boats." (*Fœdera*, Tome xix. Fol. 651.)

The Eaſtern *Tartars* conquer *China*.

After the Eaſtern *Tartars* had, for twenty Years together, harraſſed *China* with conſtant War, they, in this Year, entered and ſubdued it with a vaſt Army; placing their own Prince upon the Throne of that immenſely populous and opulent Empire; whoſe Poſterity have reigned there to this preſent Time.

Bank of *Rotterdam* erected.

In this Year 1635, the Bank of *Rotterdam* was erected, wherein Bills of Exchange are paid in large Money, and only 10 *per Cent.* paid in *Schellings*, as we have already noted, when treating at large, *Anno* 1609, of the Bank of *Amſterdam*. And as we have under that Year likewiſe mentioned the Banks of *Hamburg* and *Stockholm*, we can now add nothing farther about them.

King *Charles*'s Pretence for firſt impoſing of *Ship-Money*.

Grotius's *Maré Liberum* anſwered by *Selden*'s *Maré Clauſum*, and ſome Account of the latter.

This Year 1635, is remarkable for King *Charles* the Firſt's moſt memorable Impoſition of *Ship-Money*, for the enſuing Year 1636, *on all the Counties, Cities, and Towns in* England, *by Virtue of his own ſole Prerogative.* His Pretence for this moſt arbitrary and illegal Impoſition was, That the *Hollanders* pretended a Right to a free and undiſturbed *Fiſhery* on his Coaſts; to which Pretenſion they had been encouraged by their Countryman *Grotius*'s famous Treatiſe, intitled, *Maré Liberum*, publiſhed *Anno* 1612. Although (as we have noted under that Year) *Grotius* had not ſo much as once named the *Dutch* Claim to the Freedom of the ſaid Fiſhery on *our* Coaſts, being content with only ſhewing the Juſtice of the Freedom of their fiſhing on the Sea in general; yet, before King *Charles* and his Miniſters would break with the *Dutch*, and openly vindicate by Arms his Claim *to the Sovereignty of the four Seas*, it was judged neceſſary to put ſo conſiderable a Perſon as *John Selden*, Eſquire, upon writing in Favour of that Claim; who, beſides his general Learning, was a great Lawyer, Antiquarian, and Hiſtorian. He was therefore judged equal to the arduous Taſk of anſwering and confuting ſo great a Man as *Grotius*. Mr. *Selden* had begun his ſaid Work ſo early as the Reign of King *James*, probably upon the firſt Appearance of *Grotius*'s *Maré Liberum*; and, after many Years Intermiſſion, he afterward reviewed, altered, and enlarged it, (as he himſelf relates) by Command of King *Charles*, to whom he dedicated it, when he firſt publiſhed it in this ſame Year 1635, under the thundering Title of *Maré Clauſum!* Sir *William Beecher*, one of the Clerks of the Council, by the King's Command, ſolemnly delivered a Copy of it to the Barons of the Exchequer in open Court, who ordered it to be placed amongſt their Records, where it ſtill remains. It is not poſſible to give (in a ſmall Compaſs) a ſummary Account of ſo large a Work as the ſaid *Maré Clauſum* is. And, it is ſufficient to obſerve in general, That it is compounded of Motives and Arguments drawn from old Records and Precedents of the Titles and Claims of our *Saxon* and *Norman* Kings, in Times when there was little or no Commerce nor Naval Power exiſting any where without the *Mediterranean* Sea: Times ſo very different from that wherein he wrote, when all the Maritime Nations of the Weſt and North have, more or leſs, both a Maritime Commerce and a Naval Force; and when ſuch Claims, ſtrenuouſly aſſerted by any one Naval Potentate, might reaſonably (and perhaps probably) bring about a Confederacy of all the other Potentates for reducing that *one* to more moderate Thoughts! But, as is remarked in our Preface, the Author of our Work is eaſed of the Trouble of any farther enlarging on this delicate Subject, by a learned and moſt judicious Summary of it, long ſince publiſhed, by Sir *Philip Meadows*; which, containing ſundry other curious hiſtorical Obſervations on Commercial Points, will be found, *verbatim*, in our Appendix. We ſhall here only farther note, that *Rapin*, in his *Hiſtory of England*, has fallen into a ſmall Miſtake, in ſaying, under the Year 1636, that the Quarrel between King *Charles* and the *Dutch*, *at this Time, produced the two famous Treatiſes, intitled,* Maré Liberum *and* Maré Clauſum. Since (as we have ſhewn under that Year) *Maré Liberum* was publiſhed in the Year 1612, and was expreſsly anſwered by one *William Welwood*, in a ſhort *Latin* Treatiſe, *Anno* 1615.

King *Charles* builds the great Ship, named the *Sovereign*.

Ship-Money, or the intire Quota of Ships and Men which King *Charles* commands to be ſupplied by all the Counties and Towns in *England* and *Wales*, for the enſuing Year 1636.

King *Charles*, bent on bringing the *Dutch* to acknowlege his *Sea-Dominion*, had, beſide other Naval Armaments, built, in this ſame Year 1635, the greateſt Ship of War that had ever been ſeen in *England* before, and gave it the *ſuperb* Name of the *Sovereign*, of 96 Guns and 1740 Tons, (or, as it is commonly called, the *Royal Sovereign.*) And, the better to enable him to fit out a ſuperior Fleet, we find in the ſaid xixth Tome of the *Fœdera*, (Fol. 658, *et ſeq.*) his ſpecial Warrant to his Chancellor, *Coventry*, for iſſuing Writs to the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Counties, and to the Magiſtrates, *&c.* of ſeveral Towns, "for aſſeſſing and collecting of Money for the fitting out of Ships of War for ſuppreſſing of Pirates and for the Guard of the Seas." The *Latin* Precept for the County and Towns of *Dorſetſhire* being herein given at large, *viz.* "*They were commanded to procure and fit out a Ship of* 500 *Tons Burden, with a Commander and* 200 *Sailors*; *with Cannon, Small-Arms, Spears, Darts, Ammunition,* &c. *anſwerable*; *and ſtored with Proviſions, and double Equipage, and all other Neceſſaries, for* 26 *Weeks at leaſt. All which was to be paid and maintained at their own Charge.*"

Here follows the Liſt of all the Ships (being 45 in Number) which the ſeveral Counties of *England* and *Wales* were commanded to ſupply, *viz.* for the Year 1636.

A.D. 1634

	Tons.	Men.
Dorsetshire, [*ut ſupra*] one Ship of	500	200
Cornwall, one of	650	260
Leicestershire, one of	450	180
Middlesex, (*Weſtminſter* included) one of	550	220
Suffolk, one of	800	320
Huntingdonshire, one of	200	80
Buckinghamshire, one of	450	180
Bedfordshire, one of	300	120
Derbyshire, one of	350	140
Hertfordshire, one of	400	160
Norfolk, one of	800	320
Cumberland and Westmoreland, jointly, one of	100	40
Yorkshire, two, each of	600 600	240 240
Staffordshire, one of	200	80
Wilts, one of	700	290
Herefordshire, one of	400	160
Monmouthshire, one of	150	60
Shropshire, one of	450	180
Surrey, one of	400	160
Hampshire, one of	600	240
Warwickshire, one of	400	160
Devonshire, one of	900	360
Kent, one of	800	320
Northamptonshire, one of	600	240
Nottinghamshire, one of	350	140
Berks, one of	400	160
Oxon, one of	350	140
Rutlandshire, one of	100	40
Briſtol City, one of	200	80
Gloucestershire, one of	550	220
Cambridgeshire, one of	350	140
Lincolnshire, one of	800	320
Somersetshire, one of	800	320
Northumberland, one of	500	200
Worcestershire, one of	400	160
Sussex, one of	500	200
London City, one of	800	320
——— ———, one of	800	320

[This is much more moderate than his Command of *ſeven* Ships laſt Year from *London*.]

	Tons.	Men.
Durham County, one of	200	80
Lancashire, one of	350	140
Essex, one of	800	320

[One Example may ſerve for all, *viz.* that of *Eſſex*'s Ships, which was eſtimated at 8,000 *l.* of which the following Towns paid as follows, *viz.*

	£.
Thaxtead	40
Walden	80
Colcheſter	400
Malden	80
Harwich	20
	620

The reſt was levied on the Pariſhes at large.]

	Tons.	Men.
Glamorgan, Brecknock, Radnor, Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan Shires, one of	500	200
Montgomery, Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth Shires, one of	400	160
Total 44 Ships, conſiſting of	11,500	8,610

This Duty was repeated four Years, *viz.* to 1639, and was valued at 200,000 *l.* *per Annum*, (ſays the Author of the *Royal-Treaſury of England*, publiſhed in Octavo, *Anno* 1625.)

And by a later Commiſſion, in this ſame Year, (*ibidem*, *Fœdera*, Fol. 697.) "King *Charles* excuſes "thoſe Towns and Counties who, by their Situation, cannot fit out the Ships above ſpecified "wherewith they are charged; provided that, in lieu thereof, they pay in their Quota's in Money." By a ſubſequent Commiſſion "the King directs the Officers of his own Navy to receive the ſaid "Quota's of Money, and therewith to rig out, victual, and man, from the King's Yards and "Docks, a like Ship or Ships." So that, after iſſuing a Proclamation for reſtraining all but his own Subjects from fiſhing on his Coaſts, without his Licence, he ſent out a great Fleet, (in the Year 1636) and attacked and diſperſed the *Dutch* fiſhing Ships, ſome of which they ſunk, and compelled the reſt to retire into the *Engliſh* Harbours, for Shelter. Whereupon the *Dutch* agreed to pay King *Charles* 30,000 *l.* [not *Florins*, as *Rapin* has it,] for Permiſſion to continue their Fiſhing for that Summer; which *Ruſhworth*, in his ſecond Tome of Collections, (p. 322.) ſays was actually paid, and a Willingneſs teſtified by the *Dutch* for paying a future yearly Tribute for the

In-land Towns and Counties were excuſed from ſending the above-ſpecified Ships, on paying their Value in Money.

King *Charles*'s Fleet attacks and diſperſes the *Dutch* fiſhing Ships, and obliges them to pay him 30,000 *l.* for a Licence to *fiſh* on his Coaſts.

the like Liberty. Yet *De Witt*, in his *Intereſt of Holland*, (ſpeaking of the bad curing of the Herrings caught by the *Engliſh Fiſhing-Company*, whereby they were rejected at *Dantzick* in the Years 1637 and 1638, and which brought that Company to nothing) acrimoniouſly ſubjoins thus; “ *Whereupon the* Engliſh *changed their former Claim upon the whole Fiſhery, for that of demanding the 10th Herring: Which the diligent and frugal* Hollanders *reputed no leſs than to fiſh for and pay Tribute to a ſlothful and prodigal People, for a mere Paſſage along the Coaſts of* England!”

Wey River, in *Surrey*, its Navigation reſtored.

In the ſaid xixth Tome, Fol. 686, of the *Fœdera*, “ King *Charles* directs a ſpecial Commiſſion for making the River *Wey* navigable, from *Guildford* to the River *Thames* at *Weybridge*.” It ſeems that River had been formerly navigable; becauſe this Record obſerves, “ That it is *now* become unfit for carrying of Barges, Boats, or Veſſels of any Burden, for tranſporting of Commodities to and from the Town of *Guildford*: And the Commiſſioners were thereby authorized to ſurvey the ſaid River *Wey*, and to enquire by what Means the ſame was become unfit for the carrying of Barges, *&c.*”

France's fine Manufactures even in *Richlieu*'s Days.

In *Richlieu*'s *Political Teſtament* we find, that *France* even then abounded with the fineſt and beſt of Manufactures: “ Such (ſays he) as the Serges of *Chalons* and of *Chartres*, which have aboliſhed thoſe of *Milan*.——That the *Turks* prefer the *French Draps de Sceau* of *Rouen* before all others, next to thoſe of *Venice*, which are made of *Spaniſh* Wool.——Such fine *Pluſhes* are made at *Tours*, that they are ſent into *Spain*, *Italy*, &c. alſo fine plain *Taffaties*.——Red, purple, and ſpotted *Velvets*, made finer here than at *Genoa*.——*France* is the only Place for *Silk* Serges.——*Mohair* [Camblet] is made as good here as in *England*; and the beſt Cloth of Gold *finer* and *cheaper* than in *Italy*.”

King *Charles* prohibits the Importation of all foreign *Bone-lace*, &c.

In the xixth Tome of the *Fœdera*, (Fol. 690.) “ King *Charles*, by *Proclamation*, prohibits the Importation of foreign *Purles*, *Cut-works*, or *Bone-laces*, or of any Commodities laced or edged therewith.” This he declares to be “ at the Requeſt and for the Benefit of the Makers of thoſe Goods in and near *London*, and other Parts of the Realm, now brought to great Want and Neceſſity, occaſioned by the great Importation of thoſe foreign Wares: To prevent which for the future he appoints the *Engliſh*-made Goods to be ſealed or marked.”

And alſo all foreign Glaſs-Ware, for the Sake of a Monopoly to Sir *Robert Manſell*.

Another of his Proclamations (Fol. 693. *ibidem*) “ prohibits the Importation of any Sort of *Glaſs* from foreign Parts.” It ſeems that King *James*, in the 13th Year of his Reign, had prohibited the making of *Glaſs* with Wood-firing, for the better Preſervation of Timber, and alſo prohibited the Importation of foreign Glaſs.——“ Yet (ſays King *Charles*) ill-minded Perſons, to the Prejudice of our own Glaſs-works, having preſumed to import *foreign Glaſs*, We now ſtrictly prohibit the ſame, during the Term granted by King *James* to Sir *Robert Manſell*, for the *ſole* making of Glaſs; he having, by his Induſtry and great Expence, perfected that Manufacture with Sea Coal or Pit-Coal; whereby not only the Woods and Timber of this Kingdom are greatly preſerved, but the making of all Kinds of Glaſs is eſtabliſhed here, to the ſaving of much Treaſure at Home, and the Employment of great Numbers of our People; and our Subjects are now furniſhed with Glaſs at far more moderate Prices than they were when brought from foreign Parts.——Yet the King permits the ſaid Sir *Robert Manſell* to import ſuch Glaſſes from *Venice*, *Morana*, or other Parts of *Italy*, as he ſhould think fit; for ſpecial Uſes and Services.” This Permiſſion, doubtleſs, related to the fine *Venetian* Flint-Glaſſes, for Drinking, the making of which in *England* was not brought to Perfection till the Reign of King *Charles*'s Grandſon, King *William* the Third.

A Patent for the ſole making of *Raiſin Wines*.

We have alſo, in Fol. 716. *ibidem*, King *Charles*'s Monopoly Patent to one “ for the ſole making of Wines, for fourteen Years, from dried Grapes or Raiſins; which the Patentee by his Travels in foreign Parts had learned. Which Wines have been approved of by all ſuch as have uſed them, to be a moſt wholeſome and good Wine, which will keep for Sea-Voyages. *The Patentee paying forty Shillings yearly into the King's Exchequer.*”

King *Charles*'s Monopoly of Gold and Silver Thread-making, *&c.*

We have a Proclamation from King *Charles* (*ibidem*, Fol. 718.) “ prohibiting any Coin, Plate, or Bullion from being uſed in the making of Gold and Silver Thread, Copper-gilt or ſilvered, Gold or Silver Foliate, Purles, Ores, Spangles, Wire, and ſuch other Manufactures, except what ſhall be imported from foreign Parts, or which ſhall ariſe from the ſame Works and Manufactures being moulted again. And that none of the current Gold and Silver Coins of this Realm be hereafter moulten down by any Refiner, Goldſmith, *&c.* And that all Gold and Silver hereafter to be employed in the ſaid Manufactures be provided, prepared, and diſgroſſed by ſuch Perſons *only* as *We* ſhall aſſign, and by none others; and which ſhall be by them ſold and delivered to all Perſons who ſhall uſe the ſame, according to ſuch Standards, and at ſuch Rates and Prices as *We* ſhall limit, and at ſuch Places in *London* as our Commiſſioners ſhall aſſign.——And none ſhall make the ſaid Wares but ſuch as ſhall be by them authorized: And a *Stamp* to be put on all the ſaid Manufactures.”

☞ Thus almoſt every Proclamation, Order, or Grant, relating to Manufactures, new Inventions, *&c.* had a principal Regard to the Augmentation of this King's Revenue; which, at any Rate, he ſeemed inclinable to increaſe, rather than to be obliged to call a Parliament for that End; ſince they would ſtill, probably, perſiſt, as before, to have national Grievances go Hand in Hand with his Supplies!

King *Charles*'s remarkable Prohibi-

In the ſaid *Fœdera*, Tome xix. (Fol. 721.) we have King *Charles*'s Proclamation, purporting, “ ☞ That the great Numbers of Hackney-Coaches of late Time ſeen and kept in *London*, *Weſt-*

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"minſter, and their Suburbs, and the general and promiſcuous Uſe of Coaches there, were not "only *a great Diſturbance to his Majeſty, his deareſt Conſort the Queen, the Nobility, and others of "Place and Degree, in their Paſſage through the Streets*, but the Streets themſelves were ſo peſtered, "and the Pavements ſo broken up, that the common Paſſage is thereby hindered, and made dangerous; and the Prices of Hay and Provender, *&c.* thereby made exceeding dear.—Wherefore we expreſsly command and forbid, That no Hackney or hired Coaches be uſed or ſuffered in *London*, *Weſtminſter*, or the Suburbs thereof, except they be to travel at leaſt three "Miles out of the ſame. And alſo *that no Perſon ſhall go in a Coach in the ſaid Streets, except "the Owner of the Coach ſhall conſtantly keep up four able Horſes for our Service, when required.*"

tion of *Hackney*-Coaches in *London*.

Hiſtorians tell us, (for which we acknowlege we have no other more authentic Authority) that, in this ſame Year 1635, King *Charles* I. in the 15th Year of his Reign, granted a Licence to the *French*, to cure and dry their Fiſh on the Iſland of *Newfoundland*, in Conſideration of a certain annual Tribute of 5 *per Cent.* Yet even this Conceſſion was better than that ſtipulated by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which allowed that ill-judged Privilege to *France* without any Conſideration at all!

King *Charles* permits the *French* to dry their Fiſh on the Iſle of *Newfoundland*.

In Fol. 730. of the *Fœdera*, Tome xix. the ſame Year, "that King ordains two Pence to be "advanced on or added to every Shilling paid to the Reelers, *&c.* of the *Woollen Manufacture*.— "He alſo appoints an Officer for the ſole ſearching, ſurveying, and ſealing of the Reel-Staff in "every County, allowing a Fee to the ſaid Surveyors for their Trouble herein; and for regiſtering "the Names of the Owners of each *Reel* in a Book; which Reels ſhall be all of one uniform "Size—whereby the Goodneſs or Badneſs of Yarn would be eaſily known."

King *Charles* regulates the reeling of *Woollen Yarn*, and the Prize of the Reeling.

In the ſame Year, (*ibidem*) King *Charles* iſſued a Commiſſion for the Repair of *Dover* Pier, lately damaged by the Sea: For which End he laid an additional Duty of *twelve* Pence on every Pack of Goods ſhipped thence by Merchants-Strangers; to continue for three Years to come.— That Pier is directed to be farther repaired by Cap. V. of the 11th and 12th of King *William*, and by the VIIth Statute of the 2d and 3d Year of Queen *Anne*.

Dover Pier damaged by the Sea, and is to be repaired.

The laſt Record for our Purpoſe in the xixth Tome of the *Fœdera*, is on Fol. 760. It ſeems, that private Copper Farthings (or *Tokens*, as they were then called) were ſtill in Uſe in retailing Buſineſs: "King *Charles* therefore, in the ſaid Year 1635, iſſued a Proclamation, forbidding the "Currency of them, and that none other be uſed but thoſe formerly iſſued by his Father's "Authority."

King *Charles* prohibits the Uſe of private Copper Farthings.

In this Year 1635, the Iſle of *Gardeloup* (or *Guadaloupe*) (which the *French* Author of the Hiſtory of the *Caribbee* Iſles ſays is one of the largeſt of them) was firſt planted by the *French*. "It is "alſo, ſays that Author, (who wrote in the Year 1658) one of the moſt flouriſhing of them.— "That the *French* in that Iſland uſed the *Plough*, a Thing not to be ſeen in any of the other "Iſles; and after the Plough, it bears *Rice*, *Turkey-Wheat*, *Caſſavia-Root*, *Potatoes*, and in ſome "Parts *Ginger* and *Sugar Canes*, with great Increaſe."

Gardeloup Iſle firſt planted by *France*.

"And alſo that the *French*, from *St. Chriſtopher's*, in this ſame Year 1635, firſt planted the "*Caribbee* Iſle of *Martinica*; where they found many native *Caribbeans*, with whom at firſt they "lived peaceably, but had afterward fierce War with them, till they drove them into inacceſſible "rocky Places and Mountains.——That the *French* Inhabitants were" [in 1658] "10,000 in "Number, and the *Indians* and *Negroes* as many more: It being the largeſt of all the *Caribbee* Iſles, "and is *forty-five* Leagues in Circuit——That though at firſt (like the other Iſles) they chiefly "planted *Tobacco* and *Cotton*, yet it *now* [*i. e.* in 1658] produced 10,000 Hogſheads of *Sugar*, "beſide *Ginger*, *Pimento*, *Cocoa*, *Caſſia*, &c." Here the Governor-General of all the *French Caribbee* Iſles reſides to this Day. It is now ſo fruitful and populous as to be ſaid to have a *Militia* of 10,000 Men or more, and 60,000 Negroes: Being alſo finely furniſhed with Rivers, Springs, and Harbours, and moſt excellent Fruits, vaſt Quantities of Sugar, Moloſſus, Coffee, Cotton, Indico, Ginger, *&c.*

Alſo *Martinica* Iſle the ſame Year.

In the ſame Year, Colonel *Jackſon* with a Number of *Engliſh* Ships, from our *Leeward* Iſles, landed on the then *Spaniſh* Iſland of *Jamaica*, and with only 500 Men attacked the Fort of *St. Jago de la Vega*, which had 2,000 *Spaniards* in it: Which Fort and City they took and ſacked, with the Loſs of *forty* Men only; then they re-embarked, after receiving a Ranſom for forbearing to burn it.

The *Engliſh* ſack *St Jago*, in *Jamaica*.

In or about this ſame Year the *French* firſt planted on the Iſle of *Cayenne*, over againſt a River of the ſame Name on the Coaſt of *Guiana*; from whence, however, they were ſeveral Times driven out by the *Dutch*: But the *French* finally retook it in 1676, and have held it ever ſince. It is about ſeventeen Leagues in Compaſs. Here they have ſundry Sugar Plantations. They have ſince neſtled on the Continent over againſt *Cayenne*.

Cayenne Iſle, on the Coaſt of *Guiana*, firſt ſettled on by the *French*:

We cannot be quite poſitive whether the *French* did not about this Time ſettle on the great River of *Niger*, otherwiſe called *Senegal* River, on the Weſt Coaſt of *Africa*, where the beſt *Gum Senegal* is produced; but we imagine, from ſome Circumſtances, that it was nearly at this Time.

And, probably, alſo about this Time in *Senegal* River, in *Africa*.

In the ſame Year a very rich Lead Mine, in which was ſaid to be much Silver, was diſcovered in *Swediſh Lapland*, near the Town of *Pitha*, at the Bottom of the *Bothnic* Gulph.

A rich Lead Mine found in *Swediſh Lapland*.

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Spain ſeizes on two Iſles on the Coaſt of *Provence*.

In the ſame Year 1635, the *Spaniards*, with *twenty-two* Gallies and *five* Galeons, took from *France* two ſmall inconſiderable Iſles on the Coaſt of *Provence*, named *St. Margaret* and *St. Honorate*; which, however, they held but two Years, as will be ſeen.

1636

King *Charles*'s new Regulation of the Colony of *Virginia*, very much as it remains at preſent.

The firſt regular Eſtabliſhment of what is called a *Regal Colony* in *America*.

The firſt Record we find for our Purpoſe in the xxth and laſt Tome of *Rymer's Fœdera*, is in Fol. 3. being King *Charles*'s new Regulation (*Anno* 1636) of the Colony of *Virginia*. Whereby " he appoints Sir *John Harvey* to be continued Governor thereof; and for him and any three of " his Council to appoint a Commiſſion for the enlarging its Limits; and for finding out what " Trades may be moſt neceſſary to be undertaken for the Benefit of the Colony.——Alſo to " ſend out Forces for ſubduing the *Indians*; and to make War or Peace, as may beſt ſuit the " Safety of the Colony, and our Honour.——That in Caſe of the Governor's Death, or his " neceſſary Abſence (not to be allowed by leſs than four of the Council there) one of the Council, to be appointed by the reſt, ſhall act in his Stead.——The Governor and Council to be " ſubordinate, ſubject, and obedient to the Lords Commiſſioners and Committees here for our " Plantations, touching the preſent Government of that Colony, to whom as well as to *us*, the " Governor ſhall, on the Death of any Member of the Council, give Notice thereof, that We " may appoint another in his Stead."

As theſe Regulations are, in the main, the ſame by which the Colonies called Regal (or ſuch as are immediately under the Crown) are ſtill governed, they are for that Reaſon here exhibited, being the firſt Eſtabliſhment thereof in that Manner.

King *Charles*'s Commiſſion for making *two Rivers* navigable.

In Fol. 6. *ibidem*, we have " King *Charles*'s ſpecial Commiſſion to a Number of Lords and " Gentlemen, for the enabling *William Sandys*, Eſquire, to make the River *Avon* navigable for " Boats and Barges, from the River *Severn* near *Tewkſbury* where it falleth in, through *Warwickſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, and *Glouceſterſhire*, to the City of *Coventry*. And alſo the River *Team*, on " the Weſt Side of the *Severn* towards *Ludlow*."

His Commiſſion againſt Houſes in *London* on new Foundations.

In Fol. 10. *ibidem*, we ſee " another freſh Commiſſion of Enquiry by King *Charles*, in this " ſame Year, into Houſes erected in or near *London* or *Weſtminſter* on new Foundations, and into " the Nuiſances thereby occaſioned."

King *Charles*'s Proclamation about *Seldon's Maré Clauſum*.

In Fol. 12. *ibidem*, this ſame Year, we have King *Charles*'s Proclamation in Favour of *Selden*'s then famous Book, intitled, Maré Clauſum, importing, " That whereas there was publiſhed, " *Anno* 1635, by our expreſs Command, a Work, intitled, *Maré Clauſum, ſeu de Dominio Maris*; " for the manifeſting of the Right and Dominion of *Us* and *our Royal Progenitors*, in the Seas " which encompaſs theſe our Realms and Dominions of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*:——And " whereas, ſince the Publication thereof, ſome Perſons, not well affected to *Us* and our Proceedings, have cauſed the ſame Book to be printed in ſome Place beyond the Seas, and to the " ſame Impreſſion have added ſome other Things, as if they were Parts of that which was firſt " printed here by *our* Command; and have falſly put the Name of our City of *London* on the " Title-Page for the Place of the Impreſſion. Wherefore the ſaid foreign Impreſſion, and all " other Copies of *Maré Clauſum*, not printed here by Authority, are hereby expreſsly prohibited " to be imported or vended here." Of this Book and its Deſign we have ſaid enough under the preceding Year.

King *Charles*'s Declaration againſt Foreigners fiſhing on his Coaſts, without ſpecial Licence.

In Fol. 15. of the xxth Tome of the *Fœdera*, we have King *Charles*'s Renewal of a Proclamation of King *James*'s, in the 7th Year of his Reign, " prohibiting all Perſons, not his natural-" born Subjects, from fiſhing on the Coaſts and Seas of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, without a " ſpecial Licence firſt obtained from his Majeſty.——And, by theſe Preſents, We make *public* " *Declaration*, That our Reſolution is (at Times convenient) to keep ſuch a competent Strength " of Shipping upon our Seas as may, by God's Bleſſing, be ſufficient both to hinder ſuch farther " Incroachments upon our Regalities, and to aſſiſt and protect thoſe our good Friends and " Allies, who ſhall henceforth, by Virtue of our Licences to be firſt obtained, endeavour to " take the Benefit of fiſhing upon our Coaſts and Seas in the Places accuſtomed."

King *Charles* confirms the *Greenland* Whale Fiſhery ſolely to the *Ruſſia* Company.

In Fol. 16. *ibidem*, we have King *Charles*'s Proclamation, confirming another of King *James*'s, of the 17th Year of his Reign, " prohibiting the Importation of *Whale-fins* by any but the *Ruſſia* Company.——" And he now directs, (for the Encouragement of that Company and the " Increaſe of Navigation) That none, whether Natives or Foreigners, ſhall import any Whale-" fins or Whale-oil, but the ſaid Company only; and this in their Joint-Stock Capacity alone " in reſpect to the Whale Fiſhery; under Pain of forfeiting, *&c.*"

King *Charles*'s *Clerk of the Market*'s too great Power; concerning *Weights* and *Meaſures*.

In Fol. 41. *ibidem*, King *Charles* again deſcends " to the Regulation of the *Clock-Reel*, or *Reel-* " *Staff*, for *Woollen Yarn*; by again injoining one only Dimenſion for it. He alſo injoins, that " there be only one Weight and one Meaſure for every Commodity to be bought or ſold " throughout the Kingdom. And that *his* Clerk of the Market for his Houſhold ſhould have " the Overſeeing and Examination of all Weights and Meaſures: For which Conſideration the " King hereby appoints certain Fees to be paid to him."

N. B. This ancient Officer had formerly great Power, which was generally abuſed to the great Oppreſſion of the Subject: Wherefore that Office is long ſince juſtly in Diſuſe. It is ſomewhat ſtrange, that to this Day nothing has been effectually done for reducing all Merchandize to one Weight or Meaſure, ſo obviouſly convenient throughout *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

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In Fol. 47. *ibidem*, King *Charles* now iſſues "a Commiſſion for enquiring into and preventing "Encroachments on the River *Thames*, by Ladders, Stairs, Trap-doors, &c. from whence "Rubbiſh and Dirt were uſually thrown into it; to the great Detriment of its Navigation."

Nuiſances to be redreſſed on the River *Thames*.

And on Fol. 52. *ibidem*, we have a Commiſſion from King *Charles* "for compounding with "ſuch as had been guilty of the unlawful importing, ſelling, or uſing a *falſe* Dying-wood, called "*Logwood*, *Blackwood*, or *Campeſea-wood*, [i. e. *Campechy-wood*] contrary to two Statutes, of the "23d and 39th of Queen *Elizabeth*: And for puniſhing ſuch as ſhall hereafter be found guilty "in this reſpect." Concerning the preſent Uſe thereof by Dyers, we have already animadverted in its Place.

King *Charles* again prohibits the Uſe of *Logwood* in Dying.

And in Fol. 56, *et ſeq. ibidem*, we have "King *Charles*'s Commiſſion for levying of *Ship-* "*Money* throughout the ſeveral Counties of *England* and *Wales*, for the enſuing Year 1637." ——But farther on, in this ſame Year, [*ibidem*, Fol. 74.] "the King alters the Quota for *Cum-* "*berland* and *Weſtmoreland* jointly, from a Ship of 120 Tons to one of 140 Tons, and 56 Men. "And of the City of *London*, from two Ships of 800 Tons each, to two of 700 Tons each, and "each 280 Men, inſtead of 320 each. Alſo *Middleſex* County, inſtead of one Ship of 550 "Tons, ſhall now furniſh one of but 500 Tons, and 200 Men. Alſo *Northumberland*, inſtead "of a Ship of 370 Tons, ſhall furniſh only one of 210 Tons, and 84 Men."

King *Charles* again levies *Ship-Money*, for the enſuing Year 1637, with a few Alterations.

In the ſame Year (*ibidem*) King *Charles* granted a Patent to the Lord *Maltravers* and Sir *Francis Crane*, for the ſole Coinage of *Copper* or *Braſs Farthings*. And, purſuant to an Order of the *Star-Chamber*, of the Year 1634, it was now provided, That the ſaid *Braſs Farthings* ſhould not be forced upon poor Labourers in Payment; they having formerly been compelled to take all or moſt of their Wages in ſuch Farthings from deſigning Men, who had bought up great Quantities of them at a low Rate or Diſcount. "*Silver* (ſays *Ruſhworth*) was ſo ſcarce and "*Gold* ſo plenty at this Time, that when Cattle were ſold in *Smithfield*, they commonly bar- "gained for to be paid in *Silver* and not in *Gold*; inſomuch, that two Pence or more was "uſually given for exchanging of a twenty Shilling Piece into *Silver*, although the *Gold* was "full Weight."

Engliſh Copper or *Braſs Farthings*, a Patent for coining of them.

Silver very ſcarce in *England*.

In the ſaid xxth Tome, Fol. 68. of the *Fœdera*, we ſee "King *Charles*'s Commiſſion for com- "pounding with the Tranſgreſſors of the Laws made againſt Deſtroyers of Timber Trees and "Woods, in the melting and forging of *Iron*."

King *Charles* compounds with the Deſtroyers of Timber by Iron Works.

In Fol. 93. *ibidem*, that King iſſues a *monopolizing* Proclamation, "That none ſhall buy any "*Ballaſt* out of the River *Thames*, but a Perſon appointed by him for that Purpoſe."

King *Charles monopolizes* the *Thames Ballaſt*.

And in Fol. 96. *ibidem*, King *Charles* having (as already quoted) *monopolized* all the *Saltpetre* and *Gunpowder*, "he now appoints a Commiſſion for receiving of his two Gunpowder-makers, "all the Powder they ſhall make, at 7½ *d. per* Pound Weight; and for again ſelling the ſame out "to his Subjects, at ſuch Prices as they" [the Commiſſioners] "ſhall from Time to Time fix."

N. B. In this ſame Commiſſion we find that King was not able to carry on this *Monopoly* without the Importation of *Saltpetre* from foreign Parts; there not being enough thereof produced in *England* for the Manufacture of all the *Gunpowder* requiſite for his and his Subjects Uſe. For this End, farther on in Fol. 107. *ibidem*, "He prohibits the Importation of foreign *Gunpowder*; and "directs, That his Officers ſhall not take above 1*s.* 6*d. per* Pound Weight for *Gunpowder* ſold "out to his Subiects." [We ſee above, that it was to be delivered to him at 7½ *d.* a monſtrous Advantage taken of his Subjects!] "Laſtly, that no Retailers of it, to whom it is thus ſold, "ſhall ſell it again for above 1*s.* 8*d.* in *London*, and 1*s.* 8½ *d. per* Pound in the Country, if "diſtant thirty Miles or more from *London*."

Gunpowder and *Saltpetre* monopolized by King *Charles*; who takes an unreaſonable Advantage of his Subjects, in the ſelling of Gunpowder to them.

On Fol. 102. *ibidem*, that King frames a *Malt* and *Brewing Monopoly* in his "Commiſſion, this "ſame Year 1636, *for reſtraining the exceſſive Number of common Maltſters*; by Means of whom "not only a greater Conſumption and *Waſte of Barley* is occaſioned, *but alſo ſundry Abuſes in the* "*bad making of Malt.* Likewiſe for reſtraining the great Number of *Inn-keepers* and *Victualers*, "who take upon them to brew *Ale* and *Beer*, which they ſell by Retail, and make *too ſtrong* and "*heady*, ſerving for Drunkenneſs and Exceſs." Was there ever a lamer Introduction to uſher in the following moſt *ſhameful Monopoly?* viz. "That from thenceforth the King was to appoint, "in fit Places, throughout the Realm, a competent Number of *Maltſters, to be incorporated*, and alſo "of *Common-Brewers*; under ſuch Fines and yearly Payments to *Us* as ſhould be thought meet."

King *Charles*'s grievous and ſhameleſs *Malt* and *Brewing Monopoly*.

In Fol. 103. of the ſaid xxth Tome of the *Fœdera*, "King *Charles* contracts with *John Crane*, "Eſquire, Surveyor-General, for the victualing of his Navy; much in (or very near) the Form "and Subſtance of the Contract for the like Purpoſe already related under the Year 1622. "Mr. *Crane* was to be allowed for Sailors in Harbour 7½ *d. per* Day for their Proviſions; and "when at Sea 8½ *d. per* Day."

A Victualing Contract for King *Charles*'s Navy.

In Fol. 113. of ſaid xxth Tome of the *Fœdera*, "King *Charles* incorporates *all the Tradeſmen* "*and Artificers* inhabiting ſuch Places in the City of *London* as are exempted from the *Freedom* "thereof, as alſo thoſe in the Out-parts of *Weſtminſter* and *Middleſex*, within *three* Miles of the "ſaid City of *London*. Thereby alſo excluding, for the future, all ſuch as ſhall not have ſerved "*ſeven* Years to their reſpective Occupations, as well as all *Foreigners*, from practiſing their "reſpective Trades." The Pretences (ſcarcely plauſible) for this *moſt extraordinary Corporation*, as in this Proclamation, were, "*in order to prevent thoſe Places from being peſtered with In-mates*; and "alſo,

King *Charles* erects a moſt extraordinary Corporation in and near *London*'s Suburbs.

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“ alſo, *to prevent the Prejudice done to ſuch as were Freemen of* London: *And for the more orderly* “ *diſpoſing of Trade and Tradeſmen!*” But, although no *Payments into his Exchequer* are herein named, it ſeems reaſonable enough to ſuſpect, that he was hereby laying a Foundation for ſome ſuch Tax.

The Royal Docks and Naval Store-houſes of *England*, how many they were at this Time.

As in Fol. 126. *ibidem*, in a Liſt of Offices beſtowed in this 12th Year of King *Charles*'s Reign, there is one “ for the Office of *Clerk and Keeper of all the King's Stores and Store-houſes at* Deptford, “ Chatham, Portſmouth, *and elſewhere, for his Majeſty's Ships and Navy.*” It ſeems probable, that neither *Plymouth*, *Sheerneſs*, nor *Woolwich*, had then Royal Docks and Store-houſes: Otherwiſe it ſhould ſeem they would have been named in that Grant.—The Words *and elſewhere* ſeeming to be merely an *Expletive*.

The *Dutch Weſt-India* Company conquer the greateſt Part of *Braſil*.

By this Time the *Dutch Weſt-India Company* had maſtered the greateſt Part of the Coaſts of *Braſil*, having (according to *Voltaire*'s General Hiſtory of *Europe*, Chap. xi.) in the Space of thirteen Years ſent thither 1,800 Ships, for War and Commerce, (others ſay but 800) which were valued at four Millions and an half Sterling; and had, in that Space, taken from *Spain* (then Sovereign of *Portugal)* 545 Veſſels. That Company, in this Year 1636, ſent thither Prince *Maurice*, as Governor-General; and whilſt he remained there (which was eight Years) their Affairs in general proſpered well enough: But yet their firſt Declenſion in *Braſil* may be dated from, or was properly owing to, the *Portugueſe* ſhaking off the *Spaniſh* Yoke, in the Year 1640: Soon after which remarkable Revolution they gradually gained Ground of the *Dutch* in *Braſil*; from whence we ſhall ſee the latter were quite expelled in the Year 1654.

France's firſt great Effort for Naval Power.

The *Spaniards* having, as we have ſeen, poſſeſſed themſelves of the two ſmall Iſles of *St. Marguerite* and *St. Honorate*, (in the Year 1635) on the Coaſt of *Provence*, near *Antibes*, whereby they greatly annoyed that Coaſt: To revenge ſo great an Affront, *France*, in the Year following, fitted out forty-two Ships at *Rochelle*, and ſailing into the *Mediterranean*, they were joined by twenty-four Gallies; all which were commanded in chief by the Count *de Harcourt*; who, on the Coaſt of *Italy*, near *Monaco*, attacked the joint Fleets of *Spain*, *Sicily*, *Naples*, and *Florence*, and obtained a complete Victory; (ſays *Moriſotus*, in his *Orbis Maritimus)* ſinking their beſt Ships, and putting the reſt to flight. Thence they went and ravaged the Iſland of *Sardinia*.

Moreover, Cardinal *Richlieu*, the Prime-Miniſter of *France* and Director-General of her Marine, having (ever ſince the *Engliſh* Fleet had bluſtered fiercely before *Rochelle*, though to little Purpoſe, *Anno* 1624, *et ſeq.)* maturely conſidered how much *France* lay open to the Attacks and Inſults of *England*, for Want of a Maritime Force, he had for ſome Years been preparing all the Naval Force which he could either purchaſe from beyond Sea, or collect from all the *French* Ports, both of the Ocean and *Mediterranean*. He, in the Year 1637, had got together what the judicious Author of an excellent Pamphlet, publiſhed *Anno* 1695, (named, *Conſiderations requiring greater Care for Trade in* England) calls, *France's firſt Line of Battle*; conſiſting of upwards of *fifty* Ships and *twenty* Gallies: With which Force *France*, in this ſame Year, recovered the two Iſles above-named, after vanquiſhing the *Spaniſh* Fleet, and taking five large *Spaniſh* Ships, twenty-two Gallies, and eighteen ſmaller Veſſels.

She retakes the two Iſles of *St. Margaret* and *St. Honorate* from *Spain*, after twice beating the Fleets of *Spain*.

1637 This was properly the firſt Time that *France* began to ſhew her Superiority over *Spain* at Sea, as ſhe had before done at Land. Upon this Occaſion, the Motto placed on the Stern of the largeſt *French* Ship of War was modeſt enough, *viz. Florent quoque Lilia Ponto!* i. e.

Even on the Main,
Our Gallic *Lillies triumph over* Spain!

Or (as Sir *Philip Meadows* gives it paraphraſed in Proſe) “ Richlieu *firſt taught* France, *That the* Flower-de-Luces *could grow at Sea as well as at Land!*” After which *Richlieu* went on deſtroying the Remains of *Spain*'s Naval Strength, till at Length it was reduced to the loweſt Ebb.

Holland's *Woollen* Manufactures firſt eſtabliſhed by certain Families from *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

☞ It was about the Years 1636 or 1637, (according to *Roger Coke*'s ſecond Diſcourſe on Trade, p. 53, in Quarto, publiſhed *Anno* 1670.) that 140 Families out of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* planted themſelves at *Leyden*, *Alkmaer*, and other Parts of *Holland*; and there eſtabliſhed, or confirmed the Eſtabliſhment of the Woollen Manufactures of thoſe Places.

The *Hollanders* proſper in *Braſil*.

They ſeize on *St. George del Mina*, and other Forts, on the *Guinea* Coaſt.

Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, the *Dutch Weſt-India Company*'s Governor-General in *Braſil*, took there, at this Time, another Fortreſs from the *Spaniards*: And ſome of that Company's Ships ſailed from thence to the Coaſt of *Guinea*, and made themſelves Maſters of the famous Caſtle of *St. George del Mina*, the principal *Portugueſe* Fort of all that Coaſt, (which they have kept to this Day) as alſo of ſeveral other leſſer Forts there. By theſe Conqueſts on the *Guinea* Coaſt, the *Dutch* were ſupplied, at firſt Hand, with Negroes, for carrying on their Sugar Plantations, &c. in *Braſil*. *Boſman*, a *Dutch* Author, in his Deſcription of *Guinea*, compares the *Portugueſe*, on this Account, to *Setting-Dogs*, ſerving to ſpring the Game, which, when they had done, was ſeized on by others. Which proved literally true both with reſpect to *Africa* and *India*.

King *Charles*'s Proclamation againſt the flocking of *Puritans* to *New-England*.

In the xxth Tome, Fol. 143. of the *Fœdera*, King *Charles* iſſues a Proclamation, importing, “ That being informed that Numbers of his Subjects are every Year tranſporting themſelves “ and Families, with their Eſtates, to the *Engliſh Plantations*, in *America*; amongſt whom there “ are many idle and refractory Humours, whoſe only or principal End is, *to live, as much as they* “ *can, without the Reach of Authority.*——The King thereby commands all the Officers of the “ ſeveral Ports, that they do not hereafter permit any Perſons, being *Subſidy-Men*,” [*i. e.* Payers of the uſual Subſidies] “ to embark themſelves thither, without a Licence from the Commiſ-

“ ſioners

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“ ſioners for Plantations. Nor none under the Value of *Subſidy-Men*, without a Certificate of his having taken the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and likewiſe (from the Miniſter of the Pariſh) *of his Converſation, and Conformity to the Orders and Diſcipline of the Church of* England.”——This was levelled againſt the *Puritans*, then going in great Numbers to *New-England*, to avoid Perſecution at Home: And a better Sample needs not to be deſired of the Wiſdom and Character of this King, and his Favourites and Miniſters!

In this ſame Year (*ibidem*, Fol. 145.) we find an Officer appointed by King *Charles*, for the *ſealing* or *ſtamping* of all *playing Cards* and *Dice*; for which a *certain Sum was to be paid to the King's Officers.*

King *Charles*'s Officer for *Cards* and *Dice* ſealing.

In Fol. 146, *et ſeq.* (*ibidem*) we find, that ſome of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India Company*'s Ships having, in the Year 1634, touched at *Goa* (the Capital of the *Portugueſe* Poſſeſſions in *India*) they were kindly treated by the Vice-Roy there; with whom the *Engliſh* concluded a Truce, and alſo a Free-Trade, not only thither but to *China* and all other Parts where the *Portugueſe* were ſettled in *India*. Whereupon, in the following Year 1635, King *Charles*, of *England*, granted a Licence to the ſaid Perſons, *viz.* to Captain *John Weddell*, &c. with ſix Ships, to make a Voyage to *Goa*, and the Coaſt of *Malabar*, and alſo to the Coaſts of *China* and *Japan*; there to trade in ſuch Commodities as they could, to the beſt Advantage for themſelves and all other his Subjects for the future. “ But the *Eaſt-India* Company having neither planted nor ſettled a Trade in thoſe Parts, as we expected, nor made ſuch Fortifications and Places of Surety as might encourage any hereafter to adventure to trade thither; neither *have we received any annual Benefit from thence*, as other Princes do; by Reaſon of the ſaid Company's Neglect to fortify; they having merely purſued their own preſent Profit, without providing any Safety or Settledneſs for eſtabliſhing of Traffic in the ſaid *Indies*, for the Good of Poſterity: Whereas the *Portugueſe* and *Dutch* had both planted and fortified, and alſo eſtabliſhed a laſting and hopeful Trade there, for the Good of Poſterity: By the Advantage whereof they had not only rendered our People there ſubject to their Inſolences, but had, in a Manner, worked them out of the Trade; which we find by the Complaint of divers Adventurers in that Society; and principally, by the daily Decreaſe of our Cuſtoms for Imports from *India*, owing to the ſaid Company's ſupine Neglect of Diſcovery, and ſettling Trade to divers Parts, when they had a plentiful Stock and fair Opportunities to effect it.

A ſeparate *Eaſt-India* Company erected by King *Charles*, in Prejudice of the old one, for a Trade to *China* and *Japan*.

“ And as all the Attempts for a *North-Weſt* Paſſage to *Eaſt-India* have hitherto proved unſucceſsful, which however we believe might be performed from *Japan*, North-Eaſt to the North of *California*, on the Back-ſide of *America*, in about *forty* Degrees North Latitude, and ſo to coaſt along Northwards, Eaſtward, and Weſtward, as the Land will give Way, to *ſixty-four* Degrees Northward, where it was left undiſcovered by Sir *Thomas Button*, Captain *Luke Fox*, and others, to come through the Streights of *Hudſon* in the Weſtern or *Atlantic* Sea. The King, in the ſaid Grant of 1635, directed that the Grantees ſhould, from the Sea of *China*, *Japan*, or elſewhere, ſend one of their Ships, well furniſhed and manned, to attempt the before-named *North-Weſt* Diſcovery: Allotting them half the Cuſtoms and other Benefits that ſhould ariſe from all ſuch new Diſcoveries as ſhould be made, reſerving to himſelf the other half, with the Sovereignty of the Countries.——The King next preſcribes the Rules and Government of thoſe Ships and People in the Voyage to and from *India*, *China*, and *Japan*, and on Land there.——He grants them the Uſe of a new Common Seal, and to all Intents makes them a *ſeparate Company* for the *Eaſt-India* Trade.—Directing the *old* Company, their Agents, and Servants, not to moleſt them in their ſaid *Eaſt-India* Commerce.”

King *Charles*'s Scheme for finding a *North-Weſt* Paſſage to *Eaſt-India*.

The Perſons who ſet on Foot this new Company were, Sir *William Courten*, Sir *Paul Pindar*, &c. but the King himſelf, (as he therein declares) and *Endymion Porter*, Eſquire, (a Groom of his Bed-chamber) had Shares therein, jointly with the laſt-named Perſons, and with the ſaid *Weddell*, &c.——In this Year 1637, therefore, “ the King confirms his ſaid Privileges” [the Ships being already gone on their Voyage] “ to the ſaid Adventurers, as to *all* Places in *India* where the *old* Company had not ſettled any Factories nor Trade before the 12th of *December* 1635; but without Prejudice to the ſaid *old* Company in other Reſpects.——This new Company's Grant of Trade and Privileges was to laſt for five Years to come; during which Time they might annually re-export what *India* Goods they ſhould bring Home, and might in that Caſe draw back the intire Cuſtoms paid on their Importation.——Moreover, during the ſaid five Years, they might export 40,000*l.* to *India* in Gold and Silver Bullion, paying to the King 1*l.* 10*s.* *per Cent.* for that Privilege: And they might alſo, during the ſaid Term, admit any others to be Partners with them in this Adventure.”

Sir *William Courten* and Sir *Paul Pindar* great Adventurers, with the King, &c. in this *new Eaſt-India* Company.

Note, That Sir *William Courten* (who ran the largeſt Share in this Adventure) died before this firſt Voyage was compleated, and his Son and Executor *William Courten*, Eſquire, was by the King in this laſt Grant ſubſtituted in his Father's Place: And he has left, in Print, ſundry large Accounts of his great Loſſes by this Adventure, amounting to the Sum of 151,612*l.* occaſioned by the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company's ſeizing (*Anno* 1640) on their two rich Ships, and deſtroying their Factories in *India*: Which made much Clamour both before and after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second; many Pamphlets being publiſhed, to ſhew the great Damage done to hundreds of Families, Creditors of *Courten* and *Pinder*: And in the Treaty between King *Charles* the Second and the *Dutch*, *Anno* 1662, Satisfaction was ſtipulated to be made by the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company for the ſaid two rich Ships. Yet, ſo late as the Year 1682, we ſtill find Complaints in Print on this Point: So that, probably, no Redreſs was ever obtained of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company for thoſe Damages. To ſay the Truth, the Scheme of this *new Engliſh* Company was an iniquitous one againſt the *old* Company, whoſe Charters were doubtleſs intirely excluſive of all

Remarks on this extraordinary and iniquitous Grant of a new *Eaſt-India* Company.

others; and the King was, probably, put upon it by his Miniſters, on the plauſible Pretext of great Profit to himſelf. For even the main Reaſon or Pretence for breaking in upon the *old* Company's excluſive Grant, would hold equally good againſt the preſent or any other Company: For what Company can ever be able to plant or ſettle Factories in all Parts within their extenſive Bounds in *India?* And indeed all the King's Allegations before recited are ſhamefully mean, and unworthy of a great Monarch!

A ſmall *Engliſh* Settlement made on *Madagaſcar*; but ſoon after ruined by the old *Eaſt-India* Company.

On this Voyage to *India*, Sir *William Courten*'s Ships made a ſmall Settlement on the great Iſle of *Madagaſcar*; which was ſoon after ruined by the old *Eaſt-India* Company.

A new Proclamation of King *Charles*'s for *Maltſters* and *Brewers*.

In the xxth Tome, Fol. 157. of the *Fœdera*, King *Charles* I. of *England*, iſſues a freſh Proclamation concerning *Malt* and *Brewing*. Wherein he expreſly enjoins, "That for the Sake of the poorer Sort of his People, *whoſe uſual Bread was Barley*, as well as for the Reaſons aſſigned in his Proclamation of the preceding Year, (already recited) the common Maltſters in every County be incorporated, and none of them ſhall follow any other Calling.——Alſo, that no *Maltſter* ſhall be a *Brewer*, nor *Cooper*, at the ſame Time.——And that common Maltſters and common Brewers ſhall only practiſe their Trades in ſuch Places as ſhould be aſſigned by the King and Council; and none but ſuch to practiſe any where.——No Inn-keeper, Alehouſe-keeper, nor Victualer ſhall brew the Drink they retail, unleſs there be no common Brewer in or near the Place where they live.——Which Reſtrictions were not, however, to extend to the City of *London*, nor within four Miles of it."

King *Charles* limits the Number of Hackney Coachmen in *London*.

We have ſeen King *Charles*'s Proclamation, for the Reſtraint of Hackney and other Coaches, under the Year 1635. We ſhall now ſee him in a contrary Strain in this Year 1637, (in Fol. 159. *ibidem.*) "It is his ſpecial Commiſſion to the Marquis of *Hamilton*, his Maſter of the Horſe, *viz.* That, we finding it very requiſite for our Nobility and Gentry, as well as for foreign Ambaſſadors, Strangers, and others, That there ſhould be a competent Number of Hackney Coaches allowed for ſuch Uſes; have, by the Advice of our Privy-Council, thought fit to allow *fifty* Hackney Coachmen in and about *London* and *Weſtminſter*; limiting them not to keep above twelve Horſes apiece. Alſo ſo many others in other Places in *England* as ſhall be neceſſary. We therefore grant to you" [the Marquis] "during your Life, the Power and Authority to licence *fifty* Hackney *Coachmen*, who ſhall keep no more than twelve good Horſes each, for their or any of their Coach and Coaches reſpectively. You alſo hereby have Power to licence ſo many in other Cities and Towns of *England* as in your Wiſdom ſhall be thought neceſſary; with Power to reſtrain and prohibit all others from keeping any Hackney Coach to let to hire, either in *London* or elſewhere.——Alſo to preſcribe Rules and Orders concerning the daily Prices of the ſaid licenced Hackney Coachmen, to be by them, or any of them, taken, for *our own* particular Service, and in their Employment for our Subjects; provided ſuch Orders be firſt allowed by us, under our Royal Hand." By allowing each of theſe fifty Coachmen twelve Horſes, it is plain, there might be, and moſt probably were, many more than *fifty* Coaches kept by them; poſſibly even as far as *three hundred* in Number.

King *Charles* regulates the packing of *Butter*, and its Caſks, &c.

In Fol. 160. *ibidem*, in this ſame Year 1637, "King *Charles* iſſues a Proclamation againſt Deceits in the packing of *Butter*, and for marking the Caſks by a proper Officer, who was to have a Fee for that Purpoſe." We have met with ſeveral ſuch Proclamations on this Subject in the Reign of this King, and his Father; and that no Butter be exported without a Licence; and for regulating the Size of their Caſks. All which we ſcarcely thought worth our Notice.

That King's Proclamation for marking of Bars and Pigs of Iron; and to prevent its being exported without his Licence:

And for examining of Woods to be made into *Charcoal*.

In Fol. 161. *(ibidem)* we have a like Proclamation of this King,—directing the Pigs and Bars of Iron made in *England*, to be marked or ſtamped by his Surveyors of the Iron-works, for preventing the making and ſelling of bad Iron: And that Iron was not to be exported without the King's Licence, under Pain of Forfeiture, &c.—Thoſe Surveyors were alſo hereby impowered to enter any Woods that were "felled, cut, or coarded, to be converted into Coal for making of Iron; whereby it might appear of what Condition thoſe Woods were that ſhould be employed that Way; that they be not cut down contrary to Law." A very proper Regulation, if rightly executed.

A Mint erected in *Wales* for coining of Silver got out of the Mines there.

The *Old-Sterling* Fineneſs of *Engliſh* Silver Coins defined.

A Propoſal being in this Year made to King *Charles*, "for the better working of Lead Mines in *Wales*, (*ibidem*, Fol. 163.) ſo as to extract more *Silver* therefrom than hitherto the Miners there have had Skill to do; in order for the coining of Money therefrom. The King therefore hereby erects a *Mint* at the Caſtle of *Aberiſtwith*, in *Cardiganſhire*, and appoints the Propoſer *Thomas Buſhell*, Eſquire, to be Warden thereof: Who, on his Part, covenants with the King, to coin *five* different Silver Coins there, *viz. Half-Crowns*, whereof *twenty-four*, and two Shillings over, ſhall make a Pound *Troy*: *Shillings*, *ſixty-two* in the Pound *Troy*: *Six-Pences*, whereof 124 to be in the Pound *Troy*: *Two-Pences*, whereof 372 in the Pound *Troy*; and *Pence*, whereof 744 in the Pound *Troy*. Which *Pound Troy* ſhall contain eleven Ounces and two Penny-Weight of fine Silver, and eighteen Penny-Weight Allay; *which is the old right Standard of the Monies of Silver in* England. But two Shillings out of every Pound Weight of coined Silver ſhall be retained at the Mint, *viz.* fourteen Pence for the Charges of the ſaid Mint, and ten Pence for the King: So that there ſhall only be delivered out to the Owner *three Pounds* by Tale. The ſaid Money to have the *Feathers* ſtamped on both Sides of it, to ſhew that it was coined in *Wales*."

Ship-Money again levied by King *Charles*.

In this ſame Year 1637, (*ibidem*, Fol. 169.) King *Charles* again directed *Ship-Money* to be levied, for the Service of the Year 1638. The Number of Ships, Tonnage, and Men, the ſame as in the preceding Year.

A. D. 1637

In the ſaid xxth Tome of the *Fœdera*, Fol. 171. we ſee an Inſtance of the Form of Repriſals, granted by King *Charles* on all *Holland* Ships and Merchandize to the Sufferers; on Account of an hoſtile Act committed, *Anno* 1630, at Sea, on certain *Engliſh* Ships, by a Ship of *Rotterdam*; the Sufferer having in vain uſed all poſſible Endeavours to recover his Goods, and to obtain Juſtice. The Captors to render a juſt Account of their Prizes to the Admiralty.

Repriſals granted by King *Charles* for an hoſtile Act committed at Sea by an *Hollander*.

King *Charles*, (Fol. 174. *ibidem*) in this Year, permits the moderate Uſe of "*Wine Caſks* by "Brewers, Victualers, *&c.*" [which he had laſt Year prohibited] "upon their paying a Fine, "or elſe an annual Payment, to the King for that Indulgence."

King *Charles* allows to Brewers, *&c.* the Uſe of Wine Caſks, on paying him an annual Tax for the ſame.

☞ It would be almoſt endleſs to recount all the *little Ways* [for ſuch they really merited, for the moſt Part, to be eſteemed] of this Sort, which this unhappy Prince was put upon for raiſing of Money, rather than to meet the Repreſentatives of his People, in the conſtitutional Method of Parliament; which yet he was at length, with an ill Grace, neceſſitated to do! In the mean Time, his *Orders*, *Proclamations*, *Injunctions*, *Prohibitions*, *Grants*, and *Patents*, were to have the Force, and to ſupply the Place, of *Acts of Parliament! Stat pro ratione Voluntas!*

After all the excluſive Powers, *&c.* which King **Charles** had granted to his *Soap Company* in *Weſtminſter*, he found himſelf obliged, in this ſame Year, to recall them all (as *per* the xxth Tome, Fol. 181. of the *Fœdera*:) But, in their Stead, he erected another new *excluſive Soap Company*, within the City of *London*, (equally illegal) having the *Lord-Mayor* (*Edward Bromfield*, Eſquire) at their Head. "Whereby he prohibits all others throughout *England*, but ſuch as ſhall be free of this "new Corporation, from making of *Soap*," [excepting Sir *Richard Weſton*, and ſeveral *Soap-makers of Briſtol*, *Bridgwater*, *Exeter*, *Somerſet*, *Dorſet*, *Devon*, and *Cornwall*, who had Licences to make limited Quantities and Sorts of *Soap*; for which they, probably, gave due Satisfaction;] "or from buying of Pot-Aſhes, *&c.* The *Weſtminſter* Company having firſt reſigned their "Charter into the King's Hands."

A new *monopolizing* Soap Company erected in the City of *London*, inſtead of that at *Weſtminſter*.

In Fol. 186. *ibidem*, we ſee "King *Charles*'s ſpecial Commiſſion to *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, "his Agents and Aſſociates, with as many armed Ships as he ſhould judge proper, (at his and "their Coſts) for an Undertaking tending to the Advancement of our Service and Revenue, "and the Enlargement of our Territories in the *Weſt-Indies*, and to the public Honour of the "Nation. And to aſſail, take, burn, or otherwiſe deſtroy, any Carracks, Ships, Gallies, *&c.* in "thoſe Seas; or any where elſe, where the free Navigation, Trade, or Commerce of any of "our Subjects is or ſhall be denied, or actually intercepted, or oppoſed in any Kind.——Saving "the Carracks, Ships, *&c.* of all Princes and States keeping League and Amity with us, and "not denying or actually interrupting, *&c.* the ſaid free Navigation in the Seas aforeſaid.—— "Impowering the ſaid Earl, and his Aſſociates, in hoſtile Manner, by Force of Arms, Stratagem or other Policy of War, to invade, ſurprize, vanquiſh, retain, poſſeſs, and keep *to our* "*Uſe*, any Lands, Iſlands, Cities, Caſtles, or other Parts, lying and being within the Continent "or Iſlands of *America*, or elſewhere, which he ſhall any-way bring under his Power; and "therein to plant, inhabit, and fortify, or elſe to demoliſh and deſtroy the ſame: And to take "to his Uſe all the Ammunition, Goods, and Treaſure found therein, *&c.*"

King *Charles* licences a private warlike Expedition againſt the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*.

Every one may preſently gueſs, that this private Expedition was intended againſt the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*: For although there was then Peace between *England* and *Spain* in *Europe*, yet there had never been any proper Treaty of Peace between thoſe two Nations, relating to the *Weſt-Indies*, or other Parts of *America*; concerning all which Parts the Pretenſions of the Crown of *Spain* ran ſtill ſo high as to claim the abſolute Sovereignty. And that very wild and arbitrary Claim gave a reaſonable Handle for other Maritime Nations to get Poſſeſſion of as much as they could of thoſe undetermined Territories: Whereas, if *Spain* had made Treaties with *England* and *France* in thoſe early Days, for aſcertaining the diſtinct Property of each of the ſaid three Nations there, ſhe might at this Day have preſerved her Claim to ſome Parts thereof, which the Feebleneſs of that Monarchy in ſucceeding Times obliged her to give up. This intended Expedition however, probably, did not ſucceed, or rather, perhaps, did not take place, ſince none of our naval Hiſtorians nor Voyagers make any mention of it at all.

Remarks on this ſuppoſed Expedition, and on the State of *America*, reſpecting the Nations of *Europe* at this Time.

No Treaties of Peace, with reſpect to *America*, as yet made between *England*, *France*, &c. with the *Spaniſh* Crown.

In Fol. 191. of the ſaid xxth Tome of the *Fœdera*, we have "King *Charles*'s Patent to *Thomas* "Earl of *Berkſhire*, for the ſole Uſe of his newly-invented *Kiln*, for the drying of *Malt* and *Hops*, "with *Sea-Coal*, *Turf*, *Peat*, or any other cheap Fuel: With Power to him to compound for a "Sum of Money, to be paid by ſuch as ſhall deſire to uſe his ſaid Invention."

A Project for drying of *Malt* and *Hops* with *Sea-Coal* and *Turf*.

Private *Letter-Carriers* between *England* and *France* we find were ſtill in Uſe, notwithſtanding King *Charles*'s Proclamation, *Anno* 1636, and alſo King *Louis* XIIIth's, in the ſame Year; both prohibiting the ſame. In conſequence of an Agreement between thoſe two Princes, the Route of the public *Poſts* was *from Dover to Calais*, and thence to *Paris*, by *Boulogne*, *Abbeville*, and *Amiens*: Whereas the *private Poſts* ſailed from *Rye* to *Dieppe*, and thence to *Paris*. "Wherefore, in Tome xxth, Fol. 192. of the *Fœdera*, King *Charles*, by Proclamation, forbids any "Letters from being ſent from *Rye* to *Dieppe*, or any other Way whatever, but from his "*Poſt-maſter-General*, by the Way of *Calais*, as above. He alſo again prohibits all private Poſts "at Home; hereby renewing his former Declaration of the ſeveral Rates of Poſtage; as exhibited under the Year 1635."

Private Poſts or *Letter-Carriers* between *England* and *France* ſuppreſſed.

In *England*, Gentlemen, Merchants, and Traders, not long before this Time, were forced to employ leſs certain Carriers; or elſe were at the greater Expence of ſpecial Meſſengers with their Letters. Univerſities and great Towns had their own particular Poſts; and the ſame

Horſe or Foot Poſt went quite through the Journey, and returned with other Letters, without having different Stages, as at preſent. It was thus practiſed later in *Scotland*, as having leſs Commerce than in *England*.

Five more *Monopoly* Employments, for the Year 1637, by King *Charles*.

1. For weighing of Gold Coins.

In Fol. 199. *ibidem*, in the Liſt or Catalogue of Offices, filled up in *England*, for the ſaid Year 1637, we meet with the following ones, *viz.*

"Iſt. The Agency for the ſole making and ſelling of all Counterpoiſes, or Weights and "Grains; and the approving and allowing of all Balances for his Majeſty's Coins or Money, of "*Gold*, within *England* and *Ireland*.

2. For meaſuring of Timber.

"IIdly. The Office of Meaſurer of all foreign Balks and Timber.

3. For Licences to ſell *Tobacco*.

"IIIdly. The Office of Agency, for his Majeſty to grant Licences to ſell *Tobacco* by Retail.

4. For an Intelligence Office for Maſters and Servants.

"IVthly. The Office of Intelligence; and of entering the Names of all Maſters, Miſtreſſes, "and Servants; and of all Goods loſt and found, *&c.* in *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and three Miles "diſtant.

5. For ſealing of *Cards* and *Dice*.

"Vthly. The Office of Sealer of all *playing Cards* and *Dice*."

An unjuſt Monopoly of the Coal Trade granted by King *Charles*.

In the ſame Year, we find another *Monopoly* of King *Charles*'s (though not in the *Fœdera.*) It is in a ſmall Quarto Book, publiſhed *Anno* 1655, intitled, *England's Grievance diſcovered in relation to the Coal Trade*; where (in Chap. xxi.) it is ſaid, That, in the 13th Year of his Reign, he granted to Sir *Thomas Tempeſt*, and others, (notwithſtanding the former excluſive and perpetual Right, by Charter, of the *Hoaſtmen of Newcaſtle*) "the ſole Power of ſelling of all Coals ex-"ported out of the River *Tyne*, for twenty-one Years."

James Duke of *Courland* has ſome conſiderable Degree of Naval Power and Commerce.

At this Time *James*, Duke of *Courland*, made a conſiderable Figure in naval Power and Commerce: He built a good Number of ſtout Ships of War, and alſo ſome Forts on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, where he ſettled Factories: He alſo ſettled a Colony on the Iſle of *Tabago* in the *Weſt-Indies*: So that King *Charles Guſtavus*, of *Sweden*, is reported ſometime after this to have pleaſantly ſaid, "*My Couſin of* Courland *is too great for a Duke, and too little for a King.*" But as that Dutchy had not a Sufficiency of Materials and Manufactures for a great Commerce, and that the ſuperior Genius of that Prince died with him, *Courland* after his Death ſunk to its former proper and intrinſic Value.

King *Charles* orders all the *London* Silverſmiths to live in *Cheapſide* and *Lombard-Street*.

By an Order of King *Charles* and his Council, in this ſame Year, as appears by all the *London* Hiſtoriographers of that Age, That King, who delighted too much in copying after any arbitrary Order of other Nations, commanded "all the *London* Silverſmiths to live in *Goldſmith*'s-*Row*, "being the South Sides of the two famous Streets of *London* named *Cheapſide* and *Lombard Street*." The Cruelty and Abſurdity of this almoſt frantic Order is ſo obvious to every one, that it is needleſs to make any further Animadverſion on it. Poſſibly, ſuch as were to be indulged in this Caſe paid ſufficiently for it.

The *Swedes* had been pretty early ſettled in what is ſince named *New-Jerſey*, till moſtly wormed out by the *Dutch*, about this Year.

The firſt *Europeans* who ſettled in that Part of *America*, ſince named *New-Jerſey*, and in Part of *Penſylvania*, were *Swedes*: We cannot fix the exact Year, although probably about 1637, but it was however in Queen *Chriſtina*'s Reign. They are ſaid (through our unaccountable Supineneſs) to have erected three Towns therein very early, whoſe Names ſtill remain, *viz.* *Gottenburg*, *Helſingburg*, and *Chriſtina*. Yet the *Swedes*, not being ſo induſtrious as their Neighbours the *Dutch* of *New-Nidderland*, [now *New-York*] were by them diſpoſſeſſed of the North Part, which they named, in *Latin*, *Nova Belgia*. But, as neither *Swedes* nor *Dutch* had any Right to ſettle there, that Country being Part of our Province of *Virginia*, as then ſo called. The Duke of *York* (as we ſhall ſee) made no Scruple to diſpoſſeſs them both, *Anno* 1664.

A *Coal* Monopoly from *Sunderland*, &c. granted by King *Charles*.

Sea-Coals, their Rate or Price at this Time at *London*.

By the Quarto Treatiſe already quoted under the foregoing Year, and intitled, *England's Grievance diſcovered in relation to the Coal Trade*, Chap. xxii. we learn, That, in the Year 1638, King *Charles* incorporated a Company of *Coal Monopolizers*, (viz. *Thomas Horth* and other Maſters of Ships) "who were impowered to buy all Coals exported from the Ports of *Sunderland*, *New-"caſtle*, *Blithe*, and *Berwick*," paying to that King *one Shilling per* Chaldron Cuſtom. "And to "ſell them again to the City of *London*, at a Price not exceeding *ſeventeen Shillings per* Chaldron "in Summer, and *nineteen Shillings* in Winter; provided they had a free Market and a juſt "Meaſure at *Newcaſtle*, &c." As this is not the ſame Grant as that in the preceding Year, it is probable the latter was revoked. 1638

France again victorious over *Spain* at Sea.

The *French* Fleet, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, now beats the *Spaniſh* Fleet of Galeons, of which they took ſeveral; and, in the ſame Year, the Gallies of *Marſeilles* vanquiſhed thoſe of *Spain*, near *Genoa*.

The *Dutch* drive the *Portugueſe* quite out of *Ceylon*.

The *Dutch*, from *Batavia*, having worſted the *Portugueſe* at *Ceylon*, in this Year, both at Sea and on Land: Hereupon the former took Poſſeſſion of their Forts on that Iſland. Upon which, the Emperor (as the Voyagers of thoſe Times will needs call him) or King of *Candy* concludes a Treaty with the *Dutch*, and grants them many Privileges, and a Re-imburſment of the Charges of their Expeditions againſt the *Portugueſe*, to be paid in *Cinnamon*, *Pepper*, *Cardamoms*, *Indico*, *Wax*, &c. with great Preſents ſent to *Batavia*.

A.D. 1638

In purſuance of two Acts of Parliament, of the 39th and 43d of Queen *Elizabeth*, *For the true making of Cloth*, directing all Kinds of Woollen Cloth, brought for *Sale* to *London*, to be firſt carried to *Blackwell-hall*, the common *Cloth Market* for the ſaid City, to be there ſearched and ſealed; and to King *James*'s Proclamation, in his 11th Year, directing, That all Sorts of vendible Cloths, Bays, Felts, Says, Stuffs, (as well *old* as *new* Draperies) made in *England* and *Wales*, ſhould be brought to the ſaid *Blackwell-hall*, for the like Purpoſe: King *Charles* (in Tome xx. Fol. 221. of the *Fœdera*) publiſhed a Proclamation to the ſame Effect; as alſo to prevent thoſe who, to elude the ſaid Laws, do make Contracts for thoſe Woollen Goods in the Country, and bring them afterward to *London*, to Inns, Warehouſes, &c. to be there ſold; whereby (ſays the King) much Deceit and Damage redoundeth to *our* Subjects, and Diſcredit to our Cloths in foreign Parts; and alſo the poor Children of *Chriſt-Hoſpital*, in *London*, are defrauded of the Duties of *Hallage* there, appointed for their Relief.

The Laws enforced in Favour of *Blackwell hall*'s being the only Market in *London* for Woollen Cloths.

In this ſame Tome, Fol. 223. of the *Fœdera*, "King *Charles* commands (by his Proclamation) "all Merchants, and Maſters of Ships, &c. not to ſet forth any Ship or Ships with Paſſengers "or Proviſions for *New-England*, without his or his Privy-Council's ſpecial Licence, *for divers* "*weighty and important Cauſes well known to us.*" This was for reſtraining the *Puritans* from going to *New-England*; who, at this Time, flocked thither in great Numbers, to enjoy that Liberty in a Wilderneſs which every Man has an undoubted Right to (demeaning himſelf in a peaceable Manner) in his native Land. Moſt cruel therefore was the Proceeding of this King in regard to thoſe People; on the one Hand, to perſecute them at Home, and, on the other, to prevent their withdrawing from ſuch Perſecution!

King *Charles* reſtrains the Reſort of *Puritans* to *New-England.*

The ſaid Prince's Proclamation, in the 6th Year of his Reign, having prohibited any *raw Silk* from being dyed before the *Gum* be fair boiled off; "being now better informed by Merchants, Mercers, Silk-men, and Silk-weavers, That there is a Sort of *Silk* called *Hard-Silk*, "dyed upon the *Gum* (neceſſarily uſed in the making of Tufted-taffaties, Figured-ſattins, fine "ſlight *Ribbons*, and *Ferret-Ribbons*, both black and coloured; and although it be dyed upon "the Gum, yet will it not be increaſed in Weight above the Limitations following, *viz.* the "Pound Weight of *raw* or thrown Silk not to exceed ſixteen Ounces when dyed into any "coloured *hard Silk*, with half an Ounce at moſt for Remedy; and being dyed into *Spaniſh* black "*hard Silk* not to exceed nineteen Ounces when dyed, without any Addition for Remedy. "Wherefore, in this Year 1638, (*ibidem*, Fol. 224.) he directs this laſt-named Scheme to take "place. And he farther directs, That no *hard Silk* be uſed or mixed in the making of any other "Manufactures of *Silk* than the above-named ones. Alſo, that none ſhall import any Stuffs or "other Manufactures made or mixed with *hard Silk*, other than *Tufted-taffaties* and *Figured-ſattins*; nor any Stuffs whatſoever made or mixed with *Silk*, which ſhall not be in Breadth a "full half Yard Nail and half Nail within the Liſts, on Forfeiture thereof."

The Silk Manufacture of *England* farther regulated.

That King having lately incorporated the Makers (in *London*) of *Hats* and *Caps* of Beaver Wool; "And the wearing of *Beaver Hats* (ſays the King, *ibidem*, Fol. 230.) being of late be- "come much in Uſe by thoſe of Rank and Quality; he therefore prohibits the Importation of "any Hats or Caps of Beaver, or of any other Sort whatever: And that none ſhall make any "Hats for the future but Freemen of that Corporation. Alſo, that no Hair, Wool, or other "Stuff, be by the ſaid Hat-makers mixed with their *Beaver Wool* in Hat-making: Nor ſhall "any Hats, called *Demy-Caſtors*, be henceforth made to be ſold here; but, as they are demanded "in foreign Parts, they may be exported beyond Sea."

The *Hat* Manufacture of *England* regulated by King *Charles.*

In Fol. 234. *ibidem*, "King *Charles* repeals all the Reſtraints he had lately laid on *Malſters* or "*Malt-makers*, in the Year 1636."

The Reſtraints on *Malſters* in *England* now repealed.

In Fol. 241. of the ſaid xxth Tome of the *Fœdera*, we find, That the Wine Merchants and Vintners of *England*, having agreed to pay *forty Shillings per* Ton to King *Charles* for all the Wines they ſhould import, that King, in return, "prohibits the *Wine Coopers* (who had already "crept into the Wine Trade) from importing of Wines." By this Record it appears, that Licences for retailing of Wines were then under the Management of the *Vintners Company*, for his Majeſty's Benefit. The King alſo hereby directs, That "the Cuſtom of retailing of Wines "in Bottles and other undue Meaſures be laid aſide; and that all Wines be retailed by juſt "Meaſures alone."

Wine Licences and *Wine Meaſures* in *England* regulated.

Bigotry in Religion (ever obſtructive of the Freedom of Commerce) and an unaccountable Bias to the old Laws, before Commerce became conſiderable in *England*, had ſo blinded King *Charles* and his Miniſtry, that many Proclamations and Orders were now made which were very hurtful to the due Freedom of Commerce: Of which Weakneſs we have already ſeen ſundry Inſtances: And in Fol. 270. of the xxth Tome of the *Fœdera*, we have one more Inſtance thereof. It is in a tedious Proclamation, "For reforming of Abuſes in the Manufacture and Breadths "of Silks and Stuffs of foreign Materials, ſuch as *Velvets*, *Pluſhes*, *Tiſſues*, *Gold and Silver Stuffs*, "*Damaſks*, *Taffaties*, *Garters*, *Ribbons*, and *Laces*; hereby impowering the *Weavers Company* of "*London* to admit ſuch a competent Number of ſuch Perſons, as well Strangers as Natives, "into the Freedom of their Company, as had exerciſed the Trade of Weaving at leaſt one "whole Year before the Date of the new Charter, (which he had in this ſame Year granted to "that Company) *who ſhall be conformable to the Laws of the Realm, and the Conſtitutions of the* "*Church of* England." What, in the Name of common Senſe, had the Conſtitution of any Church to do with the Trade of Weaving? What other Qualification could be requiſite in Weaving, but his being a peaceable Subject, and (conſidering thoſe Times) a Proteſtant of ſome Denomination or other?

King *Charles*'s Narrowneſs in Eccleſiaſtical Points, &c. hurtful to Commerce.

A.D. 1438

King *Charles*'s wiſe and meritorious Proviſion for diſtreſſed Sailors, and their Families, in the Merchants Service.

In Fol. 278. *ibidem*, we have King *Charles*'s Proclamation for a very praiſe-worthy Purpoſe, in this ſame Year, *viz.* " For deducting ſix Pence *per* Month from Sea-Officers Pay, and four Pence *per* Month from all Sailors Wages, in the Merchants Service, in the Port of *London*; to be applied for the Relief of maimed, ſhipwrecked, or otherwiſe diſtreſſed Sailors in the Merchants Service; and of the poor Widows and Children of ſuch as ſhall be killed or loſt in merchandizing Voyages.——This Money to be under the Management of the Corporation of the Trinity-Houſe, then kept at *Ratcliff.*—Excepting, however, Sailors in the *Eaſt-India* Company's Service; who had even ſo early as this Time (as they ſtill have) a Proviſion of this Kind ſettled on them." ☞ In our own Days a charitable Corporation, for this good Purpoſe, has lately been erected in *London*, ſupported by voluntary Contributions of Merchants, *&c.*

Ship-Money again levied by King *Charles*; but more moderately than before.

In this ſame Year, King *Charles* ſomewhat relaxes in his *Ship-Money*, for the ſucceeding Year 1639. (in Fol. 286. of the ſaid xxth Tome of the *Fœdera.*) For although it is ſaid to be levied all over *England*, as in the two preceding Years, yet it was *now* to be only for eighteen Ships and Pinnaces: But how the Aſſeſſment for this Levy was made does not appear in the *Fœdera.* Poſſibly the Clamour that the levying of it at all, without the Conſent of Parliament, and Mr. *Hambden*'s Trial for refuſing to pay it, had now begun to make that Prince more cautious in the Extenſion of his Prerogative; as indeed he had great Need to be, conſidering the Storm ſoon coming on him.——He therein directs his Lord-Admiral, the Earl of *Northumberland*, to ſupply (as uſual) Ships out of his own Navy, for ſuch Counties whoſe Situation diſabled them from fitting out any themſelves, and to apply the Money they ſhall pay to him as therein directed.

King *Charles*'s Proclamation concerning *Tin*'s not being to be exported till duly aſſayed, ſtamped, and coined.

In Fol. 289. *ibidem*, King *Charles* iſſues a Proclamation againſt the ſelling or exporting of *Tin* from *Devonſhire* and *Cornwall*, until it be duly aſſayed, weighed, and *ccined*, [as the ſtamping of it is termed by the Stannary Laws] by his Officers. He alſo prohibits the Importation of *Tin* from foreign Parts.

King *Charles* buys a very rich Diamond.

It appears by Fol. 293. *ibidem*, That, in the ſaid Year, " King *Charles* had given his Obligation to Sir *Paul Pindar*, an eminent Merchant of *London*, for a *Pendant-Diamond*, *cut faucet-wiſe*, weighing *twenty-one* Carrats, for the Sum of 8,000 *l.* which that famous Merchant had paid for it. For which Sum he was allowed the legal Intereſt of 8 *per Cent.* to be paid out of the *Allum* Duties; but the Principal was not to be paid till the Year 1642." [And, probably, never was paid.]

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company permitted by King *Charles* to export foreign or *Engliſh* Gold, in lieu of foreign Silver, notwithſtanding any Law to the contrary.

In Fol. 298. *ibidem*, " The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company having repreſented to King *Charles*, the great Scarcity of *Spaniſh* Silver, whereby they were diſabled from ſupplying themſelves with a ſufficient Quantity for their Occaſions, in their intended Voyage to *Perſia* and *India* with *three* Ships——He licences them to export 20,000*l.* in foreign Gold; or, if that cannot be done, in *Engliſh Gold:* ☞ *Any Law, Statute, Act of Parliament, Proclamation, &c. to the contrary notwithſtanding.*"

King *Charles* ſettles the future Dowry of his Queen.

In Fol. 301. of the ſaid xxth Tome of the *Fœdera*, " King *Charles* ſettles the annual Expence of his Queen's Diet, and that of her Houſhold or Family; and makes alſo a Proviſion for the Stables, and other neceſſary Charges for herſelf and Servants; the whole amounting to 40,000 *l. per Annum.* To be paid out of the greater and leſſer Cuſtoms on Merchandize exported and imported: And to commence after his Deceaſe."

Coinage of *England* in 19 Years Time.

There was coined at the Mint in the *Tower of London*, from *March* 1619 to *March* 1638, 6,900,042*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* in Gold and Silver. [*Happy future State of England*, in Folio, 1689, p. 78.]

France much encourages her *Weſt-India* Iſles.

Cardinal *Richlieu* ſeems to have underſtood, very early, the great Importance of which the *French Weſt-India* Iſles would prove, even before they had any Sugar Canes planted in them: And having the Glory and Intereſt of *France* very much at Heart, he laboured to give his Sovereign (*Louis* XIII.) favourable Impreſſions of them, although they produced nothing yet but *Cotton*, *Ginger*, and bad *Tobacco.* Wherefore he, at this Time, got his King to appoint the Governor of thoſe Iſles to be his own Lieutenant-General there. By ſuch-like Means the *French* Iſles ſoon became much improved, and more particularly *Martinico*, and their Moiety of *St. Chriſtopher*'s Iſle.

England alſo encouraged her *Weſt-India* Iſles; altho' their Product then was inconſiderable.

As for *England*'s *Weſt-India* Iſles, they were encouraged alſo at this Time, and had much the ſame Productions; yet it is eaſy to conceive how inconſiderable they were before they fell into the *Sugar Trade.* They made ſome *Indico*, and had *Cotton* and *Ginger* alſo; but their *Tobacco* was bad, and more eſpecially that of *Barbadoes* was deemed the worſt of all.

England's *Royal Fiſhery* Company badly conducted, and her Herrings prove bad at *Dantzic*, whilſt thoſe of *Holland* are approved.

With reſpect to *England*'s *Royal Fiſhery Company*, it certainly was very ill conducted. The Grand-Penſionary of *Holland*, Mr. *De Witt*, has upon this Account made the following ſatirical Remark, in his Book of *The Intereſt of Holland*, (Part ii. Chap. 1.) viz. " *England, in thoſe Days, had challenged the Sovereignty of the narrow Seas; and alleged, That the Fiſhery belonged ſolely to them: Yet when* England *had ſet on Foot a Herring Fiſhery, in the Reign of King* Charles *the Firſt, and had taken their Herrings at one and the ſame Time and Place with the* Hollanders, *and ſent them to* Dantzic, *in the Years* 1637 *and* 1638, *the* Dutch *Herrings were there approved as good; but the* Engliſh *Herrings, to the very laſt Barrel, were eſteemed naught.*"

The *Dutch* totally overthrow and deſtroy a large *Spaniſh*

Although *Spain*'s Declenſion was now become extremely viſible, yet, in this Year 1639, that Monarchy was ſtill able to make the greateſt Effort at Sea that it had ever done ſince their famous 1639

Armada,

A. D. 1639

Armada, in 1588; for it conſiſted of 67 large Ships from *Corunna*, carrying 25,000 Seamen and 12,000 Soldiers. It was intended to relieve *Dunkirk*, before which the *Dutch* Fleet lay, and otherwiſe to ſupport their *Netherland Provinces*: Although *Puffendorf* (ſurely improbably) conjectures, that it was intended to aſſiſt *Denmark* againſt *Sweden*. This great *Armada*, however, was firſt encountered in the *Engliſh Channel*, and afterward in the *Downs*, by the *Dutch* Fleet, of 100 Ships, under *Van Tromp*; which in the End gained an intire Victory, and deſtroyed moſt of their Ships, amongſt which was a great *Portugueſe* Galeon, of 1400 Tons, 80 Cannon, and 800 Men. Notwithſtanding that King *Charles* the Firſt of *England* had endeavoured by his Admiral, Sir *John Pennington*, with 34 Ships of War, to preſerve a Neutrality between thoſe two huge Fleets, whilſt they lay watching each others Motions, for near three Weeks, on the Coaſt of *Kent*. This terrible Blow, followed by ſeveral ſubſequent Defeats at Sea by the *French*, intirely broke the Naval Power of *Spain*; ſo as never to recover it in any Degree till our own Times. Theſe Diſaſters induced *Spain* to come into Terms with the *Dutch* at the *Munſter* Treaty.

Fleet in the *Downs*, and thereby ruin the Naval Power of *Spain*.

In the ſaid Year 1639, we have, in the xxth Tome of the *Fœdera*, Fol. 336. a Treaty of Peace and Commerce between King *Charles* I. of *England* and *Chriſtian* IV. of *Denmark*, concluded by Sir *Thomas Rowe*, at *Gluckſtad*. What is to our proper Purpoſe briefly follows, *viz.*

A remarkable Commercial Treaty between *England* and *Denmark*.

" Article III. No warlike Succours, either in Money, Proviſions, Arms, Ammunition, Machines, [*Machinas*] Guns, &c. ſhall be ſupplied to the Enemies of either Party.

" IV. If either of the contracting Parties be attacked by any third Power, whom he had not firſt attacked nor provoked, or ſhall make any Pretenſions to a Right to or Superiority over any of his Countries or Dominions not actually poſſeſſed by the Claimer, then the other Party, if not at War himſelf, ſhall, in four Months at fartheſt, ſupply him with the following Ships of War, *viz.* 4 of 150 or 200 Tons each, and 150 or 200 Men, and 20 Pieces of Ordnance in each Ship: And 4 other Ships of 100 to 120 Tons each, carrying 100 or 120 Men, and 16 Cannon in each Ship: And ſupplied with all ſuitable Stores by the Sender, and with three Months Proviſions; but afterwards, during the War, they ſhall be ſupplied, &c. by the Party whom they are ſent to aſſiſt.

" XIV. The King of *Great Britain*'s Subjects ſhall not reſort to the Ports of the King of *Denmark* prohibited by former Treaties, without the ſpecial Licence of his *Daniſh* Majeſty aſked and granted; unleſs compelled to it by Storm: In which laſt Caſe they ſhall by no Means trade there.

" XV. Ships and Merchandize wrecked on the Coaſts of either contracting Party may be freely claimed by the proper Owners; and the Natives of thoſe Coaſts ſhall not injure nor obſtruct them, but ſhall rather be ready to aſſiſt them, being paid for their Trouble.

" XIX. And becauſe the Iſles of *Orkney* and of *Shetland* cannot well be omitted to be mentioned in this Treaty, it is now agreed, That, during the Lives of both Kings, and the Life of the longeſt Liver of them, nothing ſhall be moved or treated of concerning them." [*Quod omnis inde Tractatus quieſcit.*] " Saving always, nevertheleſs, the Rights or Pretenſions of their Succeſſors.

" XX. Nothing in this Treaty ſhall derogate from former ones, unleſs where expreſſly repealed by the preſent Treaty."

There are ſome Things particularly remarkable in the foregoing Treaty. As, 1ſt, The poor Naval Aſſiſtance to be afforded to either Party. 2dly, In keeping up ſtill the old Article of the prohibited Places of *Weſtmony* and *Iceland*, which were not to be traded to without a ſpecial Licence from the Crown of *Denmark*. And, 3dly, the *Daniſh* Monarch's tacitly keeping up his Pretenſions to *Orkney* and *Shetland*, after the Crown of *Scotland* had quietly poſſeſſed thoſe Iſles for ſo many Centuries. To which Iſles the *Daniſh* Crown had renounced, by Treaty, all former Claims long before this Time. All which (being now quite obſolete) are ſo plain and obvious, that they require no farther Animadverſion.

Remarks on the before recited Treaty.

King *Charles* being at *York*, on the 9th of *April* 1639, going to ſuppreſs the *Scottiſh Rebellion*, he found himſelf obliged, for the quieting the Minds of his People, to publiſh the following Proclamation, for revoking many of his illegal Grants and Monopolies, (as in Fol. 340. of the xxth Tome of the *Fœdera*) viz.

King *Charles*, in Diſtreſs, revokes all his illegal Grants and Monopolies.

" Whereas divers Grants, Licences, Privileges, and Commiſſions, had been procured from him, on Pretences for the common Good and Profit of his Subjects, which ſince, upon Experience, have been found to be prejudicial and inconvenient to his People,—and in their Execution have been notoriouſly abuſed: He is now pleaſed, *of his mere Grace and Favour*, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, to declare theſe following to be utterly void and revoked, *viz.*

" 1. A Commiſſion touching Cottages and In-mates." [This was granted laſt Year, to compound with all ſuch as had built Cottages, without four Acres of Land annexed to each of them; and with ſuch as ſuffered In-mates, or more Families than one, to reſide in any of the ſaid Cottages.]

" 2. A Commiſſion touching *Scriveners* and *Brokers*.

“ 3. A Commiſſion for compounding with Offenders touching *Tobacco*,” [*i. e.* ſuch as ſold it without the King's Stamp.]
“ 4. ——— For compounding with Offenders for Tranſportation of *Butter* beyond Sea,” [without his Stamp and Licence.]
“ 5. ——— For compounding with Offenders, for importing or uſing of *Logwood.*
“ 6. ——— For compounding with Sheriffs, for ſelling their Under-ſheriffs Places.
“ 7. ——— For compounding for the Deſtruction of Woods, by *Iron-works.*
“ 8. ——— For Concealments and Encroachments within twenty Miles of *London.*
“ 9. ——— For a Licence to export *Sheep-Skins* and *Lamb-Skins.*
“ 10. ——— For compounding with the Dreſſers of *Veniſon*, *Pheaſants*, and *Partridges*, in Inns, Alehouſes, Ordinaries, and Taverns.
“ 11. ——— For licenſing of *Brewers.*
“ 12. ——— For the ſole tranſporting of *Lamperns.*
“ 13. ——— For weighing of *Hay* and *Straw.*
“ 14. ——— For an Office of Regiſter to the *Commiſſion of Bankrupts*, in divers Counties.
“ 15. ——— For gauging of *Red-Herrings.*
“ 16. ——— For the marking of *Iron* made in *England.*
“ 17. ——— For the ſealing of *Bone-Lace.*
“ 18. ——— For the marking and gauging of *Butter Caſks.*
“ 19. ——— For the Privilege of uſing *Kelp* and *Sea-Weed.*
“ 20. ——— For ſealing of Linen Cloths.
“ 21. ——— For the gathering of Rags.
“ 22. ——— For a Grant of a Factory for *Scottiſh Merchants.*
“ 23. ——— For ſearching and ſealing of *foreign Hops.*
“ 24. ——— For the ſealing of Buttons.
“ 25. All Grants of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, before Judgment granted.
“ 26. All Patents for *new Inventions*, not put in Practice within three Years from the Date “ of their reſpective Grants.
“ 27. Laſtly, The ſeveral Grants of Incorporation to *Hatband-makers*, *Gutſtring-makers*, *Spectacle-makers*, *Comb-makers*, *Tobacco-pipe-makers*, *Butchers*, and *Horners.*

“ And the King herein declares, That a Writ of *Quo Warranto* or *Scire Facias* ſhall be iſſued “ to recall the ſaid Grants and Patents, unleſs they do voluntarily ſurrender them.”

[☞ By theſe and all other Projects of ſmall Note the King was reckoned to have raiſed about 200,000 *l.* yearly; according to the Book, intitled, *The Royal Treaſury of* England. Octavo. *London*, *Anno* 1725. Fol. 284.]

King *Charles* confirms the *Merchant-Adventurers* Privileges; and prohibits the Exportation of Wool, Fullers-Earth, *&c.*

In this ſame Year (*ibidem*, Fol. 342.) “ that King being informed, That ſundry Merchants “ (notwithſtanding his Proclamation of laſt Year to the contrary) did continue to trade in “ Woollen Goods to other Ports of *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, than to the Mart-Towns or “ Staple-Towns of the *Merchant-Adventurers* Company; he now renews that Proclamation, and “ prolongs the Time formerly allowed them to keep their Freedom in that Fellowſhip. He “ alſo hereby ſtrictly prohibits the Exportation beyond Sea of *Wool*, *Woolfels*, *Woollen-Yarn*, “ *Fullers-Earth*, and *Tobacco-pipe-Clay*, [*now*” (ſays the King) “ *found to be of the ſame Nature and* “ *Uſe with Fullers-Earth*;] by the Exportation whereof” (he is informed) “ there is a great “ Decay of the Woollen Manufacture.”

More *Monopolies* revoked.

In Fol. 344. of the ſaid xxth Tome of the *Fœdera*, King *Charles*, in the ſaid Year 1639, “ revokes “ much of the extravagant Power and Authority which he had formerly granted to the *Clerk of* “ *the Market of his Houſhold*, and to the *Water-Bailiff.*——As alſo his Charter of Incorporation “ to the Makers of *Bricks* and *Tiles*, near *London* and *Weſtminſter*, *as being found hurtful.*—— “ Alſo that the *Iſſues of Jurors* ſhall not be farmed, as being a Grievance to many of his “ Subjects.”

King *Charles* enquires into the Miſmanagements of the *Fiſhery Company.*

In Fol. 346. *ibidem*, “ that King grants a Commiſſion of Enquiry into the Conduct of *Peter* “ *Richaut*, Merchant, Treaſurer of the *Fiſhery Company*; concerning Oppreſſions and Wrongs “ done by him to ſundry poor Tradeſmen dealing with that Company.——To enquire alſo, “ Whether the Stock of that Company be diminiſhed? and, if ſo, how it came to be ſo?—— “ Alſo to enquire into all other Matters relating to the ſaid *Fiſhery Company*; and into the “ Means, for the future, of ſettling the ſaid Fiſhery Buſineſs, for the beſt Advantage of the Com- “ monwealth of our Kingdoms: To the End, that, upon Return of the ſaid Commiſſion, it may “ appear which Way ſo worthy an Undertaking, for the Honour of Us and the common Good “ of our Subjects, may be advanced, *&c.*” We may here note, That ſeveral of the Monopolies and Projects before-named, which the King now revokes, are not to be found in the *Fœdera*; and that, on the other Hand, many mentioned in that noble Collection are not now mentioned to be revoked. ☞ He was, to his very laſt Breath, ever too late, either in redreſſing of Grievances, or in other Reſpects complying with his People's juſt Complaints!

Barbadoes ſtill deals only in *Tobacco*; (no *Sugar* being as yet produced in any of our Colonies) and it is ſtill a Part of the Province of *Carliſle.*

In the ſame Year 1639, and Fol. 357. *ibidem*, we have “ King *Charles*'s Commiſſion to five “ Perſons to repair to the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, and to remove the then pretended Governor of “ it, who preſumed to continue to act as ſuch, after another had been appointed by *James* Earl “ of *Carliſle.*”—It recites, “ That *Barbadoes* was eſteemed one of the *Caribbee* Iſles, and a Part of the “ then ſo called Province of *Carliſle*, in *America*, granted to *James Hay*, the late Earl of *Carliſle*, “ and to his Heirs,” [as already mentioned in the preceding Part of this Work.] It ſeems, “ That this pretended Governor (Captain *Henry Hawley*) had only had a Commiſſion from the

A. D. 1639 "King, in the Beginning of this Year, for treating with the Inhabitants of *Barbadoes*, and of "other Iſland Colonies, concerning a Moderation to be held in the planting of *Tobacco*;" [*Sugar* not being as yet produced in any of them] "and for regulating the Prices thereof; *and for* "*none other Employment intended by Us*," (ſays the King.) Under Colour of which he took on "himſelf the Stile of *Lieutenant-General and Governor of* Barbadoes, &c."

In this Year 1639, the *Engliſh* firſt ſettled on the pleaſant Iſle of *St. Lucia*, one of the *Caribbee* Iſles, within ſeven Leagues of *Martinico*, ſeven alſo from *St. Vincents*, and twenty-four from *Barbadoes*; being twenty-four Miles in Length and eleven in Breadth; abounding with Plenty of Timber, proper for Houſes and Mills, [with which the neighbouring Iſles, both *Engliſh* and *French*, are ſtill ſupplied.] It has alſo Plenty of *Fuſtic* and *Cocoa*; and good Harbours and anchoring Places. Two Years after, the *Engliſh* Governor and moſt of his People were murdered by the *Caribbean* Natives, and the reſt driven out of the Iſland, by the Inſtigation (as was ſuſpected) of the *French* at *Martinico*, though diſowned by the *French* Governor. Neither did the *French*, at that Time, nor for many Years after, form any Pretenſions to that Iſland. But, during the *Civil Wars* of *England*, between King *Charles* the Firſt and his Parliament, Monſieur *Parquet*, from *Martinico*, ſent *forty Frenchmen* to take Poſſeſſion of *St. Lucia*; (which the *French* call *St. Alouzie*) but the *Caribbeans*, being as much at Enmity with the *French* as with the *Engliſh*, killed two of their Governors and many of their People, and maintained their Independency, till after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second.

St. Lucia Iſle firſt planted by the *Engliſh*; with its Hiſtory to the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

Amongſt the Offices (in Fol. 381. of Tome **xx.** of the *Fœdera*) which we find to have been filled up in the ſaid Year 1639, by King *Charles*, there is one, "*For ſurveying of Gameſters uſing* "*the Exerciſe of Wreſtling, in any Place or Places within the Compaſs or Diſtance of three Miles of* "*the City of* London:" Which we only note for its ſeeming Singularity. Every Age has its peculiar Diverſions and Cuſtoms; and though this may appear ſtrange in our Age, it was probably in great Vogue at that Time, even perhaps (as much as *Cricket* lately was) by Perſons of high Rank!

A Surveyor of *Wreſtling* appointed by King *Charles*.

Between the Years 1630 and 1640, whilſt there were no Parliaments in *England*, the *Hollanders* carried on a moſt profitable Commerce, to the *Engliſh American* Plantations; there not being then any legal Prohibition of foreign Shipping reſorting thither.

The *Dutch* carried on a profitable Commerce till now with the *Engliſh American* Colonies: No foreign Ships being as yet prohibited going thither.

In the former Part of the Reign of *Louis* XIIIth, the Diviſions and Confuſions in *France*, during his Minority, were great Obſtructions to the promoting of Commerce. On the other Hand, the Proteſtants of *France* became thereby ſo conſiderable, as, at length, to conduct their Affairs independently, and more like a free Republic than as Subjects. This Conſideration drew *Richlieu*'s Vengeance on thoſe poor People, by the Siege and taking of *Rochelle*, their capital City, which was become a Kind of *Emporium* for their Commerce. Dr. *Heylin*, in his *Coſmography*, ſays, That when beſieged it had 120 Merchants in it, each worth 100,000 Crowns. After which, that Cardinal, as we have ſeen, firſt began to form a conſiderable *French* Royal Navy about this Time; having before had ſcarcely any good Ships of War of their own; but made Uſe of the Ships of other Nations occaſionally. *I doubt* (ſays Dr. *Heylin*, on this Occaſion) *ſome neighbouring Princes, in the mean Time, looked not well about them!*

The Occaſion and Riſe of *France*'s modern Commerce and Navy Royal.

1640 This memorable Year 1640, was propitious to the Commerce of *England*, and of other Nations, on Account of the great Revolution in *Portugal*, when *John* Duke of *Braganza* found Means to drive out the *Spaniards*, and to aſcend the Throne of *Portugal*, by the Name of *King John* the IVth. For, whilſt *Spain* was able to ſupply their *American* Provinces with the Silk, Spices, Callicoes, &c. of the *Portugueſe* Settlements in *Eaſt-India*, ſhe thereby not only had more of her own *American* Treaſure left in her Hands: But, moreover, *England* and other States had not till now ſo great a Call for their Merchandize, wherewith to ſupply *Spain* and its *American* Provinces. But, ſince *Spain* loſt *Portugal*, and conſequently the *Portugueſe* Settlements in the *Eaſt-Indies*, having few or no Manufactures, and but little Product of her own (Wines excepted) for ſupplying of her *American* Provinces, the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Hamburgers*, and, lateſt of all, the *French*, have, more abſolutely than formerly, ſupplied *Spain* with the great Bulk of their Commodities and Manufactures, both for her Home Conſumption and the much greater one of her vaſt *American* Territories. *Ceuta*, however, having a *Spaniſh* Garriſon, did not revolt to the Duke of *Braganza*, as the reſt of *Portugal*'s Territories had done; but remains to this Day in the Poſſeſſion of *Spain*.

Portugal's ſhaking off the Yoke of *Spain*, this Year, has proved very propitious to the Commerce of *England*, *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, and *France*.

It has not proved ſo favourable to the Commerce and other Intereſts of the reſt of *Europe*, that *France* gained, in this ſame Year, ſo much the Aſcendant over *Spain*, both by protecting the revolted *Catalans*, and by taking from her the City of *Arras*, (the Capital of the Province of *Artois*) by the *Flemings* till then deemed impregnable.

France gains too much the Aſcendant over *Spain*.

King *Charles* being, in this ſame Year 1640, engaged in preparing for a religious War with the *Scots*, and not as yet ſtooping to call an *Engliſh* Parliament for a Supply, he fell on very extraordinary Methods for raiſing Money: Amongſt others, he bought, this Year, *upon Credit*, of the *Eaſt-India* Company, *all their Pepper*, which he ſold out again for *ready Money*. In a ſtated Account of Money diſburſed out of the *Tonnage and Poundage* Duty for the Navy, to the 9th of *June* 1642, we find the following Payment, *viz.* "To the *Eaſt-India* Company, in "Part of a Debt owing to them by his Majeſty, for *Pepper*, bought by my Lord *Cottington*, "9,413 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.*"

King *Charles* I. raiſes Money, by buying and ſelling of all the *Eaſt-India* Company's *Pepper*.

In

Bows and *Arrows*, and *Stone Cannon Bullets*, ſtill in Uſe in War.

In King *Charles*'s ſpecial Commiſſion for making Proviſion, in the ſaid Year 1640, for his Army going againſt *Scotland*, we find, That *Bows* and *Arrows* were then ſtill in Uſe; and that *Stone* Shot, or *Cannon Bullets of Stone* (as well as of Iron) were ſtill in Uſe alſo, for their Fire-Artillery. (*Fœdera*, Tome xx. Fol. 417.)

A *Tin-Mine* diſcovered in *Barbary* alarms King *Charles*, leſt his Revenue ſhould decline.

King *Charles* being in this ſame Year informed, That a *Tin-Mine* was lately diſcovered in *Barbary*, (*ibidem*, Fol. 423.) and being on that Account apprehenſive of the Decreaſe of his Revenue from the *Tin-Mines* of *Cornwall* and *Devonſhire*, "by Proclamation, prohibits the Importation of *foreign Tin*, as alſo the carrying, in any *Engliſh* Shipping, the *Tin* of *Barbary* to any other Place whatever. Alſo, for the promoting of the Conſumption of *Engliſh Tin* and *Pewter* in his Realms, he directs, That all the *Meaſures* for *Wine*, *Ale*, *Beer*, &c. to be uſed in Taverns, Victualing-houſes, Shops, &c. ſhall be of *Tin* or *Pewter*, and ſhall be ſtamped or ſealed."

An *Engliſh* Conſul eſtabliſhed at *Alicant*.

On Fol. 430. of the ſaid xxth Tome of the *Fœdera*, we meet with the firſt mention therein of a Conſul-General for *England* at *Alicant*, in *Spain*: The Preamble of whoſe Commiſſion runs as follows:

"Whereas we are given to underſtand, how convenient and neceſſary it is for the Good of our loving Subjects trading to *Alicant*, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, to have ſome Perſon of Judgment and Experience, that is able to govern and direct them in their juſt and lawful Occaſions, to be placed and appointed as Conſul there: Know ye," &c.——

"This Conſul's Allowances were to be, the ancient Allowance of two Ducats on every *Britiſh* Ship trading to that Port, and alſo *one fourth of 1 per Cent. for all Merchandize of Ships trading thither*."

King *Charles*'s Neceſſity forces him to call a Parliament; which (becauſe the Commons gave the Preference to Grievances before Supplies) he haſtily diſſolves, before they had paſſed any one Act.

Algier's great Naval Strength.

They take a very rich Ship of *London*.

Some of the ſtrange Ways that King *Charles* took to ſupply his Wants.

The *Mint* in the *Tower of London* had till now been uſed by Merchants as a *Bank*, for lodging their Caſh; but never after this Time.

King *Charles* is neceſſitated to conclude a Ceſſation of Arms with the Commiſſioners of the *Scottiſh* Army, in order to a Treaty.

The great Expence of maintaining both the Armies obliges the King to call a Parliament, in *Nov.* 1640, wherein, previous to Supplies, Grievances were ſolemnly enquired into, and cenſured.

And *Monopolies*, beyond all other Grievances, are voted down.

King *Charles*'s Inability to oppoſe the *Scottiſh* Army, now preparing to march to the Borders of *England*, obliging him at length to call an *Engliſh* Parliament, (ſo much againſt his Liking) after twelve Years Intermiſſion; he began with demanding of the Houſe of Commons, a ſufficient Supply for this War: And he alſo farther alleged to the Parliament, That all the neighbouring Princes were preparing great Fleets of Ships:——And alſo, that the *Algerines* were become ſo inſolent, ſince they had prepared no fewer than *ſixty* Sail of Ships, that they had taken divers *Engliſh* Ships, and particularly one, called the *Rebecca of London*, taken on the *Spaniſh* Coaſt, and worth at leaſt 260,000 *l.* But the *Houſe of Commons* thought the immediate Redreſs of their many Grievances to be of greater Importance than his immediate Supply for the above-named War, &c. This incenſed the King ſo much, that he haſtily and very angrily diſſolved this Parliament, before any one Act had been paſſed; which (as my Lord *Clarendon* owns) he immediately after repented of. For ſupplying his preſent Wants, therefore, without a Parliament, he took ſundry extraordinary Methods of raiſing Money; ſuch as *Coat* and *Conduct Money* from every County;—an exorbitant Fine laid on the City of *London*, for having (as he alleged) occupied more Lands in *Ireland* than was granted by their Charter: But the true Reaſon was, their refuſing him a Loan of 200,000 *l.* which 200,000 *l.* had been forcibly borrowed of the Merchants who had lodged their Money in the King's *Mint* in the *Tower of London*; which Place (as elſewhere noted) before Banking with Goldſmiths came into Uſe in *London*, was *till now* made a Kind of Bank or Repoſitory for Merchants therein ſafely to lodge their Money; but which, after this *compulſory* Loan (for ſo it was) of 200,000 *l.* never after was truſted in that Way any more, although the King gave the Lenders the Security of his Cuſtoms. [See this Violence more clearly related by Sir *William Temple*, under the Year 1672, who makes it to be done in 1638; which is indeed more probable, tho' not material.]——A Subſcription alſo had been made, for his preſent Supply, by his Privy-Counſellors and Favourites, (Lord *Strafford* alone ſubſcribing 20,000 *l.*) And, beſide all theſe, the Clergy in Convocation (which, contrary to all Cuſtom, ſat after the Diſſolution of this Parliament) granted him ſix Subſidies, of 20,000 *l.* each Subſidy, to be paid in ſix Years, at the Rate of *four* Shillings in the Pound, according to the Valuation of their Livings, &c. in the King's Books. Yet, after all theſe Aids, and the *Ship-Money* Tax likewiſe, the King finding himſelf unable to maintain his Army of 24,000 Men, for *three* Months only, for leſs than 200,000 *l.* he was neceſſitated to conclude a temporary Treaty with Commiſſioners from the *Scottiſh* Army; he having utterly loſt the Hearts (and conſequently the Purſes) of the great Body of his People; that Army having moreover defeated Part of his Troops, and taken Poſſeſſion of *Newcaſtle-upon Tyne*. By which Treaty the *Scottiſh* Army was to be allowed 850 *l. per Diem*, for their Maintenance. For the defraying of which great Expence there was now no other effectual Means but that of a Parliament, which the King therefore was conſtrained to call; and which met on the 3d of *November*, in this ſame Year 1640, in a very different Humour from what he had hoped and expected; the Debates and Speeches in the Houſe of Commons running extremely high in regard to the Nation's Grievances, occaſioned by the King's arbitrary Proceedings both in Eccleſiaſtical and Secular Matters. But as we have nothing to do with ſuch Points; any farther than they may relate to Commercial Matters, we ſhall only under this Year briefly note, that the Grievances complained of were ſo many, and ſo various, both public and more private ones, laid before the Commons, by Complaints and Petitions, that there were above forty ſeveral Committees appointed by that Houſe for examining them: And of all thoſe Grievances that of *Monopolies* gave ſuch Offence, that the Houſe of Commons expelled four of their own Members who had been concerned in them: And *Whitlock*, in his Memoirs, alleges, That many other Members thereupon withdrew themſelves from Parliament, and others were elected in their Stead. In Conſequence of all which ſtrict Enquiries, the following Acts were paſſed, which the King was obliged to conſent to, *viz.* Iſt, *That a Parliament ſhould be held at leaſt once in three Years for the future, even although the King ſhould neglect to call it.* This was intitled, *An Act for preventing of Inconveniencies happening by the long Intermiſſion of Parliaments*: Which the Kingdom had ſo much

ſmarted

A. D. 1640 ſmarted for in this Reign. This was the firſt Act of this Parliament, and paſſed before the Year 1640 expired, *(Anno 16° Caroli)* according to the then Stile; when the Parliament alſo [Cap. iid. and iiid.] *(Anno 17° Caroli)* granted to the King four intire Subſidies, *for the Relief of his Majeſty's Army, and the northern Parts of the Kingdom.* And in the ſame Seſſion of Parliament, but in the Year 1641 (which, for Connexion's Sake, we briefly relate here, though we have not done with the Year 1640.) two more Subſidies were granted for the ſame Purpoſe. IIdly, They paſſed an Act, [Cap. vii.] ☞ *whereby this Parliament ſhould not be diſſolved, prorogued, nor adjourned, but by Act of Parliament!* [*i. e.* not without their own Conſent.] By which Act, (and the Impeachment of the King's two great and wicked Favourites of *High-Treaſon*, viz. *Laud*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*, both already impriſoned in the *Tower*, and afterward put to Death) they brought that unhappy Prince to be intirely in their Power; whilſt, at the ſame Time, they granted ſufficient Supplies for the public Occaſions of the Nation, by the ſeveral Acts *for Tonnage and Poundage, and other Sums of Money payable upon Merchandize exported and imported:* And *for a Proviſion of Money for the ſpeedy diſbanding the Armies, and ſettling the Peace of the two Kingdoms of* England *and* Scotland; *by charging ſeveral Sums upon Perſons, according to their Ranks, Dignities, Offices, Callings, Eſtates, and Qualities.* Whilſt, by another Act, they aboliſhed forever the two wicked and oppreſſive Tribunals of the *Star-Chamber* and *High-Commiſſion-Court.*—— By another, the King's raiſing of *Ship-Money*, without the Authority of Parliament, was declared illegal, and never to be allowed in future.——Another Act was for aboliſhing Oppreſſions in the *Stannary-Courts*;——and another for aſcertaining the *Boundaries of Foreſts.*——Another, for confirming the Treaty of *Pacification between* England *and* Scotland.——Another, for limiting of the Powers of the King's Clerk of the Market.——Another, for aboliſhing of the King's Power to iſſue Writs, upon Pretext of an ancient Cuſtom, *to compell Landed-Men to take the Order of* Knighthood, *or to pay a Fine to the King.*——Another, *granting Liberty for all Men to import Gun-powder and Saltpetre; and alſo for the free making of Gun-powder in* England. In King *Charles*'s then Circumſtances he could not avoid giving his Conſent to the above-named reſtrictive Laws, how mortifying ſoever they were to him. His former wicked Adviſers and Judges were removed from him; and as the Parliament was, in Effect, rendered perpetual, there was no middle Courſe for him to ſteer: He muſt either have directly waged War with this Parliament, or elſe (as at preſent he did) have acquieſced in their Meaſures: But this State of Things did not hold long. In the mean Time, we muſt for a ſmall Space ſuſpend this Subject, until we ſhall have compleated the other more immediate Affairs of the Year 1640.

King *Charles* is neceſſitated to paſs ſundry reſtrictive and mortifying Laws.

In which Year, we find, by the iid Tome of the *General Collection of Treaties of Peace and Commerce*, 2d Edition, *London* 1732. Fol. 318, That by a Treaty between King *Charles* I. and *Henry Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*, a Marriage was concluded between that King's Daughter the Lady *Mary* and Prince *William*, Son of the ſaid Prince of *Orange*. By which Treaty the Lady's *Portion* was to be 40,000*l.* Sterling; and her *Dowery* was to be 10,000*l.* yearly, in Lands. The Domeſtics ſhe was to carry over with her from *England* were, in all, 26 Men and 40 Women.

King *Charles* marries his Daughter Lady *Mary* to *William*, Son to the Prince of *Orange*.
Her Portion and Dowery ſpecified.

In the ſaid Year 1640, the *Dutch*, from their Iſland of *St. Euſtatia*, firſt ſettled on the ſmall Iſle of *Saba*, one of the *Caribbees*, thirteen Miles North-weſt from the former; being about four Leagues in Compaſs. It is but an inconſiderable Place, having no Harbour for Shipping, and an extremely ſhallow Shore. The *Dutch* here are ſaid to be but a few Families; who, however, raiſe a ſmall Quantity of *Sugar*, beſide ſome *Cotton* and *Indico*. Some write, That the *Danes* had once diſpoſſeſſed the *Hollanders* of it. Many of thoſe ſmall Iſles among the *Caribbees* were in the Beginning very little regarded, until our Iſland of *Barbadoes* became rich by early falling into the Sugar Trade; when the Mother-Countries of thoſe, till then, inſignificant Iſles found it their Intereſt to lay public Claim to them, to fortify them, and to appoint Governors over them.

Saba, a ſmall *Caribbee* Iſle, planted by the *Dutch*.

Why ſeveral of the *Caribbee* Iſles were little regarded at firſt.

The Haven and Town of *Malacca* (poſſeſſed by the *Portugueſe*) at the Extremity of the famous Promontory or Peninſula of that Name, in the *Farther Indies*, was ſo happily ſituated for the Conveniency of the *Dutch Eaſt-India Company*'s Commerce, that it is no Wonder they greedily caſt their Eyes on ſo delicious a Morſel ſo very early as in the Year 1606, *Portugal* being then ſubject to *Spain*; with which laſt-named Nation the *Dutch* were then at War: Yet they were at that Time unable to maſter it, altho' they had actually defeated and burnt a *Portugueſe* Fleet there, wherein were 3,000 Men. But, in this Year 1640, the *Dutch*, after a ſix Months Siege, became Maſters of that very important Place; which they have held to this Day. They found upward of 20,000 Inhabitants in the Town and its Territory, with many Churches and Convents, and a good Booty. Since then, the *Dutch* have much improved its Fortifications: And as all Ships trading from *Siam*, *Cambodia*, *Tonquin*, *Cochin-China*, *China*, *Japan*, and the *Philippines*, to *Bengal*, and the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, are neceſſitated to paſs through the Streight of *Molacca*, the *Dutch* are ſaid to have obliged all but *Engliſh* Ships to pay an Anchorage-Duty there.——Hereby alſo they over-awe the ſmaller Princes in its Neighbourhood, and gain great Advantages in their Commerce, though not like what it formerly was before *Batavia* became the *grand Staple* of all their *Indian* Commerce.——Thus the *Dutch* Company made a very rapid Progreſs, whilſt our *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company became extremely languid, partly by the Encroachments of the ſaid *Dutch* Company, and partly alſo from King *Charles*'s temporary Grants to others, to interfere with them in the *Eaſt-India* Trade: So far, as that ſome of the Writers on Commerce at this Time inſinuate, that hitherto the Company had been Loſers by this Trade; which, however, we ſcarcely think was the real Fact.

The *Dutch Eaſt-India Company* become Maſters of the important Haven and Town of *Malacca*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*; whilſt the *Engliſh Company* falls into a declining State.

In this ſame Year 1640, the *French* began to plant at a Place on the Continent of *South-America*, called *Surinam*, in nine Degrees of North Latitude, from the Mouth of the River *Oroonoko*, Southward to the River *Maroni*. But that Country being low, marſhy, and unhealthy, they

The *French* firſt plant *Surinam*, and next the *Engliſh* till 1674.

they ſoon after abandoned it; whereupon the *Engliſh* took Poſſeſſion of it, and kept it till the Year 1674, when they were ſurprized by the *Dutch*, as we ſhall ſee. A. D 1640

London's Suburbs vaſtly increaſed on every Side, and more eſpecially *Weſtward*, by the Increaſe of our Commerce.

Notwithſtanding the popular Clamour at this Time in *England* againſt the arbitrary Proceedings of King *Charles*, wherein they intermixed frequent Complaints of the Decay of *England*'s Commerce; yet it is very plain, that our Commerce was conſtantly increaſing throughout all that Time. Even in and about this very Year 1640, we find the Suburbs of *London* expanding themſelves very much every Way by new Foundations, more eſpecially Weſtward, ſuch as *Clare-market*, *Long-acre*, *Bedfordbury*, and other Parts of what was then in the Pariſh of *St. Gyles in the Fields*. The very Names of the older Streets about *Covent-Garden* are taken from the Royal Family at this Time, (ſome indeed in the Reign of King *Charles* II.) [as *Catherine-Street*, *Duke-Street*, *York-Street*, &c.] ſuch as *James-Street*, *King-Street*, *Charles-Street*, *Henrietta-Street*, &c. all laid out by the great Architect *Inigo Jones*, as was alſo the fine Piazza there. Although that Part where ſtood the Houſe and Gardens of the Duke of *Bedford*, are of a much later Date, *viz.* in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*.——*Bloomſbury*, and the Streets at the *Seven Dials*, were built up ſomewhat later, as alſo *Leiceſter-Fields*, viz. ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second; as were alſo almoſt all *St. James*'s and *St. Anne*'s Pariſhes, and a great Part of *St. Martin*'s and *St. Gyles*'s. I have met with ſeveral old Perſons, in my younger Days, who remembered, that there was but one ſingle Houſe (a Cake-Houſe) between the *Meuſe-Gate*, at *Charing-Croſs*, and *St. James's-Palace-Gate*, where now ſtand the ſtately Piles of *St. James's-Square*, *Pall-mall*, and other fine Streets.——They alſo remembered the Weſt Side of *St. Martin's-Lane* to have been a quick-ſet Hedge. Yet *High-Holbourn* and *Drury-Lane* were filled with Noblemens and Gentlemens Houſes almoſt 150 Years ago.——Thoſe fine Streets on the South Side of the *Strand*, running down to the River *Thames*, have all been built ſince the Beginning of the 17th Century, upon the Sites of Noblemens Houſes and Gardens, (who removed farther Weſtward) as all their Names denote.——Even ſome Parts within the Bars of the City of *London* remained unbuilt within about 150 Years paſt; particularly, all the Grounds between *Shoe-Lane* and *Fewters* [now *Fetter*] *Lane*; ſo called (ſays *Howell*, in his *Londinopolis*) of *Fewters*, [an old Appellation for *idle* People] loitering there, as in a Way leading to Gardens; which, in King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign (and even ſome of them ſince) have been built up into Streets, Lanes, *&c.* Several other Parts of the City, it is well known, have been rendered more populous by the Removal of the Nobility, *&c.* to *Weſtminſter-Liberties*; on the Sites of whoſe former ſpacious Houſes and Gardens whole Streets, Lanes, and Courts have been added to the City ſince the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*——[*Howell*, in his ſaid *Londinopolis*, publiſhed *Anno* 1657, drawing a Parallel between *London* and other great Cities beyond Sea, tells us, "That the laſt *Cenſus* of *Paris* came "under a Million:" [there could not then be perhaps quite Half a Million at *Paris*]—"But," (adds he) "in the Year 1636, King *Charles* ſending to the Lord-Mayor to make a Scrutiny of "what Number of *Roman Catholics* and Strangers there were in the City, He took Occaſion "thereby to make a *Cenſus* of all the People; and there were of Men, Women, and Children "about 700,000 that lived within the Bars of his Juriſdiction alone: And this being twenty-"one Years paſt, it is thought, by all probable Computation, that *London* hath more by the "third Part *now* than ſhe had then."——He goes on as wildly to conclude, "That, with *Weſt-"minſter*, and the Places before-mentioned, together with the northern Suburbs of *Clerkenwell*, "thoſe beyond the Bars of *Biſhop's-Gate* [*Spital-Fields* was not as yet built on] and *Alder's-Gate*; "thoſe beyond the *Tower*, and in *Southwark*, all being contiguous with *London* herſelf, they may "amount in all to *a Million and Half of Souls*." [There were not all together a third Part of this Number at that Time; and, even at preſent, are little, if any at all, above half this Number.] [See more of this Subject in our Preface.]——*Southwark*, it is true, is an ancient Burgh; but *Rotherhith*, *Horſeydown*, and other contiguous Parts, are all built up by the mere Growth of our Commerce and Shipping: And the like may be ſaid of *Limehouſe*, *Wapping*, *Shadwell*, *Spital-Fields*, &c. And even with reſpect to *Weſtminſter*, properly ſo called, although it was never eminent for Commerce, nor Manufactures, yet the general Increaſe of our Commerce, its Neighbourhood to the City of *London*, and the gradual Removal of the Nobility and Gentry from the laſt-named City Weſtward, have increaſed it, within the laſt 250 Years, from a better Sort of Village to the Size of a City!

Howel's extravagant Computations of the Populouſneſs of *London*.

Lubec's numerous Shipping.

London's Conduits taken from the Pattern of *Lubec*.

1641 It may not be improper to note, under the Year 1641, That the ingenious Dr. *Heylin*, who wrote the firſt (or rather perhaps the ſecond) Edition of his *Coſmography* about that Year, remarks, concerning the once famous *Hanſeatic* City of *Lubec*, "That there were then ſtill belonging to it (though declined from her priſtine Grandeur) above 600 Ships of all Sorts; ſome of which were of 1,000 Tons and upwards."——And, he adds, [what could not then be ſaid of *London* itſelf,] "That to every private Houſe a Pipe of Water was conveyed from the public "Conduit: And that from the Pattern thereof the firſt Conduits were made in *London*:" Though very long before this Century.

Mancheſter, an early Encomium on its Dexterity in the Linen and Cotton Manufactures.

Ireland ſpins Linen-Yarn for *Mancheſter*, which returns the Linen made therefrom to *Ireland*.

We have a notable Inſtance of the Induſtry of the Town of *Mancheſter*, in *Lancaſhire*, ſo early as the Year 1641, from an Author of Credit, Mr. *Lewis Roberts*, a Merchant, Author of the noted Book, intitled, *The Merchant's Map of Commerce*: It is in a ſmall Treatiſe, intitled, *The Treaſure of Traffic*, publiſhed in this Year. "The Town of *Mancheſter* (ſays he) buys the Linen-"Yarn of the *Iriſh*, in great Quantity, and, weaving it, return the ſame again in *Linen* into "*Ireland*, to ſell," [which might poſſibly and naturally give the firſt Hint towards the *Iriſh* Linen Manufactures.] "Neither doth her Induſtry reſt here; for they buy *Cotton-Wool* in "*London*, that comes firſt from *Cyprus* and *Smyrna*," [It ſeems we had not much as yet from our *American* Iſles] "and work the ſame into *Fuſtians*, *Vermillions*, *Dimmities*, &c. which they return "to *London*, where they are ſold, and from thence, not ſeldom, are ſent into ſuch foreign Parts "where the firſt Materials may be more eaſily had for that Manufacture."

A. D. 1641

So early as in this Year, we find, (in a judicious Pamphlet, intitled, *England's Safety in Trade's Increaſe*, by one *Henry Robinſon*) That the *French* had already begun to make Ordinances and Laws which proved prejudicial to *England*'s Commerce: "And the Author expreſſes his Fears "leſt they ſhould in Time be able to beat *us* out of our Trade; more eſpecially (ſays he) when "*Chriſtendom* ſhall be at Peace, whereby the Trade of *Spain* will be free for other Nations, "which at preſent, as it were, *we* monopolize to ourſelves." [He has proved, in too great a Degree, a true Prophet!]

The *French* begin to undermine the Trade of *England*. *England*'s almoſt unrivaled Trade with *Spain* at this Time.

In the before-quoted Mr. *Lewis Roberts*'s *Treaſure of Traffic*, the Cuſtoms of *England* are ſaid to amount to no leſs than 500,000 *l.* yearly. A vaſt Increaſe ſince the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*!

England's Cuſtoms, the Amount of them.

The piratical State of *Algiers* ſeems, in this Year 1641, to have been in its *Zenith* of Naval Power. *Morgan*, in the ſecond Volume of the Hiſtory of that State, quotes one *D'Aranda* for his Author, in ſaying, "That, in the Summer of this Year, the *Algerines* had in their Cruiſe "no fewer than 65 Ships, beſides ſeveral *Gallies* or *Galiots*, all at one Time." And although it be well known that their Naval Force is greatly leſſened ſince that Time, yet even in our Days they have enough remaining to give conſiderable Interruption to the Naval Commerce of ſuch of the Powers of *Chriſtendom* as they pleaſe to make War upon.

The Naval Power of *Algiers* is at this Time in its *Zenith*.

It would be almoſt endleſs to recount all the Diſputes that have happened, at different Times, between *Denmark* and other Nations, and more eſpecially with the *Hanſe-Towns*; concerning the *Toll* paid by Ships in paſſing the *Sound*. In this ſame Year 1641 the Cities of *Hamburg*, *Lubec*, and *Bremen*, entered into ſtricter Engagements together, (by Reaſon of *Denmark*'s too rigorouſly exacting that *Toll*) for the ſupporting of their Commercial Intereſts and thoſe of ſuch other *Hanſe-Towns* as ſhould join with them, by arming both by Sea and Land; yet without naming this *Toll* expreſly in the ſaid Treaty. And this, like former Treaties, had good Conſequences attending it for ſome Time after.

Toll in the *Sound* too ſtrictly exacted, occaſions a Confederacy of the *Hanſe-Towns*.

In this Year 1641, there was publiſhed, at *Rome*, a Treatiſe intitled, "*Petri Baptiſtæ Burgi*, "*de Dominio ſereniſſimæ Genuenſis Reipublicæ in Mari Liguſtico*." Tending to prove, by the uſual trite Arguments, "*That the Sea is capable of Property as well as the Land*; and that the Re-"public of *Genoa* has a territorial Right to the Dominion of her adjacent Seas." In which Treatiſe he pretends to anſwer *Grotius*'s *Maré Liberum*, &c.

Genoa's renewed Pretenſion to the Dominion of her adjacent Seas.

☞ This wild Pretenſion of *Genoa*'s, after ſhe had long ſince loſt all Naval Greatneſs, was like *ſhutting the Stable-door after the Steed was ſtolen!* And this will ever be the Caſe of ſuch Claims to the End of Time: So long as they (*i. e.* any State whatever) are ſtronger on the Seas than their Neighbours, juſt ſo long will they be able to pretend to ſo invidious a Dominion; but when ſuch Superiority ceaſes, the Claimers will be the juſt Objects of Contempt. In our own wiſer Age, therefore, we hear no more of ſuch airy Pretenſions. The actual Poſſeſſors of ſuch Superiority contenting themſelves with the ſubſtantial Benefits alone reſulting therefrom!

After the *Engliſh* had been in Poſſeſſion of the Iſle of *Providence*, in *America*, and had partly planted it, ever ſince the Year 1629, they were now attacked by the *Spaniards* with a great Force: And, although they made a ſtout Reſiſtance, they were obliged to ſurrender that Iſle to them, with conſiderable Loſs to the Planters. Yet the *Spaniards* did not after this ſettle thereon at all. But their ſole Aim in driving our People out was purely to keep up their idle and unreaſonable Pretenſions to a ſole Right to all the *Bahama* Iſles: But *England* again took Poſſeſſion of *Providence* Iſle: And *we* now claim the ſole Property of all the *Bahama* Iſles.

Spain drives the *Engliſh* out of *Providence* Iſle, yet did not plant on it themſelves.

It was in this ſame Year 1641, that the *French* (for the Reaſons we have before aſſigned) abandoned the Colony of *Surinam*, in *South-America*, on which they had firſt ſettled in the preceding Year, near the Mouth of the great River *Oroonoko*: And, in the ſame Year, the *Engliſh*, at the Expence of the Lord *Willoughby*, firſt ſettled there. That Lord is ſaid to have waſted his paternal Eſtate in the planting thereof.

Surinam firſt planted by the *Engliſh*, at the Expence of the Lord *Willoughby*.

The Want of due Care and provident Foreſight in Princes and States, for the cheriſhing and improving of the Commerce of their reſpective Dominions, has often proved to their irretrievable Detriment, by the Loſs of their Traffic, the beſt Source of their Wealth and Power. *Lewis Roberts*'s *Treaſure of Traffic*, publiſhed in this Year 1641, (already quoted) gives us three pregnant Inſtances hereof, which alſo affords us ſome Part of the Hiſtory of *three* very eminent mercantile Cities, *viz.* "The Want of good Order in the Government of the Trade of *Ant-*"*werp*, and their impoſing of heavy Cuſtoms upon the Merchants, hath, within theſe fifty "Years, brought that Town to the Lowneſs wherein we ſee it.——*Lyons*, in *France*, hath ſuf-"fered wonderfully by the ſame Inconveniencies.——And *Marſeilles*, within the Days of my "Knowledge, had a wonderful great Traffic for many Places of *Turkey*, *Barbary*, *Spain*, &c. "and was able to ſhew many Ships employed in Merchandize about twenty-five Years ago, car-"rying thirty and forty Pieces of Ordnance; and *now* the beſt of their Veſſels, and thoſe "too but very few in Number, have not above ten Pieces of Ordnance." Mr. *Roberts* had been himſelf an eminent Merchant; and although the Ruin of *Antwerp* is well known to have been principally from its being ſacked by the *Spaniſh* Army, and by the ſubſequent blocking up of the River *Scheld*, by the Forts built by the *Dutch* below that City; yet the Cauſe he here aſſigns might be a conſiderable one likewiſe, before the ſaid Siege of it by the *Spaniſh* Army. *Lyons* and *Marſeilles* have ſince his Time proſpered exceedingly under wiſer Management. All which

The Loſs of Commerce through Negligence and heavy Impoſitions inſtanced in three eminent Cities, *viz.* *Antwerp*, *Lyons*, and *Marſeilles*.

which ſhews how delicate a Matter Commerce is, and how carefully and conſtantly to be attended to by the Rulers of States and Kingdoms!

The *Portugueſe* expelled *Japan*.

It was in this ſame Year 1641, that the *Dutch Eaſt-India Company* found Means to get the *Portugueſe* and other *Chriſtians* excluded from all Trade to *Japan*. But whether it was done in ſo deceitful and impious a Way as their Enemies gave out, we ſhall not take upon us to determine. They enjoy a Trade thither from *Batavia* and other Parts of *India* to this Day, though ſubject to Difficulties therein from the Caprice of that very jealous Nation. "It was a cunning Trick" (ſays *Puffendorf*, in his Hiſtory of *Europe*) [ſub *Portugal*] "in the *Dutch* at *Japan* to drive the "*Portugueſe* out of that Trade, by laying before the Emperor an intercepted Letter from the "*Portugueſe Jeſuits* there, to the *Pope*; promiſing his *Holineſs*, in a ſhort Time, to reduce all "*Japan* to his Obedience. But it produced terrible Effects, not only to the ſaid *Jeſuits* but to the "poor *Japoneſe* Converts, who, to the Number of 400,000 and upwards, were all put to Death, "and the *Portugueſe* for ever ſhut out from *Japan*, on Pain of Death." Dr. *Gemilli* ſays, That the *Dutch* Factory at *Nangaſache* enjoys not that Liberty nor Authority which they have in their Trade to other Parts; for, as ſoon as the Ships come to an Anchor, a *Mandarin* comes on board, to count the Men, and to carry the Sails and Rudder on Shore.—They have no Communication with the City; but live in their Factory, which is on a Rock incloſed with a Wall.——And no Trade is allowed but once in a Year.

Barbadoes Iſle, the prodigious Increaſe of its Wealth in a few Years, by the *Sugar* Planting there.

Hitherto, (according to *Ligon*'s Hiſtory of *Barbadoes*, and other Authors of the Hiſtory of the *Caribbee* Iſlands) the planting of very bad *Tobacco*, together with *Ginger* and *Cotton*, was all the Trade they had at *Barbadoes* till this Year 1641, when ſome of the moſt induſtrious Planters procured ſome *Sugar* Canes from *Fernambuc*, in *Braſil*; and theſe thriving very well, they planted more and more, as they multiplied; and at length found it would anſwer well to ſet up a very ſmall *Ingenio*, or *Sugar-Mill*; yet the Secret of making *Sugar* was not ſo well underſtood by the *Barbadians* till two or three Years after, when ſome of their People were ſo curious as to make a Voyage to *Braſil*, from whence they brought better Inſtructions and more *Sugar* Plants. Yet, even at Mr. *Ligon*'s Arrival at *Barbadoes*, which was not till the Year 1647, (although there were then many Sugar Works already ſet up) they were nevertheleſs ignorant of four main Articles of that Manufacture, *viz.* 1ſt, The true Manner of planting. 2dly, The Time of gathering. 3dly, The right Manner of placing of the Coppers in their Furnaces: And, 4thly, The true Way of covering their Rollers with Plates or Bars of *Iron*. But that they were much mended, both in the Goodneſs of the *Sugar* and in the Method of making it, in the Year 1650, when he left that Iſland: Inſomuch, that a Plantation of *Major Hilliard*'s, of 500 Acres, which, before they began to plant *Sugar*, he knew could have been purchaſed for 400 *l.* Sterling, was, at his landing there in the Year 1647, worth 14,000 *l.* Moreover, Colonel *James Drax*, whoſe Beginning on that Iſland was founded on a Stock of 300 *l.* Sterling, raiſed his Fortune to ſuch a Height, that our ſaid Author has heard him ſay, "He would not return to ſettle in *England*, for "the Remainder of his Life, till he ſhould be able to purchaſe a Land Eſtate of 10,000 *l. per Annum*, which he hoped in a few Years to accompliſh." And Colonel *Thomas Modyford* had often told him, "That he had taken a Reſolution to himſelf not to ſet his Face for *England* until he "had made his Voyage and Employment there worth him 100,000 *l.* Sterling." Theſe Inſtances, in ſuch early Times, are ſufficient clearly to ſhew the vaſt Importance of our Sugar Plantations to the Nation! The firſt Planters of Sugar finding ſuch immenſe Profit, it encouraged many People to go thither from *England*, which alſo encouraged the Merchants at Home to ſend more Ships with Proviſions, Tools, Cloathing, and all other Neceſſaries, in Exchange for the Product of that Iſland. And this being the firſt of our Colonies which fell into Sugar Plantations, it greatly haſtened the Improvement of our other *Caribbee* Iſles, which ſoon after fell into the planting of *Sugar*, to very great Advantage! And, as it was impoſſible to manage the planting of that Commodity by *white* People in ſo hot a Climate, ſo neither could ſufficient Numbers of ſuch be had at any Rate; Neceſſity, therefore, and the Example of *Portugal*, gave Birth to the *Negro Slave Trade* from the Coaſt of *Guinea*; and it is almoſt needleſs to add, that ſuch great Numbers of Slaves, and alſo the Increaſe of our White People, in thoſe Iſlands, ſoon created a vaſt Demand for all Neceſſaries from *England*, and alſo a new and conſiderable Trade to *Madeira*, for Wines, to ſupply thoſe Iſlands; which were ſo far from draining their Mother-Country of her Caſh, that they annually ſupplied her with conſiderable Quantities thereof, as the Trade thither was then and many Years after left open to all Nations, until after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, when the Parliament obſerving the great Detriment that ſuch an open Trade thither did to the Kingdom, the ſaid Trade was abſolutely confined to our own People, by the ſeveral Acts of Navigation: In conſequence whereof, the Ports of *London* and *Briſtol* ſoon after became the great Magazines for Sugar, for ſupplying therewith all the North and Middle Parts of *Europe*, reducing the *Portugueſe* Sugars of *Braſil* in Time ſo low as from 8 *l.* to 2 *l.* 10 *s. per* Hundred Weight: And ſo it remained, until the *French*, in their Turn, ſo greatly improved their Sugar Iſles as to be able to underſell *us* in moſt Parts of *Europe*.

Barbadoes's great Succeſs, proved the Means of quickly improving the other *Caribbee* Iſles; where alſo *Sugar* was planted.

The *Sugar* Trade gave Birth to the *Slave* Trade, and to a new Trade with *Madeira*, for ſupplying the Planters with Wine.

A brief View of the *Britiſh* Sugar Iſles and Trade.

Barbadoes, however, and the other *Caribbee* Iſles, continued *Proprietary* Colonies till after the Reſtoration, when (as we have elſewhere ſhewn) King *Charles* the Second purchaſed them, and made them Regal Governments. Moſt of the rich Sugar Planters always have fixed at laſt in *England* with their Fortunes, and have thereby laid the Foundation of many great Families; which (if we miſtake not) was the Caſe with reſpect to one of the Names above-mentioned. What Numbers of large Fortunes have there not been added to the general Wealth of the Nation ſince thoſe Beginnings of Riches in the *Britiſh* Sugar Iſles. And it is the peculiar Honour of *Barbadoes*, to have it ſaid to this Day, to be the nobleſt and beſt cultivated Spot of Ground in all *America*, and to produce the fineſt Sugars, and alſo the greateſt Quantity of any of our Iſles, *Jamaica* alone excepted.

A.D. 1641 “ In this Year 1641, and on *Saturday* the 23d of *October*, [a Day dedicated to Saint *Ignatius* “ *Loyola*, the Founder of the Society of *Jeſus*]” (ſays Sir *James Ware*, in his *Geſta Hibernorum*) “ broke out the dreadful Rebellion and general Defection of the *Iriſh*, and even of moſt of the “ old *Engliſh* Papiſts in *Ireland*;” who, “ by a *general Maſſacre*, attempted to extirpate the whole “ Race of *Proteſtants*; and, in the firſt three Months, deſtroyed 154,000 *Proteſtants* with great “ Cruelty: The Deſign not being diſcovered till the Night before.”

The horrible Maſſacre of the Proteſtants in *Ireland* makes the Breach wider between King *Charles* and his Parliament.

The *Iriſh* Papiſts had lived quietly ever ſince the quelling of *Tiroen*'s Rebellion, at the Cloſe of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign: But, in the Beginning of this Year, they had formed the execrable Plot of firſt cutting the Throats of all the *Engliſh* throughout *Ireland*, ſeizing on all fortified Places, and of abſolutely ſhaking off the *Engliſh* Yoke! In all Parts at any Diſtance from *Dublin* the Plot was executed on the Day above-named, and to the firſt of *March* following; but the Project of ſeizing, on that Day, on the Caſtle of *Dublin* was diſcovered the Night before; otherwiſe their infernal Scheme would probably have been rendered effectual.——We juſt briefly mention this horrid Maſſacre, purely as it had a bad Influence on Commerce. And we ſhall only farther note, That it had alſo a great Influence on the *Engliſh* Parliament and People, to the Detriment of King *Charles* and his Popiſh bigotted Queen. The Parliament ſent Succour and Supplies to *Ireland* in ſuch ſlender Quantities, and with ſuch Deliberation, as teſtified, that they believed the King's Aim was to drain *England* of Troops and to engage the Parliament in an *Iriſh* War, thereby to prevent their meddling with his Prerogative and the leſſening of his Power: So the Breach between the King and his Parliament became every Day wider. For the effectual Suppreſſion of this Rebellion an Act of Parliament paſſed in this Year, [Cap. xxxiii.] for diſpoſing of the Rebels Lands, *viz.* two Millions and an Half of Acres of Lands, to well-affected Lenders of the following Sums, *viz.* for 200*l.* a *thouſand* Acres of good Land in the Province of *Ulſter*; the like Quantity of Acres in *Connaught* for 300*l.* the like in *Munſter* for 450*l.* and the like in *Leinſter* for 600*l.* all *Freehold*; paying Quit-Rents in *Ulſter* of one Penny *per* Acre; in *Connaught* three Halfpence; in *Munſter* two Pence Farthing; and in *Leinſter* three Pence *per* Acre. Thoſe Lands to be ſet out to the Subſcribers by Lot. And thus were a great Number of well affected Proteſtants ſettled on the Lands of lazy and bigotted Papiſts, very much to the future Improvement of that Kingdom.

1642 But waving thoſe Matters as much as poſſible, and as far as not falling directly in our Way, we ſhall now give the laſt Regal Record (relating to our proper Province) in the xxth and laſt Tome of the nobleſt Collection of public Records that any Nation upon Earth can produce or boaſt of (*viz. Rymer*'s *Fœdera*, Fol. 523. *et ſeq.*) *It is a Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip* concluded at *London*, on the 29th of *January* (foreign Stile) between King *Charles* the Firſt and *John* the Fourth, King of *Portugal*, ratified (by King *Charles* at *York*) 22d *May* 1642, [*Portugal* having ſhaken off the *Spaniſh* Yoke two Years before.]

Commercial Treaty between *England* and *Portugal*. The laſt regal Record in *Rymer*'s *Fœdera*.

What relates to Commerce is in Subſtance, *viz,*

“ Article I. There ſhall be a free Commerce between the Subjects of both Crowns, in all “ Countries, Iſlands, &c. where it was permitted in the Time of the Kings of *Caſtile*, or ſince.

“ IV. The *Engliſh* ſhall enjoy the ſame Privileges and Immunities in *Portugal* as the Natives “ themſelves: Nor ſhall they be loaded with higher Duties, Cuſtoms, &c. than the Natives. “ And they ſhall enjoy all the Privileges which the *Engliſh* enjoyed in *Portugal* before it was “ united to *Spain*.

“ V. The Merchant-Ships of *England*, coming into the Havens of *Portugal*, ſhall not be “ obliged to take any other Goods on board than what they ſhall themſelves think fitting. And “ the *Portugueſe* ſhall have the like Freedom in *England*.

“ VIII. *England* ſhall have Conſuls reſiding in *Portugal*, to take Care of the Intereſts and “ Commerce of their Nation.” [This is the firſt and only Inſtance of Conſuls in *Portugal* to be found in the *Fœdera*.]

“ IX. The Effects of the *Engliſh* dying in *Portugal* ſhall not be taken Poſſeſſion of by the “ Judges or other Officers of *Portugal*; but ſhall be put into the Hands of the Defunct's Exe- “ cutors or Truſtees, if on the Spot, or, if abſent, into the Hands of one or two *Engliſh* Mer- “ chants, *not married*, [*modo cœlibes ſint*] “ ſworn to do Juſtice, in Truſt for thoſe who ſhall “ appear to have the Right to the ſaid Effects.

“ X. *Engliſh* Ships ſhall not be ſtopped nor detained in *Portugal*, without the King of *Great* “ *Britain*'s Knowledge and Conſent; but ſhall be freely permitted to depart at their Pleaſure. “ Neither ſhall the Goods and Merchandize of the *Engliſh* be taken for the King of *Portugal*'s “ Uſe, unleſs for a juſt and uſual Price, which ſhall be paid for in two Months Time, unleſs “ otherwiſe agreed for.

“ XII. Things ſhall remain in the *Eaſt-Indies*, in Point of Peace and Commerce between both “ Nations, for three Years to come, as they were ſettled by Treaty in *India*, *Anno* 1635,” [that Treaty is not in the *Fœdera*] “ between the Preſident or Governor, (*William Methwold*) for the “ *Engliſh* there, and the *Portugueſe* Governors: After which a perpetual Peace ſhall enſue.

“ XIII. The Subjects of *England* living or ſettled on the Coaſt of *Africa* under the *Portugueſe*, “ *viz.* at *Guinea*, *Binny*, &c. and in the Iſle of *St. Thome*, and other Iſles on that Coaſt, who

“ had this Privilege under the Kings of *Caſtile*, ſhall not be moleſted therein. And the King of *Portugal* may freely hire the *Engliſh* Ships trading to thoſe Coaſts, until otherwiſe ſettled between both Nations.” This hiring of Ships was for the carrying of Negroes to *Braſil*, our Ships having been very early employed that Way; and, probably, they thereby diſcovered the planting of Sugar Canes at *Barbadoes*.

“ XIV. The Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* ſhall have the ſame Liberty of importing into and exporting from *Portugal*, all Sorts of Goods and Merchandize, as has been granted to the States of *Holland*, &c. by Treaty, *Anno* 1640.

“ XV. The *Engliſh* ſhall not be liable to Impriſonment, nor to Seizure of their Perſons, Goods, Books of Accounts, *&c.* in the ſame Manner as has been or ſhall be granted to the Subjects of any other Potentate.

“ XVII. The *Engliſh* in *Portugal* ſhall not be diſturbed on Account of Conſcience, or Difference of Religion; provided they give no Scandal to the Natives, *&c.*”

From this Time forward we find nothing in this xxth and laſt Tome, relating to Commerce, but what is taken out of *Thurloe*'s very authentic State Papers, ſaid here by the Publiſher to be in XII Tomes in Manuſcript, but ſince printed in VII Folio Volumes; from which Work, and from the four Volumes in Octavo of the General Collection of Treaties of Peace and Commerce, 2d Edition, *London*, 1732, we ſhall henceforth be furniſhed (and by other Means) with Materials for Commercial Treaties, Stipulations, *&c.* as well as from many other Authors in various Commercial Points.

The great Cardinal *Richlieu* dies; with the vaſt Improvements he made in *France* during his *Miniſtry*.

France takes the Province of *Rouſſillon* from *Spain*.

In this Year 1642 died the great Cardinal *Richlieu*, who had brought the Commerce, Colonies, and Manufactures of *France* to a conſiderable Height, and had laid a ſolid Foundation for much greater Improvements to be made by his Succeſſors in the Office of Prime-Miniſter. At his Death alſo he left *France* poſſeſſed of *one hundred* warlike Ships and Gallies, with ſuitable naval Stores in the Royal Arſenals. Yet *France*, from this Time till about the Year 1660, ſeems to have rather gone backward in naval Matters than otherwiſe, by Reaſon of Civil Diſſentions and the ſucceeding *Minority* of King *Louis* XIV. but after this laſt-named period, ſhe again reſumed the Improvement of her *Marine*, as will be ſeen in the Sequel. *Richlieu* had taken the Province of *Rouſillon*, and therein the ſtrong City of *Perpignan*, from *Spain*, in this very Year; which has remained annexed to *France* to this Day. At *Richlieu*'s Death alſo the Crown Revenue had been ſo greatly improved by him, as to have amounted to *ſeventy Millions* of Livres annually; whereas at his Acceſſion to the Miniſtry it had been reckoned but at juſt one Half of this Sum, *viz. thirty-five Millions!* He alſo had erected a Company for the Trade to the *Weſt-India* Iſles!

The laſt *legal* Act of Parliament of King *Charles*'s Reign was for the Sale of the *Iriſh* Rebels Lands.

The laſt legal Act of Parliament of the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt [*i. e.* an Act by King, Lords, and Commons] was in this Year 1642, and Cap. xxxvii. It confirmed the Grant of 2½ Millions of Acres of Lands in *Ireland*, forfeited by the Rebels there, and granted by two former Acts, of Cap. xxxiii. and xxxv. to all Perſons and Corporations in *England* who ſhould pay down certain Sums, (as *per* ſaid Cap. xxxiiid.) And is now extended to all Perſons, *Engliſh*, *Scottiſh*, *Iriſh*, and *Dutch*, being *Proteſtants*. And ſuch as ſhould by this laſt Act ſubſcribe, ſhould have Acres of a larger Meaſure than *Engliſh* Statute ones, *viz.* each to be 160 Poles, of twenty-one Feet, inſtead of ſixteen Feet and an Half, each.

The Civil War in *England* commences, to the no ſmall Interruption of Commerce.

Towards the Cloſe of this Year 1642, the War between King *Charles* and his Lords and Commons commenced; to the no ſmall Interruption of Commerce and Manufactures, as may eaſily be imagined.

Tabago Iſle twice planted by the *Dutch*, and afterward abandoned by them.

The *French* Author of the Hiſtory of the *Caribbee* Iſles (firſt publiſhed at *Paris*, *Anno* 1658) ſays, That, about this Year 1642, a Company of Traders of the Province of *Zealand* firſt planted on the Iſle of *Tabago*, in the *Weſt-Indies*, by ſending 200 Men thither; and giving that Iſle the Name of *New-Walcheren*; but, it ſeems, the Natives murdered ſome of the *Dutch*, and forced the reſt to deſert it. Yet, *Anno* 1650, the *Zealanders*, from *Fluſhing*, replanted that Iſle; which, lying the moſt ſoutherly of all the *Caribbee* Iſles and neareſt to the Continent, ſeemed very conveniently ſituated for a contraband Trade with the *Spaniſh* Province of *New-Andaluſia*, and alſo for the Growth of Sugar Canes, Cotton, and Ginger. Yet the *Dutch* made nothing conſiderable of that promiſing Spot, although it has the Conveniencies of Water, Soil, and Climate; and they have long ſince abandoned it. This Author takes no Notice of the Duke of *Courland*'s having been the firſt who planted on this Iſle, as will be ſeen to be alleged under the Year 1664.

A critical Enquiry into the Reaſons why the *Dutch* have never been very ſucceſsful in the planting of foreign *Colonies*.

The various accidental Means of peopling the *Engliſh American* Colonies at firſt.

Sir *Joſiah Child* (in his Chapter on Plantations, p. 196.) endeavours to account for the ſmall Succeſs the *Dutch* have had, compared with *England*, in planting of remote Colonies. “ 1ſt, They have not had thoſe Cauſes for peopling of Colonies which *England* has had, *viz.* the Perſecution of the *Puritans* in the Reigns of King *James* and *Charles* I. 2dly, King *Charles*'s Party after the Battle of *Worceſter*, and the *Scots* being routed there, helped to plant *Barbadoes* and *Virginia.* 3dly, At the *Reſtoration* the Royaliſts getting into all Employments and Offices, and the Army being diſbanded, *&c.* many of the Commonwealth Party withdrew to *New-England*, &c. 4thly, The Lowneſs of the Intereſt of Money in *Holland*, as well as of the Cuſtoms on Merchandize, together with their Toleration of all Religions, and their other Encouragements given to Trade, occaſions Employment for all their own People at Home, as alſo for Multitudes of Foreigners who come to ſettle there.” And indeed we may add, That, for the moſt Part, none

A. D. 1642 none that can live comfortably and that have full Employment at Home, will care to go into either violently hot, or extremely cold, or unuſual Climates, to work at the painful Employments of new Plantations. Moreover, the *Dutch* have ſcarcely had one other great Means which we had for the firſt peopling of *Virginia* and *Barbadoes*, viz. the picking up of many looſe and vagrant People, chiefly in the Streets of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and other idle and diſſolute Perſons, who by Merchants and Maſters of Ships were for many Years ſpirited away (as they then termed it) to thoſe Colonies.———As to what the *Dutch* have done in the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Way of Colonies, it was either by War or for Traffic, by erecting of ſtrong Forts on the Sea-Coaſts, where, as at the *Cape of Good Hope*, and in the Iſles of *Ceylon*, *Java*, &c. they have moſtly made Uſe of the Natives for Plantation and Cultivation: And this has alſo been partly the Caſe with the *Spaniſh* and *Portugueſe* greater Colonies in *America*; but not in any great Degree in thoſe of *France*, from which laſt populous Kingdom immenſe Numbers of People have been ſent to their Colonies in *America*.

England's Naval Expences this Year.

The following Extract from an Account printed *Anno* 1642, of ſeveral Naval Charges and Equipments of the Years 1640—41 and 42, by Order of Parliament, will, in Part, ſhew the immenſe Difference both in reſpect to Strength and Expence between our *Engliſh* Navy *then* and *now*, viz.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1. *Imprimis*, The Charge of 10 of the King's Ships, and 10 Merchant Ships, employed on the narrow Seas, *Anno* 1641	57,592	4	6
2. ——— Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1640	27,610	3	9
3. ——— ——————— for the Year 1641	27,122	3	4
4. ——— ——————— for the Year 1642	21,056	11	6
5. Charge for the Victualler of the Navy, for the ordinary Expence of the Year 1642	7,655	17	9
6. The Emptions of the *Office of Ordnance*, for the Years 1641 and 1642 together	5,443	12	—
7. Charge of ſetting forth 15 of his Majeſty's Ships for the narrow Seas, *Anno* 1642, for eight Months, to the Treaſurer of the Navy	48,368	10	—
8. Ditto, for 24 Merchant Ships, for the ſame Year and Time	81,758	8	—
9. For Victualing the ſaid 15 King's Ships for that Time	27,359	16	6

The *Hollanders* in vain attempt the Conqueſt of *Chili*.

In this ſame Year 1642, the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company, obſerving that the native *Indians* of *Chili* were inveterately incenſed againſt their Conquerors the *Spaniards*, had flattered themſelves, that they ſhould be able to make an eaſy Conqueſt of that fine Country. For this End they fitted out a Squadron of Ships, hoping thereby to poſſeſs themſelves of ſome of their *Gold Mines*. At firſt indeed they defeated a Party of *Spaniards* in that Country, and gained over ſome of the *Caciques* or Chiefs of the native *Indians* to enter into an Alliance with them againſt the *Spaniards*; which encouraged the *Dutch* to erect a Fort at *Baldivia*, and to propoſe a Commercial Correſpondence with the *Natives*: Yet the latter, through ſome Miſchance or other, becoming jealous of their Proceedings, the *Hollanders* were in the End obliged to retire from *Chili*, to that Part of *Braſil* which was at this Time in their Poſſeſſion.

France again in vain attempts an *Eaſt-India* Commerce.

In this ſame Year 1642, Cardinal *Richlieu* had attempted to erect a freſh Company of *French* Merchants, to trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*: But although they ſent out a Ship every Year for *India*, yet moſt of thoſe Ships were either intirely loſt, or elſe loſt moſt of their Sailors by Diſtempers. And although they made great Attempts to ſettle a permanent Colony at *Madagaſcar*, yet it did not ſucceed, and ſo this third Company came to nothing. Yet ſome private Merchants from *St. Maloes* ſent Ships to *India*, which, it is ſaid, for a while turned out to ſome Account, but afterward was dropped.

Holland's Diſcoveries in *Terra Auſtralis incognita*, i. e. toward the *South Pole*.

In Dr. *Harris's* Collection of Voyages (p. 608 to 610) we learn, That, in the ſaid Year 1642, two *Dutch* Ships ſailed from *Batavia*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, on Diſcovery *Southward*. They found a new Paſſage by Sea to the South of *New-Holland*, *Vandiemanſland*, &c. Coming to *New-Zealand*, in 42 Degrees 10 Minutes, South Latitude, they there found a cruel barbarous People, who murdered four of their Men. Thence they ſailed North-weſt, amongſt many Iſlands, to ſome of which they gave the Names of *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, &c. Thence they ſailed Weſt about to *New-Guinea*, and thence home to *Batavia*, after being out about ten Months.

The *Engliſh* Parliament's weekly Aſſeſſment on the People.

1643 In *March* 1642-3, the *Engliſh* Lords and Commons in Parliament made an Ordinance (without the King) for raiſing 34,108 *l.* 10 *s.* *per* Week, which amounts to 1,773,649 *l.* 16 *s.* *per Annum*. *Ruſhworth*, Tome v. p. 150.

The *Fines* of the *Merchants-Adventurers* Company doubled by Authority of Parliament.

By an Ordinance of the ſaid Lords and Commons in Parliament, *Anno* 1643, the Fines for being made free of the Company or Society of *the Merchants-Adventurers of England* were *doubled*, viz. 100 *l.* for a *Londoner*, and 50 *l.* for one in any of the *Out-ports*: With Power alſo for this Society to impriſon ſuch as refuſed to pay the ſaid Fines. The *Words* of the Ordinance of the *Lords* and *Commons* (being one of the firſt Acts or Ordinances iſſued by their ſole Authority, without having the Royal Aſſent to it) are as follow, *viz.*—" That this Company having been " found very ſerviceable and profitable to this State, and eſpecially to the *ancient and great* " *Trade of Cloathing*——This Fellowſhip *ſhall therefore continue and be a Corporation*, with Power " to levy Monies on its Members and their Goods, for the neceſſary Charge and Maintenance " of their Government.——And that no Perſon ſhall trade within their Limits but Freemen of " the Corporation, upon Forfeiture of their Goods. Provided, I. That this Company ſhall " not exclude any Perſon from his Freedom therein who ſhall deſire it by Way of Redemption; " if ſuch Perſon, by their Cuſtom be capable thereof,—hath been a bred Merchant, and ſhall " pay *one hundred Pounds* for the ſame, if a Freeman of *London* and trades from that Port; or

" *fifty*

“ *fifty Pounds* if not free of *London*, and trades not from that Port.——They ſhall have Power to impriſon Members in Matters of Government, and to adminiſter ſuch Oaths to them *as ſhall be approved by Parliament.*——Provided, II. That all Rights confirmed by Act of Parliament, or ancient Charters ſhall be hereby ſaved.——And it was ordered, That a Bill be prepared for the paſſing an Act in this preſent Parliament, for farther ſettling and confirming the Privileges of this Fellowſhip; and this Ordinance in the mean Time to remain in Force.”

But this was in Conſideration of no leſs a Sum than 30,000 *l.* advanced to the Parliament by the ſaid Fellowſhip of *Merchants-Adventurers.*

An Ordinance of Parliament in Favour of the *Levant* or *Turkey* Company.

In the ſame Year 1643, there came out a like Ordinance of Parliament in Favour of the *Levant* (or *Turkey*) Company, declaring, “ That for the Encouragement of that Fellowſhip, which, beſide the building and maintaining of divers great Ships, and the venting of *Kerſies*, *Sayes*, *Perpetuanos*, and ſeveral other Commodities, hath been found very ſerviceable to this State, by advancing of Navigation, and tranſporting into foreign Parts, for ſeveral Years together, above 20,000 Broad-Cloths yearly, (beſides other Commodities) dyed and dreſſed in their full Manufacture.——And, for the better Government and Regulating of Trade, the ſaid Fellowſhip ſhall continue to be a Corporation; and ſhall have the free Choice and Removal of all Officers, *&c.* who are to be maintained by them either at Home or Abroad; whether Ambaſſadors, Governors, Deputies, Conſuls, *&c.*——And ſhall have Power to levy Monies on its Members, and on Strangers, upon all Goods ſhipped in *Engliſh* Bottoms, or on Strangers Bottoms, going to or coming from the *Levant*; for the Supply of their own neceſſary Expence, as well as for ſuch Sums of Money *as ſhall be advanced for the Uſe and Benefit of the State, by the Approbation of Parliament.*” [As we have ſeen by the firſt before-recited Ordinance, that the *Merchants-Adventurers* Fellowſhip paid 30,000 *l.* ſo, doubtleſs, this laſt-named Company advanced ſome ſuch Sum for the Uſe of the Parliament; who, in return, gave them theſe Ordinances, and their ſubſequent Acts, by Way of new Charters of Privileges.] “ And no Perſon ſhall bring from or ſend Goods or Ships into the Limits of their Charter, but ſuch as are Free-Brothers, or otherwiſe licenſed by the Corporation, on Pain of Forfeiture of the whole, or other leſſer Penalty to be impoſed by this Corporation on their Goods or Ships.—None ſhall be excluded from the Freedom of this Corporation who ſhall deſire it by Way of Redemption, if ſuch Perſon be a mere Merchant and otherwiſe capable thereof; and ſhall pay 50 *l.* for the ſame, if above twenty-ſeven Years of Age, or 25 *l.* if under that Age, or ſo much leſs as their Fellowſhip ſhall think fitting.——They may alſo impoſe Fines on Perſons wittingly contemning or diſobeying their Orders.—But not to exceed 20 *l.* for any one Offence. And, in Default, to diſtrain the Goods of Perſons ſo fined: And, if no ſufficient Diſtreſs can be found, to impriſon their Perſons, till they pay their Fines, or otherwiſe give Satisfaction.——They ſhall have Power alſo to give ſuch Oaths as ſhall be approved by Parliament. *Provided*, That all Rights or Charters, granted under the Broad-Seal of *England*, or otherwiſe, ſhall be hereby ſaved.——It is alſo ordained, That, with all convenient Expedition, a Bill ſhall be prepared, to paſs into an Act of this preſent Parliament, for the farther ſettling and full Confirmation of this Fellowſhip's Privileges, *&c.* And this Ordinance to remain in full Force till then.”

Freeſland a fabulous Iſle ſtill believed to exiſt.

Even ſo late as this Year, we find the Knowledge of the Northern Parts of the Terraqueous Globe were ſtill very imperfect: Thus, not only Dr. *Heylin*, in his *Coſmography*, and other *Engliſh* Geographers, continued to place the ſuppoſed great Iſle of *Freeſland* on their Maps, but likewiſe *Moriſotus*, in his *Orbis Maritimus*, publiſhed at *Dijon* in this Year, mentions the great Iſland of *Freeſland* Weſt of *Norway*, and larger than that of *Iceland.* Poſſibly and very probably the vaſt Country uſually called *Old Greenland* was meant by them for that ſuppoſed Iſland.

Brower's Streight firſt found out near *Cape Horne.*

In the ſaid Year, one *Brower* (or *Brewer*) a *Dutchman*, ſailed into the great South Sea through a Paſſage ſince called by his Name, Eaſt of the Streight of *Le Maire*, (mentioned under the Year 1616) and ſo round by *Cape Horne*, as uſual.

The *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company's Privileges farther continued.

In this ſame Year, the excluſive Privileges of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company expiring, the ſame were renewed for twenty-ſeven Years longer, in Conſideration of their paying the Sum of 1,600,000 Guilders, for the Benefit of the Public. It is needleſs here to add, That thoſe Privileges have ſince been renewed, from time to Time, to our Days; and that on every ſuch Renewal, that Company advanced conſiderable Sums of Money for the ſame.

France firſt plants the *Caribbee* Iſle of *St. Bartholomew*; and its Hiſtory.

The *French* now firſt planted the *Caribbee* Iſle of *St. Bartholomew*, in the Latitude of 16 Degrees, about five Miles North of *St. Chriſtophers.* It has but little Ground fit for Cultivation; yet it is ſaid to have Plenty of *Lignum Vitæ* and *Iron-wood.* It is unſafe for Shipping, by Reaſon of the many Rocks which ſurround it. It has been ſeveral Times in *French* and *Engliſh* Hands, by Turns. In *November* 1746 the *Engliſh*, from *Antigua*, ſurprized it, and carried off 400 White People and 300 Negroes, and have kept it ever ſince. It is about five Leagues in Circumference.

Engliſh Plantation-*Tobacco* its State at this Time.

By an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons the Duty on our Plantation *Tobacco* was now made 4 *d. per* Pound Weight.——Yet, in the following Year, by another Ordinance, they reduced it to 3 *d. per* Pound, Cuſtom and Exciſe together; “ they finding,” (as that Ordinance expreſſes it) “ that the Duty of 4 *d.* had ſomewhat intermitted the Trade in that Commodity.” Which ſhews, that *Tobacco* was by this Time become a Trade worth the Encouragement of Parliament.

A. D. 1643 The Lords and Commons in Parliament at *Weſtminſter* now laid a Tax, for the enſuing Year, on Beer and Ale in all Counties within the Limits of their Power, calling it by a new Word *Exciſe*. In which Ordinance they alſo laid a Duty of 4 *s.* *per* Pound on foreign *Tobacco*, and 2 *s.* on *Engliſh Tobacco*; 6 *l.* on every Ton of Wine retailed, and 3 *l.* *per* Ton for private Conſumption: A Duty alſo on Raiſins, Sugar, Currants, Cloth of Gold and Silver, Tiſſue, Damaſk Table-Linen: Which ſhews they were in great Want of Money. And the King's Parliament, then ſitting at *Oxford*, impoſed the like Taxes on all within their Power; and never met more at all. The City of *London*'s Zeal for the Parliament was ſo great as (according to *Ruſhworth*, Vol. iii. p. 2.) to agree to a *weekly* Payment of 10,000 *l.* excluſive of *Weſtminſter* and the other *Suburbs*, being at the Rate of 520,000 *l.* *per Annum*: Which ſhews the great Wealth as well as Zeal of that City. Yet it is ſcarcely to be ſuppoſed, that the City could have conſtantly paid ſo great an Aſſeſſment.

Exciſe on Beer, Ale, &c. firſt impoſed by that Name in *England*.

London City's weekly Aſſeſſment of 10,000 *l.*

At this Time one *Kepbler*, a *Dutchman*, firſt brought into *England* the Knowledge of the fine *Scarlet-Dye*, called the *Bow-Dye*, as being firſt practiſed at the Village of *Bow*, near *London*.

The fine Scarlet-Dye, called *Bow-Dye*, firſt brought into *England*.

1644 In Sir *James Ware*'s *Geſta Hibernorum* (by Way of Annals, p. 181.) under the Year 1644, he (or rather his Continuator) gives the following Account of the City of *Dublin*, viz.

The State of the City of *Dublin* at this Time:

Auguſt 8. The Citizens of *Dublin* were numbered, and found to be of

Proteſtants { 2565 Men. / 2986 Women.
Papiſts { 1202 Men. / 1406 Women.

Total Proteſtants 5551
Total Papiſts - - 2608

Total Papiſts - - 2608

Total of both - - 8159

As the City of *Dublin* is the Capital of *Ireland*, the Reſidence of the King's Lieutenant, and of all the Courts of Law, as well as the uſual Place for holding the Parliament, &c. I think it impoſſible, that this *Cenſus* can be of any other than adult Perſons alone, to approach near to any Probability of Truth. If therefore there be (as uſually computed) at leaſt two Children to each adult Perſon, then - - - - - - - - - - - - - 8159

Multiplied by 2, gives - - - - - - 16318

Total Men, Women, and Children - - 24477

This was but a ſmall Number compared to the Number in that City at this Time; which ſince then has greatly increaſed, more eſpecially ſince the Acceſſion of the preſent Royal Family; inſomuch that they are now computed by many to amount to above 100,000 Souls.

And in our Days.

We have elſewhere noted, That the *Toll* exacted by the Crown of *Denmark* for all foreign Ships paſſing to and from the *Baltic* Sea, through the *Sound* of *Helſinore*, was owing to the Protection thoſe Ships received from the Caſtle of *Kronenburg*, for a Safeguard from Pirates, who were numerous in that Sea in the 13th and 14th Centuries, and alſo for Light-Houſes erected by *Denmark*, for the Direction of Shipping in dark Nights. About the Time the *Dutch* ſhook off the Yoke of *Spain*, *Denmark* made unreaſonable Demands on them. But, in this Year 1644, the *Hollanders* aided the *Swedes* in their Invaſion of *Denmark*; whereby the latter loſt Part of their Dominions to *Sweden*. This brought on a Treaty, in the following Year 1645, whereby after numberleſs Diſputes between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, for the former's obliging the Ships of the latter Nation to pay *Toll* in the *Sound*, as other Nations did, and ſtill do; the Crown of *Sweden* was now powerful enough to compell *Denmark*, by a ſolemn Treaty, at *Chriſtianople*, to give up all Right for the future to demand any *Toll* whatever on *Swediſh* Ships, having only their own Merchandize, paſſing the *Sound*; yet they were ſtill bound to pay *Toll* for the Merchandize of other Nations in their Bottoms.

A Recapitulation of the Grounds for the *Toll* in the *Sound* of *Denmark*.

Sweden obliges *Denmark* to remit the *Toll* in the *Sound* for *Swediſh* Ships and Merchandize.

Moreover, at the ſaid Treaty, the States General of the United Provinces renewed former Treaties with *Denmark*; and hereby the *Dutch* ſettled the moderate *Toll* they were thenceforward to pay at paſſing the *Sound* (being about 25 *l.* Sterling for a Ship of 200 Tons.) To which *England* and *France* alſo agreed. By the IIId Article of this Treaty it is expreſsly ſtipulated, That the *ſearching* of *Dutch* Ships and Goods paſſing the *Sound* ſhall ceaſe, and intire Credit ſhall be given to the Mariners producing their Cockets. And the *Tolls* now agreed on ſhall continue the ſame for forty Years to come.

Holland, by Treaty, adjuſts their Ships *Toll* in paſſing the *Sound*, at a moderate Rate.

1645 ☞ We have ſeen, under the Year 1640, that the Royal Mint in the *Tower of London* had for ſome Years before that Period been made Uſe of as a Kind of Bank or Depoſit, for Merchants Safety to lodge their Caſh therein. But King *Charles* the Firſt having, in that Year, made free with their Money therein, the *Mint* loſt its Credit in that Reſpect. After which the Merchants and Traders of *London* generally truſted their Caſh with their Servants, until the breaking out of the Civil-War, when it was very cuſtomary for their Apprentices and Clerks to leave their Maſters, and to go into the Army. Whereupon, in ſuch unſettled Times, Merchants, not daring longer to confide in their Apprentices, began firſt, about this Year 1645, to lodge their neceſſary Caſh in *Goldſmiths* Hands, both to receive and pay for them. Until which Time, the whole and proper Buſineſs of *London Goldſmiths* was, to buy and ſell Plate, and foreign Coins of Gold and Silver,—to melt and cull them,—to coin ſome at the Mint,—and with the reſt to ſupply the Refiners, Plate-makers, and Merchants, as they found the Price to vary. This Account of the Matter we have from a ſcarce and moſt curious ſmall Pamphlet, publiſhed *Anno* 1676, intitled, *The Myſtery of the new-faſhioned Goldſmiths or Bankers diſcovered*, in only

Private *Banking* by Goldſmiths in *London*, its Riſe and brief *Hiſtory*.

eight Quarto Pages. Our ſaid Author farther obſerves, “ That this new Banking Buſineſs ſoon grew very conſiderable. It happened (ſays he) in thoſe Times of Civil Commotion, That the Parliament, out of the Plate and from the old Coin brought into the *Mint*, coined *ſeven Millions* into Half-Crowns; and there being no Mills then in uſe at the *Mint*, this new Money was of a very unequal Weight, ſometimes two Pence and three Pence Difference in an Ounce; and moſt of it was, it ſeems, heavier than it ought to have been, in Proportion to the Value in foreign Parts. Of this the Goldſmiths made naturally the Advantages uſual in ſuch Caſes, by picking out or culling the heavieſt, and melting them down, and exporting them. It happened alſo that our old *Gold* Coins were too weighty, and of theſe alſo they took the like Advantage.

“ Moreover, ſuch Merchants Servants as ſtill kept their Maſters Running-Caſh, had fallen into a Way of clandeſtinely lending the ſame to the *Goldſmiths*, at four Pence *per Cent. per Diem*, who, by theſe and ſuch-like Means, were enabled to lend out great Quantities of Caſh to *neceſſitous Merchants* and others, weekly or monthly, at high Intereſt; and alſo began to diſcount the Merchants Bills, at the like or an higher Rate of Intereſt. That, much about the ſame Time, they [the *Goldſmiths* or new-faſhioned *Bankers*] began to receive the Rents of Gentlemen's Eſtates, remitted to Town, and to allow them, and others, who put Caſh into their Hands, *ſome* Intereſt for it, if it remained but for a ſingle Month in their Hands, or even a leſſer Time. This was a great Allurement for People to put their Money in their Hands, which would bear Intereſt till the Day they wanted it, [ſomewhat like our modern *Eaſt-India Company's Bonds*.] And they could alſo draw it out by 100 *l.* or 50 *l.* *&c.* at a Time, as they wanted it, with infinitely leſs Trouble than if they had lent it out on either real or perſonal Security. The Conſequence was, That it quickly brought a great Caſh into their Hands; ſo that the Chief or Greateſt of them were now enabled to ſupply *Cromwell* with Money in Advance on the Revenues, as his Occaſions required, upon great Advantages to themſelves.

“ After the Reſtoration, King *Charles* being in Want of Money,” [This was a bold Pamphlet at this Time; but, although it was printed, it does not appear to have ever been publiſhed, there being neither Bookſeller's nor Printer's Name prefixed] “ the *Bankers* took 10 *per Cent.* of him, barefacedly;” [as our Author expreſſes it] “ and, by private Contracts on many Bills, Orders, Tallies, and Debts of that King's, they got 20, ſometimes 30 *per Cent.* to the great Diſhonour of the Government. This great Gain induced the Goldſmiths more and more to become Lenders to the King; to anticipate all the Revenue; to take every Grant of Parliament into pawn, as ſoon as it was given; alſo to out-vie each other in buying and taking to pawn Bills, Orders, and Tallies: So that, in Effect, all the Revenue paſſed through their Hands.” And ſo they went on till the fatal ſhutting of the Exchequer, *Anno* 1672; of which in its Place. Since the happy Revolution, *Anno* 1688, our Legiſlators have put it out of the Power of the Crown *alone* to make Anticipations on Parliamentary Grants, which can only be done by a Clauſe or Clauſes in ſuch reſpective Statutes.

Hugo Grotius's Death and Character.

In this ſame Year 1645, the celebrated and moſt learned *Hugo Grotius* departed this Life. He was a great Philoſopher and Divine, as well as an Hiſtorian and Politician; and wrote in Defence of the Independency of his Country of *Holland* againſt *Spain*; and of the abſolute Freedom of Navigation on the Sea, againſt all Mankind, with the greateſt Strength of Judgment.

France's Commercial Treaty with *Denmark*.

By a Treaty of Commerce now concluded between the Queen Regent of *France*, in the Minority of *Louis* XIV. and the King and Kingdom of *Denmark*, it was *(inter alia)* ſtipulated, “ That *French* Ships, *or Ships hired or laden by* Frenchmen,” [*France* had ſo few trading Ships of her *own* at thoſe Times that this Deſcription was very neceſſary] “ paſſing the famous *Sound* of *Denmark*, whitherſoever they may be bound or may come *from*, or what Goods ſoever they may have on board, ſhall not be obliged to pay any more *Toll* than that agreed this ſame Year in a Table of this *Toll* with the *Dutch*.” And the *French* ſhall pay the ſame for Sea-Beacons and Fires as the *Dutch* pay.——And that both Kingdoms ſhall in general enjoy Freedom of Commerce in each other's reſpective Kingdom.

The *Engliſh* Parliament's Fleet in the Summer of 1645.

In the *Collection of Orders, Ordinances, and Declarations of Parliament*, (printed for *E. Huſband*, Printer to the Houſe of Commons, in Folio, *Anno* 1646) we have a Liſt (p. 665.) of the public Navy, and alſo of the Merchant Ships, ſet forth in the Summer 1645, by Order of Parliament, *viz.*

	Tons.	Men.	Guns.
1 Ship (Vice-Admiral *Blyth)* of - -	875	280	50
1 Ship of - - - - - - - - - -	600	170	40
1 Ship (Rear-Admiral *Owen)* of - -	575	170	40
1 Ship of - - - - - - - - - -	557	170	38
1 Ship of - - - - - - - - - -	520	170	38
1 Ship of - - - - - - - - - -	559	160	38
1 Ship (under Vice-Admiral *Batten)* of	650	260	36
1 Ship of - - - - - - - - - -	512	160	36
1 Ship of - - - - - - - - - -	500	150	36

The reſt conſiſted of 17 ſmaller Ships, from 400 Tons, 110 Men, and 28 Guns, down to 80 Tons, 45 Men, and 8 Guns. So that here is only one Ship which might poſſibly be admitted, in our Days, into a Line of Battle.

The *Royal Sovereign*, built *ten* Years before, and perhaps ſeveral other large Ships of War were either ſtill under the King's Command, or elſe were not as yet judged neceſſary. There were alſo

A. D. 1645 alſo *ſix* Pinks and Frigates, of each 50 Tons Burden; and *eighteen* Merchant Ships, from 405 Tons, 121 Men, and 29 Guns, down to 106 Tons, 59 Men, and 12 Guns. Probably this was the greateſt Part of the Parliament's Naval Force. Yet, at this Time, there aroſe a great Coldneſs and Jealouſy between this Parliament and the *Dutch* Republic; the *Hollanders*, through the *Prince of Orange*'s Influence, having ſhewn a manifeſt Partiality to the King's Side; which the Parliament at this Time cloſely argued with the *States-General*, in a long and ſharp Declaration or Remonſtrance, printed in the ſaid Book of *Ordinances*. The Parliament therefore ſoon found it needful to increaſe their Marine, as foreſeeing a Storm from that Quarter.

1646 By an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, *Anno* 1646, it was enacted, That from the 24th of *February* 1645, *Old Stile*, "The Court of *Wards and Liveries* (and all *Wardſhips*, *Liveries*, *Primier-Seiſins*, and *Ouſtre-les-Mains*, be taken away——And that all *Tenures by Homage*, and all *Fines*, *Licences*, *Seizures*, *and Pardons for Alienation*, be likewiſe taken away: As alſo, That all Tenures by *Knights-Service* either of *his Majeſty* or of others, or by *Knights-Service* or *Soccage in Capité* of his Majeſty, be turned into *Free and Common Soccage*." Which Ordinance was amply confirmed by an Act of the Protector and his Parliament in the Year 1656.

The *Engliſh* Lords and Commons aboliſh the Court of *Wards and Liveries*, and alſo Tenures by *Knights-Service*.

☞ The Removal of theſe ancient *Norman* Badges of *Servitude*, or ſomething too near a-kin to Slavery, was thought ſo reaſonable, though now enacted by the Lords and Commons *alone* without the King, with whom they were now at War, that, upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, it was confirmed by a legal Act of the Legiſlature, as will be ſeen in its Place. *Servitude* or *Vaſſalage* is in its Conſequences ever obſtructive of Commerce and Induſtry, and therefore proper to be removed in all free and wiſe Governments. In a fawning Letter from Sir *Robert Cecil* (Queen *Elizabeth*'s Secretary) to King *James* of *Scotland*, *Anno* 1601, amongſt other Points he exhorts him in the Words following, "*To diſſolve the* Court of Wards," [in *England*,] (on the Suppoſition of his undoubtedly ſucceeding that Queen) "*being the Ruin of all the noble and ancient Families of this Realm, by baſe Matches and evil Education of Children, by which no Revenue of the Crown will be defrayed.*" (Vide the Appendix to Dr. *Robertſon*'s Hiſtory of *Scotland*, 2d Vol. p. 117. publiſhed *Anno* 1759.)

Remarks thereon.

By another printed Ordinance of the ſaid Lords and Commons, *Anno* 1646, we ſee ſomewhat of the State of the then Commerce of and to the *Engliſh American* Plantations; reciting, "That whereas the ſeveral Plantations of *Virginia*, *Bermudas*, *Barbadoes*, and other Places of *America*, have been *much beneficial* to this Kingdom, by the Increaſe of Navigation, and of the Cuſtoms ariſing from the Commodities of the Growth of thoſe Plantations imported into this Kingdom. And as Goods and Neceſſaries carried thither from hence have not hitherto paid any Cuſtom; for the better carrying on of the ſaid Plantations, it is now ordained, by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, That all Merchandize, Goods, and Neceſſaries, for the Supportation, Uſe, and Expence of the ſaid Plantations, ſhall pay no Cuſtom nor Duty for the ſame, (the Duty of Exciſe only excepted, for three Years to come) except to the Plantations in *Newfoundland*: Security being given here, and Certificates from thence, that the ſaid Goods be really exported thither, and for the only Uſe of the ſaid Plantations.——Provided always, That none in any of the Ports of the ſaid Plantations do ſuffer any Ship or Veſſel to lade any Goods of the Growth of the Plantations, and carry them to foreign Parts, *except in Engliſh Bottoms*; under Forfeiture of the before-named Exemption from Cuſtoms." Hereby the Foundation was laid for the Navigation-Acts afterward, which may be juſtly termed the *Commercial Palladium of Britain!* We ſhall alſo ſee this laſt-named wiſe *Proviſo* farther legally enacted after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, by the famous Acts of Navigation.

The *Engliſh American Plantations* already becoming conſiderable.

It was now enacted, That no Plantation-Goods be carried thence but in *Engliſh* Shipping, as a Prelude to the *Navigation Acts*.

It is but too true, that both the *Engliſh* and *Hollanders* continued too long to depreſs *Spain*, and too long to encourage the Preponderation of the Power and Strength of *France*; whereby, even ſo early as this Time, the Balance of Power, with Reſpect to thoſe two Nations, was much endangered. Thus the *Orange Party* in *Holland*, jealous of the oppoſite Democratical Party, made Admiral *Van Trump*, in the Years 1644,—5,—and 6, block up the Ports of *Graveling*, *Mardyk*, and *Dunkirk*, until they at length fell finally into the Hands of *France*: And, *in Recompence*, *France* made many Seizures of *Dutch* Ships in the *Mediterranean*, &c. whereby, it is ſaid, the Democratical Merchants of *Amſterdam* alone loſt ten Millions of Guilders.

England and *Holland* continued too long to depreſs *Spain* and exalt *France*.

According to *Savary*'s *Dictionaire Univerſelle du Commerce*, "The Manufacture of *fine Woollen Cloth* was now firſt ſet on Foot at *Sedan*, by three *Frenchmen*, who had a Patent for twenty Years, to be the ſole Directors of the Manufacture of black as well as coloured Cloths: And, for their Encouragement, they had each a Penſion of 500 Livres for Life, and their Children were thereby nobilitated in *France*; and their foreign Workmen declared to be Denizens of *France*, free from being quartered on by Soldiers, and from all Taxes and Exciſes. The Directors were alſo allowed 8,000 Livres yearly for carrying on that Manufacture during the ſaid Term. And" [adds *Savary*] "the Succeſs has even exceeded Expectation; the *Sedan* Cloths having been brought to great Perfection."

France commences its fine *Woollen Cloth* Manufacture.

Thus we ſee, that Cardinal *Mazarine* trod in the Steps of his Predeceſſor, *Richlieu*; and we cannot wonder at the Improvements made by *France* in almoſt every Species of Manufacture, when we ſee ſuch great and early Encouragements given to the Promoters of them.

Remarks.

Wheat *per* Quarter, 2 *l.* 8 *s.* — (*Chronicon Precioſum.*)

Rate of Wheat.

At

A. D. 1647

Spain's feeble Condition at this Time inſtanced. Yet in the End ſhe, in our Days, recovers her Vigour.

At this Time *Spain*'s great Feebleneſs and Declenſion was become extremely apparent. Her Want of Manufactures, Product, and other Neceſſaries, within herſelf, for the ſupplying of her vaſt *American* Colonies, occaſioning all the Gold and Silver brought thence Home to be paid away, as faſt as they received it, to the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *French*, *Germans*, and *Italians*, for all Kinds of Neceſſaries for her ſaid Colonies. Moreover, the Scarcity of People in *Spain*, compared to the great Extent of that Country, was now ſadly felt; partly occaſioned by *Spain*'s having (as has been related) formerly driven out ſo vaſt a Number of *Moors* and *Jews*, and partly by permitting ſuch Numbers of her People to go over from Time to Time intirely to ſettle in *America*; ſo that *Spain* was become more than half deſolate; and even thoſe ſtill remaining in it were become the moſt idle, lazy, and indolent Sort of People of any civilized Nation. It was certain they could not find People enough of their own for cultivating their Lands, inſomuch that they were obliged to employ poor *French* People (as indeed they have to this Time done) to come every Year over the *Pyrenean* Mountains into *Spain*, for getting in their Harveſts. This melancholy Situation in the Reign of King *Philip* IV. is by ſome Authors ſaid to have put the *Spaniſh* Court upon Conſultation, *Anno* 1647, or about the Middle of this Century, *Whether it might not be adviſeable for the King and his Court*, &c. *to remove to and ſettle intirely in* America; *in Conſideration of their not having a Sufficiency of People for the joint Preſervation of the* Spaniſh *Dominions both in* Europe *and* America? In the next ſucceeding Reign of King *Charles* II. *Spain* grew ſtill more feeble: Yet, after all, ſhe has ſince, through wiſer Counſels, been able to weather moſt of her Misfortunes, and is, in our Days, in a more proſperous Condition than ſhe had been for above 130 Years backward.

The *Engliſh Merchants-Adventurers* Company encouraged, and the Woollen Trade in a proſperous State.

The Lords and Commons of the *Engliſh* Parliament now wiſely and abſolutely prohibited the Exportation of *Engliſh* Wool. They alſo iſſued a Proclamation for ſupporting the Privileges and Charters of the Society of the *Merchants-Adventurers of England*; who, in this Year, had removed their foreign Reſidence or Comptoire from *Delft* to *Dort*. And *our* Woollen Trade at this Time was in a very proſperous Condition.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Trade quite ſunk or decayed.

Yet, through many various Misfortunes, and eſpecially the many Encroachments and Cruelties of the *Dutch* Company, the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Trade ſeems to have been, at this Time, almoſt quite ſunk, or at leaſt much decayed.

Marygalante Iſle firſt planted by *France*.

It was about this Year that the *Caribbee* Iſle of *Marygalante* was begun to be planted by the *French*. Such Parts of it as are plain and not quite barren they cultivated very well, chiefly for the Growth of *Tobacco*: But it is ſaid to be in general very mountainous. *Columbus*, *Anno* 1493, named it after his own Ship.

Money raiſed by the *Engliſh* Parliament in ſix Years Space, her Wealth and Commerce being very conſiderable.

England's Wealth and Commerce at this Time was very conſiderable; ſince, notwithſtanding the Interruptions which a ſix Years Civil War muſt have occaſioned, the Lords and Commons had raiſed upwards of *forty* Millions Sterling, for the War againſt the King, between the Years 1641 and 1647, or about 6,666,666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per Annum*, [*Royal Treaſury of England*, Octavo, *Anno* 1725, p. 297.] beſide what the King had raiſed in the Counties where his Intereſt was predominant.

Rate of Wheat.

Wheat *per* Quarter, 3 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* (*Chronicon Precioſum.*)

1648

Sweden's *Pitch* and *Tar* Company impoſes on all *Europe*.

The Pitch and Tar Manufacture of *Sweden* was in early Times a very conſiderable Part of their Commerce. The principal Ports from whence thoſe two Articles were of old exported were *Stockholm* and *Wyburg*, for the Supply of the reſt of *Europe*. But Queen *Chriſtina* having, in the Year 1648, erected a Joint-Stock Tar-Company, excluſive of all others, whereby they were ſaid to have doubled their Capital every three Years, that Monopoly had laid ſuch exorbitant Prices on *Pitch* and *Tar*, (they obliging themſelves by that Charter to take off all that was made in the Kingdom) that even ſuch Parts of *Sweden* as before made no *Tar*, were then obliged to fall into the making of it; whereby the Quantity thereof became greatly increaſed in ſuch Parts of *Sweden* as were not within the Limits of that Company's Patent, which had well-nigh ruined that Monopoly. However, by freſh Aids it recovered itſelf again; and ſo lately as the Beginning of our preſent Century, it had like to have much diſtreſſed *England*; though in the Iſſue it produced much Good, as will be ſeen under the Year 1703.

The famous *Weſtphalian* Pacification.

The long and bloody Wars between the Houſe of *Auſtria* on one Side, and *France* and *Sweden* on the other Side, at length brought on the famous Treaty of *Munſter* and *Paderborn*, or (as often ſtiled) the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, in this ſame Year. *England* had indeed no Concern therein, being too deeply engaged at Home; yet as this memorable Pacification conſiderably affected all the other great Potentates of *Chriſtendom* on the Continent of *Europe*, it well deſerves a due Animadverſion in this Work, as far as more immediately relates to our Subject. [Vide Vol. ii. p. 335, *et ſeq.* of the General Collection of Treaties, in four Volumes, Octavo, ſecond Edition, *London*, 1732.]

Sweden gains hereby a conſiderable Territory in *Germany*.

I. With Reſpect to the *German* Empire, great Alterations were thereby made therein, in Favour of *France*, *Sweden*, and *Bavaria*, by yielding and confirming to *France* large Dominions there: *Sweden* got a great Part of *Pomerania*, with the Archbiſhoprick of *Bremen*, hereby ſecularized and converted into a Dukedom, and alſo the Biſhoprick, ſince called the Principality, of *Verden*: The Duke of *Bavaria* gained all the *Upper Palatinate*, and was made an Elector of the Empire.

II. *Spain*

A. D. 1648

II. *Spain*, growing continually more feeble, by this Treaty, found herſelf obliged to conclude a ſolid and perpetual Peace with the States-General of the Seven United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, by renouncing all former Claims and Pretenſions on the ſaid Provinces, and by King *Philip* the Fourth's acknowledging the ſaid States-General to be free and independent Sovereigns, as *per* Article Iſt. And, indeed, if the *Spaniards* had good Reaſon for agreeing to this Peace with the *Dutch*, as it was commonly believed that their War with the *Hollanders* had coſt *Spain* ſo immenſe a Treaſure as *fifteen Hundred Millions of Ducats*; the *Dutch*, on the other Hand, had Ground to be equally pleaſed therewith, not only for the immediate Advantage and Honour thereby redounding to them, but likewiſe becauſe they now began too plainly to perceive the Scale of *France* to preponderate; and that, if *Spain* ſhould be reduced too low, *France* might become (as has ſince been often experienced) a very dangerous Neighbour to them, by robbing *Spain* of many of the nobleſt and ſtrongeſt Towns of her *Netherlands*.

Hereby *Spain* renounces all Claim to the *Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands*.

Holland's many Advantages gained by this *Weſtphalian* Treaty.

III. This Treaty adjuſted the Security of the Trade and Navigation to both the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*.—The Rule of *Uti poſſidetis* being now to take place between *Spain* and *Holland*, not only in both the *Indies*, (*per* Article V.) but alſo (with reſpect to *Holland* and *Portugal*) in *Braſil*, and on the weſt Coaſts of *Africa* (as far as *Spain* had any Claims.) *Spain* was moreover hereby to keep her Navigation to the *Eaſt-Indies* in the ſame Manner they then held it, without being at Liberty to extend it farther. [*Spain*'s only Means of Communication with the *Eaſt-Indies*, *now* as well as *ever ſince*, was from *New-Spain*. This Condition therefore was prudently ſtipulated by the *Dutch*.] ☞ Neither were the Inhabitants of the *Spaniſh Low Countries* to frequent the Places which the *Caſtilians* had in the *Eaſt-Indies*." [This laſt Part of the ſaid Vth Article was to very good and ſucceſsful Purpoſe inſiſted on by both *Great Britain* and *Holland*, againſt the late Emperor *Charles* the IVth's having ſet up a Company and Commerce from *Flanders* to *Eaſt-India*, in our Days, known by the Name of the *Oſtend Company*, long ſince ſuppreſſed.]

The Article of *Uti poſſidetis* ſtipulated between *Spain* and *Holland*.

IV. With regard to the *Weſt-Indies*, or *America*, the Subjects of *Spain* and *Holland* were (by the VIth Article of this Treaty) mutually to abſtain from ſailing to, or trading in, any of the Harbours, Places, &c. poſſeſſed by the one or the other Party there.

V. The River *Scheld*, as alſo the Canals of *Sas* and *Swyn*, and other Mouths of Rivers diſemboguing themſelves there, were ſtipulated to be kept ſhut on the Side of the Lords the States-General, (*per* Article XIV.) [This was for preventing the Revival of the Trade of the once renowned mercantile City of *Antwerp*; and ſo it continues to this Day.]

The *Dutch* and *Spaniards* not to frequent each others Ports in *America*, and thus a tacit Neutrality is eſtabliſhed there.

VI. It was ſtipulated, (by Article XVI.) That the *Hanſe-Towns* ſhould enjoy all the ſame Rights, Privileges, &c. in the Dominions of *Spain*, which by this Treaty were (or that ſhould in future be) granted to the Subjects of the *States-General*; and, reciprocally, the Subjects of the *States-General* were to enjoy the ſame Privileges, &c. in *Spain* as the *Hanſeatics*; whether for the eſtabliſhing of Conſuls in the capital Ports of *Spain*, or elſewhere, as ſhould be needful, or for the Freedom of their Merchants, Factors, &c. and in like Sort as the ſaid *Hanſe-Towns* have formerly enjoyed, or ſhall hereafter obtain, for the Security of their Navigation and Commerce.——The *Dutch* were alſo (by the XVIIth Article) to enjoy the ſame Privileges, &c. in *Spain* as the King of *Great Britain*'s Subjects did. And, by the XVIIIth Article, *honourable Places* were to be appointed for the Interment of ſuch of the Subjects of the *States-General* as ſhould happen to die in the *Spaniſh* Dominions. By the LIIId Article, the King of *Spain* obliged himſelf effectually to procure the Continuation and Obſervation of the Neutrality and Amity of the Emperor and Empire with the *States-General of the United Netherlands*.

Holland's Commercial Privileges in *Spain* to be equal to thoſe of the *Hanſe-Towns*, and alſo of *England*.

☞ There were in all LXXIX Articles in this moſt famous Treaty, between *Spain* and the *States-General*, beſides a ſeparate Article, relating to the Freedom of Commerce on both Sides,—againſt the carrying of contraband Goods to the Enemies Countries;—and touching the ſearching of Ships, Paſſports, &c. needleſs here to be particularized.——It is ſufficient, upon the whole, to obſerve, That the *States-General of the United Netherlands*, by this honourable Treaty, gained the ſolid and laſting Means of greatly enriching their People, by improving and extending their Commerce, already grown to an amazing Height in *Eaſt-India*, as well as in *Africa* and *Europe*. And here we cannot omit a Circumſtance, which, though in itſelf it may appear inconſiderable, demonſtrates the Superiority of the *Dutch* in this Treaty, *viz.* "The *Count of Oldenburg* earneſtly requeſted the *States-General*, by his Envoy, to be included in the ſaid Treaty: "But, by Decrees of the 23d of *May*, and the 6th of *Auguſt*, it was denied him; becauſe he "had for many Years demanded *Toll* on the *Weſer*, *in order to diſcourage and obſtruct Commerce*; "eſpecially that of this *State*."

By this memorable *Weſtphalia* Treaty, *France* had the noble Landgraviate of *Alſace* yielded or confirmed to her by the Empire, with the Prefecture of its ten Imperial Cities and their Villages, as alſo the Town of *Briſac* and its Villages, *France* alſo had hereby the Poſſeſſion of the three Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, confirmed to her; and on the Side of *Lorrain* ſhe had *Mayenvic* yielded to her: Alſo on the Side of *Piedmont* ſhe got *Pignerol*. By all which the Power of the *French* Monarchy was greatly increaſed, the *German* Empire weakened, and the Balance of Power in *Europe* much altered. *France* alſo, by being admitted to be a Guarantee of this Treaty, gained a Pretext of ſince frequently intermeddling in the Affairs of the *German* Empire, to her ſeparate Benefit and Aggrandizement.

France by the *Weſtphalian* Treaty gains *Alſace*, &c. from the *German* Empire.

Spain, at this Time, was become ſo feeble, in Point of Naval Affairs, as to be obliged to hire *Dutch* Veſſels, for the carrying on of her *American* Commerce!

Spain's extreme Feebleneſs at this Time.

A. D. 1648

Portugal recovers *Angola* from the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company.

On the other Hand, (as Fortune is ſeldom favourable every-where) the *Dutch Weſt-India Company* was, in this ſame Year, driven out of *Angola*, in *Africa*, by the *Portugueſe*.

The Foundation laid of the *Stadt-Houſe* of *Amſterdam*.

In this ſame Year alſo was laid the Foundation of the famous *Stadt-Huys* of *Amſterdam*, hitherto deemed the moſt magnificent Structure of that Kind in all *Europe!*

1649

The *Hollanders* break in upon the *Engliſh Ruſſia* Company's excluſive Trade.

In *Harris*'s Collection of Voyages, *&c.* (Vol. ii. p. 223.) it is ſaid, That the *Engliſh Ruſſia* Company remained intire Maſters of the Commerce to *Archangel* until the Death of King *Charles* the Firſt; when it ſeems the *Hollanders* having by that Time gained a powerful Influence at the *Ruſſian* Court, the Miniſters thereof laid hold of that Opportunity, under Pretence of Revenge againſt a Nation who had murdered their King, to introduce the *Dutch* into the *Archangel* Trade; upon Condition of their paying 15 *per Cent.* for both Imports and Exports. Whereby the *Hollanders* reaped ſuch Advantage that the *Poliſh* Envoy, *Anno* 1689, affirmed, they had in that Year 200 Factors at *Archangel*. This ſeems to be a more probable State of the *Ruſſian* Trade than that of the Author of the Relation of the Earl of *Carliſle*'s Embaſſy to *Ruſſia*, *Anno* 1663, who, in his Introduction, inſinuates, That the Czar *Alexis Michaelowitz* had aboliſhed the Company's Privileges, purely out of Reſentment of the Diſloyalty of ſome of the Members of our Company to their late Sovereign. For, in fact, their Privileges were aboliſhed the Year preceding King *Charles*'s Death. It is true, indeed, that this Czar had expreſſed great Indignation againſt thoſe concerned in King *Charles*'s Death, and that he had lent his Son King *Charles* the Second, while in Exile, 40,000 Crowns (King *Charles* the Firſt having lent this Czar's Father 40,000 Dollars, beſide Forces) which was punctually repaid.——But this Reſentment of the Czar was no other [as above] than a political Pretext, as appears by the Earl of *Carliſle*'s Embaſſy: For, although his Lordſhip remonſtrated, “ *That as the Foundation of the good* “ *Correſpondence between the two Nations was laid in the ſaid excluſive Privileges granted to the* “ Engliſh *Company, who firſt eſtabliſhed the Traffic to* Archangel; *ſo the King his Maſter earneſtly* “ *deſired their Re-eſtabliſhment:* Yet the Czar perſiſted in his Refuſal, even alleging, *That one* “ Luke Nightingale *had been ſecretly ſent to him by King* Charles *the Firſt, to deſire the Abolition of* “ *thoſe Privileges.*” A moſt improbable Thing. To which other frivolous Reaſons were ſuperadded. But it ſeems the true Reaſon was the *Dutch* Contract, as above: Although it was alleged, “ *That the Company had carried foreign Merchandize through* Ruſſia *without paying any* “ *Cuſtom, which had occaſioned a general Complaint of the* Ruſſia *Merchants, Factors, and Tradeſ-* “ *men: That the* Engliſh *engroſſed all their Trade, and grew vaſtly rich, whilſt the Czar's own Subjects* “ *were thereby impoveriſhed.*”—It was farther ſhamefully alleged, “ *That all the* Engliſh *Merchants* “ *to whom the Privileges were firſt granted were dead, and that their Privileges expired with them.*” To all which the Earl of *Carliſle* replied, “ That it was well known, *That many of the* Engliſh “ *in* Ruſſia *were loyal, and teſtified an Abhorrence of their King's Murder:—And that* Nightingale, “ *before-named, was an Impoſtor, and was never employed by the late King.——That our Company had* “ *never neglected to furniſh the Czar's Treaſury with Cloth, Tin, Lead, Pewter, and all other* Engliſh “ *Commodities at a cheaper Rate than either the* Dutch *or the* Hamburgers *could do, although they* “ *hardly could ever be paid without bribing the Czar's Officers. He alſo utterly denied the Company's* “ *being guilty of importing Tobacco,—of trading in prohibited Goods,—of carrying foreign Goods through* “ *the Country Cuſtom-free. And with Reſpect to the Allegation, That as the firſt Merchants were* “ *dead, their Privileges died with them; Thoſe Privileges were ever underſtood to have been granted to* “ *the* Engliſh *Nation, and not to any particular Perſons, and were therefore perpetual.*”———The *Czar*'s Commiſſioners trifled moſt egregiouſly in their Conferences with my Lord *Carliſle:* So that, being tired with Delays, his Lordſhip got a private Audience of the *Czar*, “ in which he “ repreſented, in the ſtrongeſt Terms, the reaſonable Grounds of King *Charles*'s deſiring the “ Reſtoration of the Company's Privileges, confirmed by this very *Czar* at his Acceſſion, *Anno* “ 1645.——That the *Engliſh* firſt opened a profitable Trade for *Ruſſia* as well as for *England*, at “ the Expence of many Lives, and the Loſs of Ships and Money.——That the *Engliſh* had “ fought the Enemies of *Ruſſia* in the Eaſt (or *Baltic*) Sea, when the neighbouring Princes had “ leagued together to ſhut up *Narva*.——That they had lent Sums of Money for the Wars,— “ furniſhed Soldiers and Commanders to fight the Enemies of *Ruſſia*; and had made Peace for “ them with the neighbouring Princes.”———Yet, after a great Deal of Pains taken by that Lord, the *Czar* and his Miniſters perſiſted in their Refuſal of reſtoring our Company's *excluſive* Privileges.——So his Lordſhip returned unſucceſsfully Home, *Anno* 1669. And all that could be obtained was only, that the Company might trade to *Ruſſia* on the ſame Footing as the *Dutch*. And thus from thenceforth they have remained a *regulated Company*, much reſembling the other *regulated* ones of the *Hamburg* and *Turkey* Companies; each Member trading on his own private Bottom, paying a ſmall Sum on Admiſſion, and certain annual Dues, for defraying the general Expence of the Company.

Lord *Carliſle*'s fruitleſs Endeavours to obtain the Continuation of the *Ruſſia* Company's excluſive Privileges in *Ruſſia*.

The *Engliſh* Company put upon the ſame Footing with the *Dutch* in *Ruſſia*.

St. Croix, Caribbee Iſle, its Revolutions.

The *Caribbee* Iſle of *St. Crocé*, or *St. Croix*, had, it ſeems, in early Times, been ſubject to many Maſters in a ſhort Space. The *French* Hiſtorian of the *Caribbees* (ſo often already quoted) obſerves, That the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* had long conteſted about the Property of it; and that, at length, they divided it between them. Yet, in the Year 1649, the *Engliſh* obliged the *Dutch* Inhabitants to quit the Iſland.——Soon after, the *Spaniards* from *Porto Rico* invaded it, burnt their Houſes, killed all the *Engliſh* who reſiſted, and obliged the reſt to tranſport themſelves to *Barbuda*. But whilſt thoſe *Spaniards* were about to return back to *Porto Rico*, two armed *French* Ships arrived there, *Anno* 1650, and overpowered the *Spaniards*, obliging them to return forthwith to *Porto Rico*. Here the *French* ſettled themſelves, and have held it ever ſince.

St. Thomas, Caribbee Iſle, long poſſeſſed by *Denmark*.

The *Danes* have held the *Caribbee* Iſland of *St. Thomas* for many Years paſt, (though the exact Year of its firſt Settlement be uncertain.) It is one of the Cluſter of numerous ſmall Iſles ſituated to the Eaſt of *Porto Rico*, called the *Virgin-Iſles*, (moſt of which are uninhabited, and barren:)

A. D. 1649

Virgin Iſles moſtly barren and unpeopled.

Is about ſeven Leagues in Compaſs, being a free Port, and by its Situation very capable of Commerce, eſpecially of a contraband Sort, with the neighbouring Iſles and Territories of other *European* Nations, in which it has often been very ſucceſsful.

Private Copper Half-pence and Farthings ſtill in Uſe, and not abſolutely ſuppreſſed till the Year 1672.

We have before related, that, in the Year 1636, King *Charles* the Firſt granted a monopoly Patent for the ſole coining of Copper or Braſs Farthings, although they were not then to be forced upon *poor* People. Yet it appears, from Mr. *Drake*'s Hiſtory and Antiquities of *York* City, That, in this Year 1649, there ſtill were private Tradeſmens *Copper Half-pence* in that City, of many of which (and particularly one of this Year from the Collection of *James Weſt*, Eſquire) he has exhibited the Prints. He alleges, That theſe began firſt to be in Uſe in the Time of the Uſurpation: And indeed the Practice of ſuch private Copper Coins was not effectually reſtrained, until the 24th Year of King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1672; when the King's public ones took place in their Stead by his Proclamation: Whereby *Farthings* and *Half-pence* made and uſed till then by private Perſons in Trade and Commerce were expreſly prohibited to be either paid or received in Trade any more. Which was a very needful and much-wanted Regulation, more eſpecially in retail Trades.

Wheat, its Rates at this Time no adequate Rule to judge of the Rate of Living.

From Biſhop *Fleetwood*'s *Chronicon Precioſum* we learn, That the Market-Price of *Wheat* was, in this ſame Year, 4*l.* *per* Quarter, and was in the preceding Year 4*l.* 5*s.* and in 1650 at 3*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Yet in 1652 it was ſo low as 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* and in 1654 at 1*l.* 6*s.* *per* Quarter. So that from theſe Variations in ſo few Years Diſtance, no adequate Rule can be drawn for judging of the Rate of Living. Probably the Seaſons might be very unfavourable in the three firſt-named Years; and poſſibly much Corn might be exported in thoſe Years to foreign Parts, where there was a great Demand for it.

The new *Gold* and *Silver* Coins of the *Engliſh* Commonwealth; with Remarks.

An Ordinance of the *Engliſh* Lords and Commons, made in this Year, directs the new Gold Coins of their Commonwealth to be of *twenty Shillings*, *ten Shillings*, and *five Shillings* Value; and their Silver ones of *five Shillings*, *two Shillings and ſix Pence*, *one Shilling*, *ſix Pence*, *two Pence*, *one Penny*, and *an Half-penny!* Such ſmall Pieces as *Silver Half-pence* muſt have been very troubleſome: And had they then had regular and legal Copper Money, they could have had no Occaſion for ſuch. We have ſeen, in our own Days, that the Quarter Guineas of Gold Coin, and all the Silver Coin under ſix Penny Pieces, are hoarded up, as mere Baubles, quite out of Circulation. How much more ſo muſt Silver Half-pence then have been, more eſpecially as our Coins had long before been reduced to the ſame Quantity of Bullion as at preſent?

The *Hollanders* farm the *Toll* in the *Sound* for 35,000*l.* Sterling.

In *Thurloe*'s *Collection of State-Papers*, (Tome i. p. 127 and 226, publiſhed *Anno* 1742) under this Year, we learn, That Mr. *Strickland*, the *Engliſh* Commonwealth's Reſident in *Holland*, acquainted the *Engliſh* Council of State, That the *States-General of the United Netherlands* had juſt concluded a Treaty with the King of *Denmark*, whereby they farmed of him the *Toll* of the *Sound*, for about 35,000*l.* Sterling, yearly. So that all Nations, as well as the *Dutch* themſelves, were now to pay this *Toll* at *Amſterdam*, which was always before collected at *Elſinore*. And even the *Swedes*, who before claimed an Exemption from this *Toll*, were now compelled to pay it at *Amſterdam* likewiſe.

The *Engliſh* Continent Colonies of *America* were early foreſeen by wiſe Men to be capable of being productive of *Naval Stores*.

In the above-quoted Work and Tome, p. 227, this ſame Year, we ſee a Paper, intitled, *Some Conſiderations offered, relating to the Embaſſy for Sweden*, whereby we learn, that wiſe Men, even ſo long ago, foreſaw of how much Conſequence our Continent Plantations in *America* might prove to *us* in reſpect of *Naval Stores*. The Words are theſe, *viz.* "The *Swedes* cannot be ignorant "how that, in Time, *our* Plantations may furniſh us with thoſe Commodities we have from "them, and the Utility of the ſending their Commodities to *us*, and the Danger of the Loſs of "ſuch a Branch of Trade may oblige them to an Union with *us*: Whereas they cannot run that "Hazard in a Breach with *Holland*."

Remarks.

How much to our Nation's Shame, is this judicious Remark; ſince, after ſo long a Space, we have done ſo little for the bringing of that to Perfection which, probably, might well have been done in half the Time, to our ineſtimable Benefit, had we ſet about it more effectually? Yet ſo far have we there advanced already in the raiſing of ſundry Kinds of Naval Stores, that, in half a Century more, we have Reaſon to hope to be quite independent of a Nation which has ſometimes taken no ſmall Advantage of our Neceſſity.

Bruges invites the *Engliſh* Company of *Merchants-Adventurers* to re-ſettle at their City; with that Company's Reply.

In the before-quoted Tome i. Fol. 129. of *Thurloe*'s authentic *Collection of State-Papers* (in ſeven Folio Volumes) we ſee an Invitation of the Magiſtrates of the City of *Bruges* to the *Engliſh* Company of *Merchants-Adventurers* to return to that City, which was their ancient Reſidence. To which that Company replied, in Subſtance, "1ſt, That their City muſt firſt take off the *Lycent*, and "other Town-Rights. 2dly, That our Company muſt be ſure of the free Exerciſe of their "Religion there. And, 3dly, They muſt alſo be freed from all Tolls whatſoever in the ſailing "up from the Port of *Sluyce* to *Bruges*." ☞ The laſt Point, I apprehend, was not then in the Power of *Bruges* to grant, ſince the Town, Port, and Territory of *Sluyce* were poſſeſſed by the *States of the United Netherlands*; which, probably, was the main Reaſon for our ſaid Company's not complying with that Invitation: For, as the Reſidence, or Comptoir, of this Company was at this Time at *Dort* in *Holland*, it is not likely that the *Dutch* (with whom too the *Engliſh* Commonwealth was not at this Time in very good Terms) would ever agree to loſe ſo great a Benefit by its Removal to *Bruges* in the Dominions of another Potentate.

The great Benefit which would accrue

Of how great Benefit it would prove to the *Britiſh* Commerce and Dominions on the Continent of *North-America*, to civilize and chriſtianize the Native *Indians* (even abſtracting from a

reaſonable

A. D
1649

to *Britain* by Chriſtianizing the *Indians* of *North-America*.

New-England has done moſt that Way.

A Corporation erected in *England* for the Converſion of the *Indians* in *America*.

reaſonable Hope of a Bleſſing from Heaven on ſuch Endeavours) needs not to be told to wiſe and experienced Perſons, who know how much the *French* in *Canada* were benefited thereby, to our great Detriment; they having had great Numbers of Prieſts amongſt their *Indians* for that End: They alſo brought the poorer *French*, of both Sexes, to intermarry with the *Indians*: Whereby they, in ſome Meaſure, became one common Nation together. This has been far from being the Practice in our *Engliſh* Continent Plantations: Yet we ought to do Juſtice to the *New-England* Clergy and People, by acknowledging, that they have done much more than all our other Colonies, toward the Chriſtianizing of their Pagan *Indians*. To ſecond ſuch Endeavours, the *Rump* Parliament, in this Year 1649, erected a *Corporation for propagating the Goſpel amongſt thoſe Indians*, conſiſting of a Preſident, Treaſurer, and fourteen Aſſiſtants: And, by an Act of that ſame Seſſion of Parliament, Collections were made all over *England* for that End, whereby that Corporation was enabled to purchaſe an Eſtate of about 600*l. per Annum*. This Corporation was legally eſtabliſhed and incorporated at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second; the famous Philoſopher Mr. *Boyle* being then appointed their firſt Preſident.——And it remains a Corporation to this Day, continuing to ſend over Miſſionaries to the Frontiers of *New-England*, &c. with Treatiſes of Inſtruction and Devotion for the Uſe of *Indians*. They have alſo erected ſundry Schools for inſtructing of the Children of *Indians*. There is alſo continued to this Day an annual Collection all over *New-England* for the ſame Purpoſe.

The *Caribbee* Iſle of *St. Martin*'s its various Revolutions.

The Salt-Ponds of the Iſle of *St. Martin*'s, in the *Weſt-Indies*, (lying in Latitude eighteen Degrees ſixteen Minutes) occaſioned the *Spaniards* building a Fort on it: Yet, about this Year 1649, they diſmantled that Fort, and quitted the Iſle. Whereupon the *Dutch* from *St. Euſtatia* took Poſſeſſion of it. The *French* however, pretending to have been poſſeſſed of it before the *Spaniards*, ſent alſo a Colony thither. And their Countryman, whom we have already had frequent Occaſion to quote, ſays, [*Anno* 1658] that the *French* and *Dutch* then lived there friendly together. *Anno* 1744, the *Engliſh* from *Anguilla* drove the *French* out of their Part of that Iſle; which, however, by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, was reſtored.

1650

The *Rump* Parliament lays Reſtraints on ſeveral *Engliſh American* Colonies, on Account of their Zeal for the Royal Family.

The *Engliſh* Colonies of *Virginia*, *Barbadoes*, *Antigua*, and *Bermudas*, being in Diſorder on Account of their zealous Attachment to the Royal Family, the *Rump* Parliament, in the Year 1650, by an Ordinance, prohibited all Correſpondence with them, unleſs by ſpecial Leave from the Council of State. That Ordinance alſo granted Permiſſion to all Merchant-Ships, as well as national Ships of War, to ſeize on the Ships and Merchandize of thoſe then ſtiled Rebellious Inhabitants. And whereas many diſaffected Royaliſts reſorted thither in foreign Ships, a Clauſe was inſerted for prohibiting (under Forfeiture of Ships and Goods) any Foreigners from reſorting to or trading thither, without a Licence, on any Pretext whatever. This preſent Prohibition was, probably, purely on a temporary and political Conſideration; yet we ſhall ſoon ſee this ſame *Engliſh Republic* endeavour abſolutely to confine the Commerce with our Colonies to the People of *England* alone.

The *Hollanders*' Commerce now in its Meridian Height, and has ſince been declining, according to Sir *William Temple*'s Opinion.

By this Time the Commerce of the Seven United Provinces of the *Netherlands* was arrived at its Meridian Altitude: For Teſtimony whereof we have the authoritative Opinion of Sir *William Temple*, in the ivth Chapter of his *Obſervations on the United Provinces*, written *Anno* 1673.
“ I am of Opinion” (ſays that great Author) “ that Trade has ſome Years ago paſſed its Me-
“ ridian, and begun ſenſibly to decay among them: Whereof there ſeem to be ſeveral Cauſes.
“ As firſt, The general Application that ſo many other Nations have made to it within theſe
“ *two or three and twenty Years*. For, ſince the Peace of *Munſter*, which reſtored the Quiet
“ of *Chriſtendom* in 1648, not only *Sweden* and *Denmark*, but *France* and *England* have, more
“ particularly than ever before, buſied the Thoughts and Counſels of their ſeveral Governments,
“ as well as the Humours of their People, about Matters of *Trade*: Nor has this happened
“ without good Degrees of Succeſs, though Kingdoms of ſuch Extent, that have other and nobler
“ Foundations of Greatneſs, cannot raiſe Trade to ſuch a Pitch as this little State, which had
“ no other to build on; no more than a Man who has a fair and plentiful Eſtate can fall to
“ Labour and Induſtry, like one that has nothing elſe to truſt to for the Support of his Life!
“ But however, all theſe Nations have come of late to ſhare largely with them; and there
“ ſeem to be grown *too many Traders for Trade in the World, ſo as they can hardly live one by an-*
“ *other*. As in a great populous Village, the firſt Grocer or Mercer that ſets up among them
“ grows preſently rich, having all the Cuſtom; till another, encouraged by his Succeſs, comes
“ to ſet up by him, and ſhare in his Gains: At length, ſo many fall to the Trade that no-
“ thing is got by it, and ſome muſt give over or all muſt break.”

Remarks thereon.

We ſhall not preſume dogmatically to combat ſo great a Man's Opinion concerning this pretty Compariſon: Yet we may here obſerve, That poſſibly every one may not admit the Parallel exactly to hold, with regard to the Commerce of the World in general, which, doubtleſs, has ſundry *new* Reſources; new Countries ſtill to be diſcovered and traded to, and the Trade to other Countries before known may be ſtill greatly increaſed: Moreover, the vaſt Improvement of the *American* Plantations, ſince Sir *William Temple*'s Time, as well as of the *Eaſt-India* Trade, ſeems to evince, That although the *Dutch* Trade be certainly long ſince paſt its Meridian, yet the general Commerce of *Europe* is viſibly increaſed ſince the Year 1673, when he wrote as above.

The Immenſity of *Holland*'s Commerce demonſtrated by their being able to pay the Intereſt on their vaſt *public Debt*.

Nothing can more effectually demonſtrate the immenſe Benefit of Commerce in general, and the prodigious Increaſe of it in *Holland* at this Time, than the great Penſionary *De Witt*'s Account (in his *Intereſt of Holland*) of the ſingle Province of *Holland*'s being able, in this ſame Year 1650, to ſuſtain the Weight of and pay the annual Intereſt on ſo great a Debt as 140 Millions of Guilders, contracted by their former War with *Spain*, beſide other Debts not at Intereſt, amounting to 13 Millions more: “ A capital Debt,” (ſays our ſaid Author) “ upon In-

A. D. 1650 " tereſt, which will not be believed by other Nations, nor poſſibly by our Succeſſors in *Holland*, " to have been able to be borne by ſo ſmall a Province, and at the ſame Time many other heavy " Taxes, for the Defence of themſelves and their Allies."

The Weavers of *Norwich* and *Norfolk Worſted Stuffs* incorporated.

The *Worſted* Manufacture of *Norwich* and its Neighbourhood in *Norfolk*, known by the Name of *Norwich Stuffs*, being now arrived at a great Pitch of Reputation, by its great Vent in foreign Parts as well as at Home, the *Rump* Parliament, in the Year 1650, by their Act (Cap. xxxvi.) " eſtabliſhed a Corporation of and for the Worſted Weavers of the City of *Norwich*, in the " County of *Norfolk*; for the better rectifying of Abuſes therein, and for the keeping up the " Goodneſs of that valuable Manufacture." Which Corporation was again farther confirmed *Annis* 1653 and 1656. Since which, the Reputation of thoſe Stuffs, both for Beauty and Goodneſs, has greatly increaſed; and very great Profit has accrued to the Nation by their large *Exportation to foreign Parts.*

Amſterdam's vaſt Increaſe in the Space of 79 Years.

The City of *Amſterdam* was, by this Time, become ſo vaſtly increaſed, that when the Prince of *Orange* had, in this Year 1650, formed his unſucceſsful Scheme for ſurpriſing it, Penſionary *De Witt*, in his *Intereſt of Holland*, (Part iii. Chap. 2.) relates, " That it was then increaſed to " 600 Morgens or Acres of Ground, and contained 300,000 Souls." Which City it ſeems, in the Year 1571, contained only 200 Morgens of Land; ſo that in 79 Years Space it had increaſed to three Times its former Magnitude.

The intire Province of *Holland* not able to ſupply the 8th Part of its People with Bread; who therefore depend on *Amſterdam*'s vaſt Granaries.

A fanciful anonymous Author's Parallel between the Growth of the Republic of *Holland* and that of *Venice*, animadverted on.

That great Author, who, being the firſt Miniſter of State of *Holland*, was undoubtedly perfectly well acquainted with this Subject, farther obſerves, That the whole Province of *Holland* can ſcarcely make 400,060 profitable Morgens of Land, [Downs and Heath being excluded.] And that therefore the *eighth* Part of its Inhabitants cannot be ſuſtained by what is raiſed or growing in it; and are therefore indebted for their Bread to the prodigious Granaries of *Amſterdam*. On this Subject, the anonymous Author of *The happy future State of England*, p. 105, (publiſhed in Folio, *Anno* 1689.) obſerves, " How meanly the Atchievements of *Venice*, and the " Efforts to aggrandize *their* Republic, appear in Hiſtory, notwithſtanding the Longevity of " that State, when compared with thoſe of *Holland*; ſeeing, from the ſame great Author [*De* " *Witt*] it appears, That, in the Year 1664, the Province of *Holland* alone paid near one Mil" lion and an half Sterling to the public Charge of the whole Seven United Provinces, over and " above the Cuſtoms and other Domains." And " that the very Religion of *Popery* occaſions " the *Venetians* to be more circumſcribed with regard even to their Regulations of Traffic than the " *Hollanders* are." Yet this Author, in making ſuch a Parallel, might have more minutely conſidered the very different Circumſtances and Situation, &c. of thoſe two famous Republics. *Venice* ſhut up in a deep Gulph—remote from the main Ocean—bordering for above three Centuries paſt on the *Turkiſh* Empire, during which it has thereby been kept in perpetual Alarm, as well as by the *Barbary* Corſairs in the *Mediterranean*. *Holland*, on the other Hand, placed as it were in the very midſt of *Europe*, and therefore much better ſituated for correſponding, both by Sea and Land, with moſt Countries of the World; as well as happily ſituated alſo for its immenſe *Fiſheries*, of which and ſuch-like Benefits *Venice* can by no Means make a ſimilar Advantage.

Anguilla Caribbee Iſle firſt planted by *Engliſhmen*; and its brief Hiſtory.

In this ſame Year 1650, the *Caribbee* Iſle of *Anguilla*, in the *Weſt-Indies*, was firſt ſettled on by ſome *Engliſh* People, whoſe Poſterity ſtill hold it. It is reckoned of much the ſame Nature with *Barbuda*, *viz.* chiefly for the breeding of Cattle and raiſing of Corn. The People are reckoned few in Number, poor and lazy, without Government, Laws, or Clergy. Yet, in the Year 1745, they, with only about 100 Men, repulſed 600 *French* Invaders, with great Bravery, and killed 150 of them.

France ſettles on *Madagaſcar*; but afterward abandons it.

About this Time, the *French* made a Settlement on the great Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, ſituated to the North-eaſt of the *Cape of Good Hope*, to which Iſle they gave the Name of *L'Iſle Dauphine*. They erected a Fort near the South-weſt Point of the Iſland. Yet, after keeping Poſſeſſion for many Years, they at length abandoned it, its Commerce not anſwering the Charge of keeping up the Fort, Garriſons, &c.

Wheat its Price in *England*.

In this Year Wheat in *England* (according to *Chronicon Precioſum*) was as dear as 3*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* *per* Quarter, or 9*s.* 7*d.* *per* Buſhel.

Projects much ſtarted at *London* for *Banks* and *Lumber-Houſes*.

The Favourers of the new *Engliſh* Commonwealth, taking Notice of the great Conveniency of the Banks and Lumber-Offices of the free States of *Italy*, and of thoſe of *Amſterdam*, firſt began, about this Time, to publiſh ſeveral Projects for thoſe Purpoſes in *London*; and one *Samuel Lamb*, a Merchant, did, in the Year 1657, addreſs a large Folio Pamphlet to *Cromwell*, the Protector, on this Subject; though nothing was done in Conſequence thereof.

The *Rump* Parliament reduces the legal Intereſt of Money from 8 to 6 *per Cent.*

with Remarks thereon.

1651 In this Year, the Rump Parliament (Vide *Thurloe*'s *State-Papers*, Vol. i. p. 472.) taking into their Conſideration, that the Intereſt of Money in ſundry Parts beyond Sea was lower than the legal Intereſt of it in *England*, whereby thoſe *Engliſh* Merchants who carried on their Commerce on Credit, with other Men's Money, undoubtedly trade to Diſadvantage in Reſpect to the Merchants of other Countries: In regard alſo, that high Intereſt for Money keeps down the Price of Land: They prudently reduced the legal Intereſt of Money from *eight* to *ſix per Cent.* And ſo remained till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, when the legal Parliament, finding the good Effects which this Reduction had produced, with Reſpect to Commerce, Manufactures, Tillage, and the *Landed-Intereſt* in general, they confirmed the ſame (as will be ſeen) by a legal Act of Parliament.

A. D. 1651

Sir *Thomas Culpepper*'s uſeful Remark on the Miſchief of an high national Intereſt.

Sir *Thomas Culpepper*, Senior, in his Preface to his 2d Tract, againſt the high Rate of *Uſury*, publiſhed *Anno* 1641, remarks, That, “ within half an Age, we have ſeen many Improvements “ of Land, and a vaſt Increaſe of the Bulk of Trade, by the Abatement of Intereſt.”——He farther remarks, “ That it will ſeem incredible to ſuch as have not conſidered it, but to any that “ will caſt it up, it is plainly manifeſt, That 100*l.* at 10 in the Hundred, in 70 Years, multi“ plies itſelf to 100,000*l.* So if there ſhould be 100,000*l.* of Foreigners Money now managed “ here at 10 *per Cent.* Intereſt, (and that doth ſeem no great Matter) that 100,000*l.* in 70 Years “ Space, would carry out *ten Millions* of Money ! ” ☞ As, in our preſent Times, *Britain* is neceſſarily obliged to pay to foreign Nations the annual Intereſt on many Millions of our National Debt, the above Remark is an uſeful Argument in Favour of the preſent low Intereſt thereon.

The Grounds of *England*'s firſt general *Act of Navigation*.

The ſaid *Rump* Parliament of *England* now made another moſt excellent and memorable Law, for the Advancement of our Shipping, Navigation, and Plantations. It had been obſerved, with Concern, That the Merchants of *England* for ſeveral Years paſt had uſually freighted the *Hollanders* Shipping for fetching Home their own Merchandize, becauſe their Freight was at a lower Rate than that of *Engliſh* Ships. The *Dutch* Shipping were thereby made uſe of even for importing our own *American* Products; whilſt our own Shipping lay rotting in our Harbours: Our Mariners, alſo, for Want of Employment at Home, went into the Service of the *Hollanders*. To theſe Conſiderations were ſuperadded the haughty Carriage of the States of *Holland* in regard to the Parliament's Demand of Satiſfaction for the Murder of their Envoy, Dr. *Doriſlaus*, at the *Hague*, and of the Inſult of the *Dutch* Mob on the Ambaſſador they ſent afterward, whoſe Propoſals the *States* alſo had received very coldly. All which jointly conſidered determined the ſaid *Rump* Parliament to *enact*, “ That no Merchandize, either of *Aſia*, *Africa*, or *America* (including alſo “ our own Plantations there) ſhould be imported into *England* in any but *Engliſh*-built Ships, “ and belonging either to *Engliſh* or to *Engliſh-Plantation* Subjects, navigated alſo by an *Engliſh* “ Commander, and Three-fourths of the Sailors to be *Engliſhmen*: Excepting, however, ſuch “ Merchandize as ſhould be imported directly from the original Place of their Growth or Manu“ facture in *Europe* ſolely!——Moreover, no *Fiſh* ſhould thenceforward be imported into *England* “ or *Ireland*, nor exported from thence to foreign Parts, nor even from one of our own Home“ Ports to another, but what ſhall be caught by our own Fiſhers only.”

This Law grievouſly affected the Commerce of *Holland*.

This was the firſt famous general Act, commonly called the *Act of Navigation*: And as it was nine Years after confirmed or legally enacted, *Anno* 1660, (like the preceding one for the Reduction of Intereſt of Money) we ſhall then be more particular in Relation to the Benefits ariſing therefrom. Yet it is highly proper here to obſerve, That this laſt-recited Law grievouſly affected the *Dutch*, who till now had been almoſt the ſole Carriers of Merchandize from one Country of *Europe* to another; the greateſt Part of whoſe Imports into *England* being hereby cut off. For till this Law was enacted, all Nations in Amity with *England* were at Liberty to import what Commodities they pleaſed, and in what Shipping they pleaſed. By Authority therefore of this Law the *Engliſh* frequently ſearched the *Dutch* Ships, and often made Prize of them: Whereupon the *States* ſent over four Ambaſſadors to expoſtulate with the *Rump* and *Cromwell*; who, in their Turn, made *five* ſeveral Demands on the *States*, viz. “ 1ſt, The Arrears of the Tribute due for their *fiſhing* on “ the *Britiſh* Coaſts. 2dly, For reſtoring the *Spice-Iſles* to *England*. 3dly, For bringing to “ Juſtice ſuch as were ſtill alive who committed the Cruelties at *Amboyna* and *Banda*. 4thly, “ Satiſfaction for the Murder of their Envoy *Doriſlaus*. And, 5thly, Reparation for the *Engliſh* Damages ſuſtained from the *Dutch* in *Ruſſia*, *Greenland*, &c. amounting to ſo great a Sum “ as 1,700,000*l.*”

This *Navigation-Act* occaſions a fierce War between *England* and *Holland*.

Thus it is plain, that the *Navigation-Act* proved the Occaſion of the cruel Naval War which broke out in the Year following: For theſe five Demands were made with ſo much Peremptorineſs as convinced the *States* that it was Time to prepare for a War with *England*: Of which more anon in its Place.

Some *Engliſh* Traders made early Objections againſt this Law.

In the mean Time the Novelty of this *Navigation-Act*, and the Ignorance of ſome Traders, occaſioned at firſt loud Complaints, “ That although our own People had not Shipping enough “ to import from all Parts whatever they wanted, they were nevertheleſs by this Law debarred “ from receiving due Supplies of Merchandize from other Nations, who only could, and till “ then did, import them.” ☞ Which Complaints were, however, over-ruled by the Government, who foreſaw that this Act would in the End prove the great Means of preſerving our Plantation-Trade intirely to ourſelves,—would increaſe our own Shipping and Sailors,—and would draw the Profit of Freights to ourſelves.

A curious View of the State of the Woollen Manufacture of *England*, *Holland*, and *France* at this Time.

A Project for the monopolizing of all *Spaniſh Wool* to *England*.

In this ſame Year, we find (by *Thurloe*'s *State-Papers*, Tom. i. p. 201. a Project was laid before the *Engliſh* Commonwealth, for obtaining of the Court of *Spain* the *Pre-emption* of all *Spaniſh Wool*. The Projector obſerved, “ That this propoſed *Pre-emption* would totally diſſolve the *Woollen* “ *Manufacture* of *Holland*; which, by Means of that [*Spaniſh*] *Wool*, hath of late Years mightily “ increaſed, to the Deſtruction of the Vent of all fine Cloths of *Engliſh* Manufacture in *Holland*, “ *France*, and the *Eaſt-Country*; and hath drawn from *us* conſiderable Numbers of *Weavers*, “ *Dyers*, and *Clothworkers*, now ſettled at *Leyden* and other Towns in *Holland*; by whoſe Help “ they have very much improved their Skill in Cloth, and have made in that one Province (one “ Year with another) 24,000 to 26,000 Cloths yearly.——That the *Hollanders* have, of late Years, “ bought and exported from *Biſcay* four-fifth Parts, at leaſt, of all their *Wools*, and have ſold “ there proportionably of their own Country Stuffs and Sayes.——That the *French* have alſo “ conſiderable Quantities of *Wool* from *Biſcay*, which they work up into Cloth at *Rouen* and “ other Parts.”——Thus the Projector propoſed a Joint-Stock to be raiſed, for intirely engroſſing all the *Spaniſh Wool*, whereby to make the *French* alſo, who had already prohibited our Cloths, to take of us all the Cloths they had need of; and alſo the like as to the *Dutch* and all other

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Nations. But this Project did not take place; and was indeed a Piece of fine-ſpun Theory; ſcarcely reducible to Practice.

The *Hollanders* firſt ſettle and plant at the *Cape of Good Hope*, and vaſtly improve that Country. Vide *Annum* 1653.

Although the *Portugueſe*, firſt, and after them the *Engliſh*, had, in their Voyages to *Eaſt-India*, viſited the Harbours and Country about the *Cape of Good Hope*, with an Intent to make a Settlement there; yet neither of thoſe two Nations had hitherto had Courage enough effectually to ſettle amongſt ſo barbarous a People as the *Hottentots* were, who had formerly killed a Number of *Portugueſe*, on ſome ſuch Attempt. Neither indeed were there found any good Harbours for the Security of Shipping in thoſe tempeſtuous Seas. But the *Dutch* having more Reſolution, and obſerving the Country to be fruitful, and that its Situation would prove very commodious for the Supply of Water and Proviſions for their *Indian* Voyages, they are ſaid, in this Year 1651, to have firſt ſettled at the ſaid *Cape*, where they built a good and ſpacious Fort, and contracted Friendſhip with the native *Hottentots*, or rather rendered themſelves formidable and alſo neceſſary to thoſe Natives; whereby the *Dutch* afterward have gradually eſtabliſhed a noble Colony there, for many Miles, *North* and *North-eaſt* of the ſaid *Cape*, where alſo they have tranſplanted the *Madeira* Grape, producing here a much nobler and richer one than the original Grape. Yet ſome will have it, that their Vines came from *Perſia*, and others ſay from the *Rhine*. Hither alſo have the *Dutch* tranſplanted *Cinnamon* Trees from the Iſle of *Ceylon*.—They are alſo ſaid to raiſe here conſiderable Quantities of *Hemp*, &c. So that the Duties and the Revenues which their *Eaſt-India* Company raiſes here [for they all belong to them] are ſaid to be more than equals their Expence for this Colony.—Here the Company have Warehouſes and Houſes for their Officers within the Fort, and employ a great Number of Officers, Servants, and *Negroe* Slaves. Here alſo is an Hoſpital for their ſick Sailors, &c. with an excellent Garden wherein all the curious and uſeful Herbs, Plants, &c. of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*, are ſucceſsfully cultivated.——It is, in ſhort, a very hopeful Proſpect for the *Dutch Republic* and their *Eaſt-India* Company, who have greatly augmented the Number of its Plantations, by Means of the *French* Proteſtants who retired hither upon the Revocation of the Edict of *Nantes*. So that it will be no Wonder, if, in another Age, this *Dutch* Colony does not vie with the fineſt Countries, and prove the Envy of the reſt of the Nations of *Europe*.———The *Dutch* Company having hereupon abandoned *St. Helena*, our *Engliſh* Company took Poſſeſſion of that Iſle.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company firſt poſſeſſes *St. Helena*.

At this Time many *Projects* were propoſed in Print, in *England*, for the Improvement of Commerce.

Such as *Banks*, *Lombards*, Circulation of private Notes, Regiſter of Houſes and Ships, *Land-Banks*, excluſive Corporations for all trading to the ſame Countries, &c.

The *Engliſh* Commonwealth teſtifying a great Inclination for the Advancement of Commerce, we find, in this and ſome following Years, Abundance of printed Projects for the promoting of particular Branches thereof; ſome of which have been adopted, and ſucceſsfully put in Practice, in our own Times: Others, indeed, though well enough ſuited to certain free Cities in the *Netherlands*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Poland*, &c. wherein ſuch Projectors had reſided, did not, however, ſo well ſuit with a great Nation. Such, of the former Kind, were the propoſed Projects of "*Charity-Banks*, and *Lombards*, or *Lumber-Houſes*; of the latter, the making transferable all promiſſory Notes between Man and Man, ſo as to circulate as our modern Bank Notes do: Such was alſo the plauſible Projects of one *William Potter*, in his *Key of Wealth*, and of *Henry Robinſon*, &c. long ſince forgot, who urged the erecting of a *Land-Bank*, wherein all Payments above 10 *l.* or 20 *l.* ſhould by Law be directed to be made in *Bank-Credit*; and that, beſide the principal *Bank* in *London*, there ſhould be perhaps *one hundred* ſubordinate *Banks* in different Parts of *England*, all centering in the ſaid capital *Bank* of *London*: Wherein, for the Support of the Credit thereof, a general Mortgage of Lands was propoſed, for which the Mortgagee ſhould have Credit in *Bank* to the Value of his Land.——The Condition of ſuch *Mortgage* to be, either to pay ſo much Money, with Intereſt at 6 *per Cent.* within a Year from the Day that *Bank-Credit* ſhould any Way fail to be current; or, in Default of ſuch Payment, the ſaid mortgaged Lands to be forfeited, without Redemption, and to be divided amongſt the Proprietors of the *Credit* in *Bank*.——Other Projectors propoſed *Banks* on the Plan of that at *Amſterdam*.——Others propoſed *a general Regiſter of Houſes and Ships*, as well as of *Lands*.——A *Court-Merchant*, for the ſummary Recovery of all Debts, &c.——Alſo ſome very ill-judged Projects for the uniting into Corporations all Merchants trading into any one Country, for the Sake of *(what they called) Uniformity* in Trade." Moſt of which Projects, after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, and ſome after the Acceſſion of King *William* the Third, were again propoſed to the Public, with ſome Variation in their Form, purely for concealing their being only *old* Projects palmed upon Men for *new* ones. Such (for Inſtance) was Dr. *Chamberlain*'s *Land-Bank* Project, which was carried ſo near its Execution as to have had an Act of Parliament in its Favour *Anno* 1696.

The Death of *Inigo Jones*, Eſquire, the great Architect.

In this ſaid Year 1651, died the renowned *Engliſh* Architect *Inigo Jones*, Eſquire. Several of whoſe Buildings in *London* remaining to this Day, as well as many more belonging to the Nobility and Gentry in the Country, do his Memory unrivaled Honour.

Bruges again invites the *Engliſh* Society of *Merchants-Adventurers* to re-ſettle at their City; with that Society's remarkable Anſwer.

In *Thurloe*'s State-Papers (Vol. i. p. 198-9) the Magiſtrates of *Bruges*, *Anno* 1651, again write a *Latin* Letter to the *Engliſh Merchants-Adventurers* Company, to remind them, "That in the Days of *Philip the Good*, and *Charles the Bold*, Dukes of *Burgundy*, and alſo of the Arch-Duke *Maximilian*, their City greatly flouriſhed in Commerce and in the greateſt Plenty of all Kinds of Merchandize, ſo as juſtly to have obtained the Reputation of the greateſt *Emporium* in all *Europe*! But as nothing ſublunary is permanent, all theſe Advantages are withdrawn, and adverſe Fortune is come in their Place: So that this City, once the Seat of Wealth, Riches, and Honour, has ſince been the Seat of War, which obliged the foreign Merchants to abandon it, as did alſo the ſaid Society with their Commerce in *Woollen Cloths*, &c. But *now* a ſettled Peace being eſtabliſhed between the *Belgic* Provinces and foreign States, ſome foreign Merchants are preparing to re-ſettle at *Bruges*.——And, as they are informed of the Willingneſs alſo of this Society to re-ſettle there, They are hereby invited to come to the Port of

" *Oſtend*,

“ *Oſtend*, and thence by Water-Carriage to *Bruges*, with their *Cloths*, &c. to be afterwards diſperſed throughout *Flanders*, *Brabant*, *Leige*, *Lorrain*, &c. by moſt commodious Navigations, by *Rivers* and *Canals*.” To this the Company courteouſly anſwered, in the ſame Language, “ That as their ſaid Letters were intirely ſilent in the two moſt material Articles, *viz.* *The free Exerciſe of their Religion*, and the Duties to be paid, they deſire a peremptory Anſwer thereto; ſince the *Engliſh* Parliament, both out of their Zeal for the Worſhip of God and for the Honour of their Nation, could never admit of a Treaty for Reſidence till thoſe two Articles be firſt agreed to.” So we heard no more about this Reſidence. And we apprehend, that it was now or ſoon after this Time, that this Society began to make *Hamburgh* her *principal*, and ſoon after, her *ſole* Reſidence and *Staple* for the *Woollen* Manufacture.

Hamburgh is made the principal Staple of the *Merchants-Adventurers* Company.

The firſt War commences between *England* and *Holland*.

We are now come to the Commencement of the firſt very bloody Naval War between the two moſt potent Republics which the World had ever ſeen ſince thoſe of *Rome* and *Carthage*. We have noted, under the preceding Year 1651, That the new *Engliſh Act of Navigation* had curtailed the Bulk of the Commerce between *England* and *Holland*, conſiſting principally in foreign Merchandize imported into, and *Engliſh* Merchandize exported from, *England* in *Dutch* Veſſels. In vain (as we have alſo ſeen) did the *Hollanders* remonſtrate againſt that famous *Act*, the *Engliſh* Commonwealth being bent on a War with the *Dutch*: For, beſide the five former Demands of the *Engliſh* Commonwealth, Satisfaction was now inſiſted on for the *Dutch* Ambaſſador's having held a private Correſpondence with King *Charles* the Second, and alſo for not giving the *Honour of the Flag* to all *Engliſh* Ships of War. The *States-General* therefore prepared for War, by fitting out ſo vaſt a Fleet as 150 warlike Ships, great and ſmall, though certainly not equal to Ships of War in our Days. Penſionary *De Witt*, in his *Intereſt of Holland*, (Part iii. Chap. 6.) ſpeaks of it as *a Thing incredible*, “ That the States of *Holland*, during the chargeable War againſt *England* from 1652 to 1654, ſhould be able, in the Space of two Years, to build *ſixty* new Capital Ships of War, of ſuch Dimenſions and Force as were never before uſed in the Service of the State.” All our Hiſtories are full of the Particulars of this War, which is therefore ſurperfluous for *us* to enlarge on. On the Side of the *Dutch* were the great Admiral *Van Tromp*, *De Ruyter*, and *De Witt*. The firſt-named of whom, upon his gaining ſome Advantage by the accidentally great Superiority in the *Channel* over *Blake* (in Contempt of *England*'s Pretenſions to being Maſters on the Sea) ſailed down the *Channel* with a Broom at his Main-top-gallant-Maſt, to ſhew he would ſweep the Seas; for which he paid dearly next Year. And on the *Engliſh* Side the great *Blake*, with *Monk* and *Deane*. It is ſufficient to obſerve, That in this and the following Year almoſt incredible Deſtruction and Captures were made of Merchant Ships, as well as of Ships of War and Sailors, on both Sides; there having been in only nine Months of the Year 1652 four general Naval Engagements, beſide leſſer ones. Whilſt all the great *Popiſh* Potentates (and particularly *France*) were agreeably diverted to ſee the two moſt powerful *Proteſtant* ones deſtroying each other. In which ſad Conflicts we will leave them for this Year.

Coffee (and Coffee-Houſes) firſt known in *England*; and its Hiſtory.

With Remarks.

In this ſame Year, one Mr. *Edwards*, an *Engliſh Turkey* Merchant, brought Home with him a *Greek* Servant, who underſtood the roaſting and making of *Coffee*, till then unknown in *England*. This Servant was the firſt who ſold *Coffee*, and kept a Houſe for that Purpoſe in *London*. *Proſper Alpinus*, a learned Phyſician of *Venice*, who flouriſhed about the Year 1591, was the firſt who wrote of the Nature of the *Coffee* Plant and Berry, our great Lord *Bacon*, in his Natural Hiſtory, was the next, and the ingenious Mr. *John Ray* afterward. Some relate, that *Coffee* has not been generally uſed in *Arabia*, (where it grows) and in *Turkey*, much above 200 or at moſt 250 Years. It was firſt brought to *Holland* from *Mocha* in the Year 1616, though it did not come into general Uſe there for many Years after. About the Year 1690, the *Dutch* began to plant it at *Batavia*, in the Iſland of *Java*: And in 1719 it was firſt imported thence into *Holland*. Since then the *Dutch* have planted a great Deal of *Coffee* in *Ceylon* as well as in *Java*. Inſomuch that, *Anno* 1743, they imported into *Holland* 3,555,877 Pound Weight of it from *Java*, and at the ſame Time but 12,368 Pounds from *Mocha*: So greatly had they improved their *Java Coffee*. The *Engliſh* and *French* have, of late Years, ſucceſsfully planted *Coffee* in their *Weſt-India* Iſles, as the *Dutch* have alſo at *Surinam*, &c. although ſtill inferior to that of *Mocha*, in *Arabia*, from whence *all Coffee* originally came. If the *European* Nations ſhould continue, as of late Years, to naturalize in their own Weſtern Plantations the fine Productions of *China*, *Perſia*, *Arabia*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, and *Turkey*, it will in Time bring the direct Commerce to the *Levant* to a very narrow Compaſs. The *Coffee* Plant is ſaid nearly to reſemble the *Jeſſamine* Tree; bearing a Fruit reſembling a Cherry, within which is incloſed a Sort of Kernel, which, when ripe, opens and divides into what is uſually called *Coffee-berries*. All the *Coffee* brought Home by our *Turkey* Ships comes only from *Arabia*, there being no *Coffee* growing in *Turkey* properly ſo called, and is the very ſame which is brought Home by our *Eaſt-India* Ships who trade up into the *Red Sea*. But as the former is brought over Land from *Arabia* into *Syria* or to *Egypt*, and thence down the *Nile* to *Alexandria*, it is therefore ſaid not to be eſteemed quite ſo good as what is brought directly by Sea from *Mocha* in our *Eaſt-India* Ships. *Coffee* was unknown to the *Ancients*, altho', doubtleſs, it grew always wild in *Arabia*. Mr. *Wotton*, in his *Reflexions on ancient and modern Learning*, conjectures, That the Prohibition of *Wine*, by the Law of *Mahomet*, made the *Arabs* find out its Virtues, for ſupplying the Place of *Wine*.

Coffee its Hiſtory, Nature, and Properties:

Not known to the Ancients.

Tobacco again prohibited to be planted in *England*; for the Benefit of our Plantations in *America*.

Tobacco being about the Middle of this Century grown into much greater Eſteem than formerly in *England*, conſiderable Quantities thereof were planted in ſeveral Counties, which throve exceeding well, and proved very good in its Kind: But as this not only leſſened the Duty on the Importation of *Tobacco*, but likewiſe greatly obſtructed the Sale of that Commodity from our own Colonies of *Virginia*, &c. which had coſt ſo much Expence in planting them; the loud Complaints of the Planters occaſioned an Act of the *Rump* Parliament, in this Year 1652, abſo-

A. D. 1652 lutely prohibiting the planting of any in *England*. *Cromwell* and his Council, *Anno* 1654, appointed Commiſſioners for ſtrictly putting this Act in Execution: And (that we may not have Recourſe again to this Subject) in the 12th Year of King *Charles* the Second, (Cap. 34.) *Anno* 1660, it was again legally enacted, " That from the 1ſt of *January* 1660-1, no Perſon whatever " ſhould ſow or plant any *Tobacco* in *England*, under certain Penalties." So that an End was thereby effectually put to that Practice.

We may clearly obſerve the late great Increaſe of *England*'s Wealth by Commerce, when in this Year 1652 (as well as in the ſucceeding Year) the Nation was able to bear an Aſſeſſment of 120,000 *l. per* Month, beſide other great fixed Taxes.

A large Sum raiſed monthly by the *Rump* Parliament.

In this Year the Iſle of *Granada* (in Latitude 12 Degrees 16 Minutes) was firſt planted on by the *French* from *Martinico*, after ſome Struggle with the Natives. It is ſaid, by the *French* Hiſtorian of the *Caribbee* Iſles, to have produced Sugar Canes, Ginger, Indico, and excellent Tobacco.

Granada, Caribbee Iſle, planted by the *French.*

The great Dearth in *England* ſtill continuing, (ſays *Chronicon Precioſum*) Wheat was ſold this Year at 3 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per* Quarter, or 9 *s.* 2 *d. per* Buſhel.

Wheat at 9 *s.* 2 *d. per* Buſhel in *England.*

Hackney-Coaches were in this Year 1652 limited to *two hundred* in Number, daily plying in *London* Streets.

The Number of *London*'s Hackney-Coaches.

Under this ſame Year, we find, by Secretary *Thurloe*'s State-Papers (Tome i. p. 219.) That the *Swedes* had then a Settlement on the *Gold Coaſt* of *Africa*, managed by an *African* Company: For Queen *Chriſtina* of *Sweden* made a Complaint to the Parliament of the *Engliſh* Commonwealth, That, in the ſaid Year, their Ships of War had taken two of that Company's Ships homeward-bound, and had ſeized on all the Gold, *&c.* in them.

A *Swediſh African* Company, and a Fort of theirs on the *Gold Coaſt*, in this Year.

A virulent Pamphlet was now written againſt the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, intitled, *Strange News from India*, calculated for favouring the Solicitations of Sir *William Courten*'s Heirs, acting under a ſeparate Patent of King *Charles* the Firſt, for trading to *India*. It is therein alleged, " That whereas our People, in the Beginning of the *Eaſt-India* Trade, had made particular " running Voyages thither, only to enrich a few; they were afterward united in a Joint-Stock " Company; and ſince then (they being a deſtructive *Monopoly*) have miſemployed or miſſpent " in one Joint-Stock 1,600,000 *l.* and in ſeveral Joint-Stocks 3,600,000 *l.* impoveriſhing our " Nation by the exporting of much Bullion.——Yet, which is wonderful, not yet provided with " one Port or Place of their own in *India*, for a Rendezvous." [How can this be true, ſince we have ſeen, that the Company had poſſeſſed *Madras* ever ſince the Year 1620? which this Author himſelf acknowledges in another Part of this Piece; though indeed not a good Port, being but an open Road.] " Whilſt the *Dutch* Company had thirty impregnable Cities in *India*, and " employed 250 Sail of Ships.—That by the old *Engliſh* Company's neglecting of *Ormus* and " the *Portugueſe* Prizes," [he ſhould have, in juſtice, added, *by their Differences with the* Dutch *Eaſt-India Company*] " their Trade continued decaying from 1617 to 1634: Inſomuch, that " their Actions or Shares were frequently ſold, from Party to Party, at 30, 35, to 40 *per Cent.* " Loſs, and ſome much more!——That the Loſs of the *Spice Iſlands*, ſeized by the *Dutch*, is " valued at 100,000 *l. per Annum* Conſequence to the Nation.——That about the Year 1632, " and ſince, a Treaty was on Foot between King *Charles* the Firſt and our Company, on the " one Part, and the *Dutch* Company on the other Part, touching *our* Claim to thoſe *Spice Iſlands*: " But that although 80,000 *l.* was agreed to be paid by the *Dutch* Company, yet King *Charles* " and our Company could not agree or ſettle their reſpective Shares thereof; and ſo the Matter " was dropped, and the *Dutch* have kept Poſſeſſion of thoſe Iſles.——That this languiſhing " Condition of our ſaid Company inclined the King and Council, *Anno* 1635, to grant a Patent " to Sir *William Courten* to trade to and plant in ſuch Places *only* where the old Company did not " trade.——That the ſaid Enterprize of *Courten*'s greatly alarmed the *Dutch* Company, who " ſeized on one of his Ships bound from *Goa* for *China*, &c."

The ill State of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Affairs.

The Claims of Sir *William Courten*'s Heirs in the two *India* Companies.

In this and other Writings, in Behalf of *Courten*'s Repreſentatives, our ſaid Company is accuſed of having combined with the *Dutch* Company to ruin *Courten*'s Project.——Mr. *Courten*, Son and Executor of Sir *William*, continued the Trade till 1646, when, (as he alleges) by the cruel Uſage of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Companies, he was forced to abandon it, to the Damage of ſeveral hundred thouſand Pounds. His obſolete Complaint was revived after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second; yet we do not find, that any Redreſs was ever obtained: And indeed it was not much to be wondered at, when it is conſidered, that *Courten*'s original Grant was made in Prejudice of our *Eaſt-India* Company's excluſive Charter.

1653 In this Year, the Treaty made between *Denmark* and the *Dutch*, for farming the *Toll* in the *Sound*, *Anno* 1649, was reſcinded, and a new one was concluded at *Copenhagen*, (as in Vol. i. p. 482, of *Thurloe*'s State-Papers) whereby the *Dutch* advanced on the ſaid new Farm of the *Toll* the Sum of 525,000 Guilders to the Crown of *Denmark*, by Way of Anticipation: The *Daniſh* Court agreeing to repay that Sum in annual Payments, with 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt.

The *Dutch* advance Money on the *Toll* in the *Sound.*

The Poſtage of a great trading Nation's Letters is undoubtedly, in ſome Degree, a Kind of political Pulſe whereby to judge of the Increaſe or Decreaſe of the public Wealth and Commerce: Yet it would be more eſpecially ſo where franking of Letters by Members of Parliament did not take place; which, it is apprehended, was not the Caſe as yet in *England*, whoſe *Council of State* did, in this Year 1653, farm the Poſtage of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, to *John Manley*, Eſquire,

Poſtage of Letters is a Kind of *national Pulſe.* It was now farmed for 10,000 *l. per Annum* for *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland.*

A. D 1653 Eſquire, for 10,000 *l.* yearly; which was confirmed by the Protector, *Anno* 1654. By this Settlement ſingle Letters carried as far as 80 Miles paid 2 *d.* and double ones 4 *d.* Beyond 80 Miles 3 *d.* and double ones 6 *d.* We ſhall hereafter ſee this Revenue greatly increaſed, in Conſequence of the Increaſe of our general Commerce, and alſo by an additional Poſtage enacted *Anno* 1711.

The War between *England* and *Holland* this Year very fierce.

The Naval War between the two firſt Republics of the Univerſe ſtill continued very fierce. In *June*, this Year 1653, happened off *Dover* the fifth general Engagement: *Monk* and *Deane* commanded the *Engliſh* Fleet of 100 Sail; and *Van Tromp*, *De Witt*, *De Ruyter*, and the two *Evertſens*, commanded the *Dutch* one, of above 100 Ships of War. After continually fighting for two Days, the *Dutch* were diſcomfited, having eleven of their Ships taken, ſix ſunk, and two blown up; with but little Loſs on the Side of the *Engliſh*. From this Diſaſter *Van Tromp*, in a Memorial to his Maſters the *States-General*, ſet forth, That the Ships and Guns of the *Dutch* Fleet were too ſlender, in Compariſon with thoſe of the *Engliſh*. And, in the firſt Volume, p. 290, of *Thurloe*'s State-Papers, we find, Admiral *De Ruyter* expreſly declaring, That he would not return to Sea, if his Fleet were not reinforced with greater and better Ships. For (as appears by an intercepted Letter for *Holland* [*ibidem*]) the *Engliſh* Commonwealth had then actually 204 Ships of War, great and ſmall, and 35,000 Seamen. And (*ibidem*, p. 514.) by another intercepted Letter from *Holland*, in *October* this Year, the principal Terror of the *Dutch* was from *our great Ships*.——And our *Engliſh* Fleets lying on the *Dutch* Coaſts, during moſt Part of this Year, was very grievous to their Merchants, whereby their homeward-bound Fleets and Convoys were in Danger of falling into our Hands. Their Fiſhing Ships alſo were kept from going out; which brought immediate Calamity on their People.

The *Hollanders* Ships and Artillery are too ſlender againſt thoſe of *England*; which obtain two Victories in two Months over the great *Dutch* Fleet.

The *Dutch* Fleets, however, when joined, made 130 Ships, ſome of which indeed were *Eaſt-India* Ships, fitted up for this War. Yet ſuch was the then Naval Strength of *Holland*, that, in little more than a Month, they fitted out 125 Ships of War, under *Van Tromp*; who, in *July* this ſame Year, had another great Engagement with *Monk*, on their own Coaſt, when there were 27 *Dutch* Ships either ſunk or burnt, but none taken; occaſioned by *Monk*'s Orders, *Neither to give nor take Quarter*. Here alſo they loſt their great Admiral *Van Tromp*. *Ker* of *Kerſland*'s ſecond Volume of Memoirs ſays, That great Admiral's Ship (the largeſt in the *Dutch* Navy) carried no more than 65 Cannon; but the *States* quickly diſcovered their Want of great Ships, and therefore, in this ſame Year, built twenty Ships of from 50 to 80 Guns. Yet we ſhall ſee, by a much better Authority, that, three Years after, their largeſt Ship carried but 76 Guns.——On the *Engliſh* Side, there were many Men ſlain, though only one Ship loſt.

Venice entertains ſome *Engliſh* Ships of War in her Service.

So great was the Naval Power of *England* at this Time, that it appears by *Thurloe*, (*ibidem*) That the *Venetian* Ambaſſador in *England* came to ſolicit the Continuance of ſome *Engliſh* Ships of War in that Republic's Service ſome Time longer. A ſure Mark, however, of the Feebleneſs of *Venice*'s Naval Power!

The *Danes* attempt a *North-eaſt Paſſage* to *China*, without Succeſs.

In this ſame Year 1653, an Attempt for a *North-Eaſt Paſſage* to *China* was made, by Order of King *Frederic* III. of *Denmark*; who ſent out three Veſſels, who it ſeems actually paſſed through *Waygatz Streights*; which neither *Engliſh* nor *Dutch* had been able in former Attempts fully to accompliſh. Yet in the Bay beyond thoſe Streights they found inſurmountable Obſtacles from the Ice and Intenſeneſs of the Cold; ſo that they were obliged to return unſucceſsfully: And ſo, probably, will every one who may hereafter attempt what from repeated Trials has been found ſo impracticable. Yet, even ſubſequent to this Date, the *Hollanders*, in their northern Voyages, are ſaid to have again tried for this Paſſage, but without being able to proceed ſo far eaſtward as was done in this *Daniſh* Attempt.

The *Dutch* firſt ſettle, fortify, and colonize on the *Cape of Good Hope*, to their very great Advantage.

Notwithſtanding what we have related concerning the *Dutch* firſt ſettling on the *Cape of Good Hope*, under the Year 1651, others relate, That it was not till this Year that the *Dutch Eaſt-India Company* (who had before been more accuſtomed than other *European* Nations to ſtop at the *Cape of Good Hope* in their *India* Voyages, for Refreſhments, which they purchaſed of the *Hottentots* for mere Trifles) determined to make a Settlement there. *Voltaire*, in his *General Hiſtory of Europe*, will have it, that they, in this Year, ſeized on a *Portugueſe* Fort there; although it does not clearly appear from other Accounts, that the *Portugueſe* ever had either any Fort or Settlement on that *Cape*. Yet, as it is frequently convenient, and not ſeldom abſolutely needful, to ſtop at or near that Place, it was a very wiſe Meaſure in the *Dutch* Company to ſecure a good refreſhing Place there. Others make their firſt Settlement here even to be ſtill five Years later, *viz.* 1658. Be this as it may, it is in our Days become not only a conſiderable Fortreſs, but, partly by cultivating a Friendſhip with the Savage Natives, and partly by ſending thither many *Europeans*, (as we have noted under the ſaid Year 1651) it is grown to be a fine and fruitful Colony, extending a conſiderable Way into the Country; which produces not only neceſſary Refreſhments for their Ships, but many excellent Fruits, and alſo ſome of the richeſt Wines in the known World.

The *Engliſh Ruſſia* Company re-admitted to trade to *Ruſſia*, though only on equal Terms with other Nations.

1654 In *Thurloe*'s ſecond Volume of State-Papers, p. 558, we learn, That, in the Year 1654, a Fleet of *Engliſh* Merchant-Ships ſailed to *Archangel*, and with them *William Prideaux*, Eſquire; who, in his Letter to the Governor of *Archangel*, ſtiles himſelf only, *Meſſenger of his Highneſs the Lord Protector to his Imperial Majeſty*, [the *Czar*:] Wherein he wrote, "That whereas there " hath been a Diſtance from Commerce for ſome Time by the *Engliſh* Merchants to the ſaid " Port of *Archangel*; they are now come thither, with their Ships laden with Goods. So it is " required of the Governor, in the Name of the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, to know if Trade ſhall be permitted with Freedom; and, if " granted,

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“ granted, on what Terms.” To which the Governor anſwers, “ That the *Engliſh* Company is “ licenced (by his *Imperial Majeſty of all Ruſſia*) to trade in *Archangel* in all unprohibited Goods; “ they paying the ſame Cuſtom as other Strangers do. And that, as ſoon as the *Engliſh* have “ done trading at that Port, they muſt go beyond-ſea, [*i. e.* home] and not be permitted (as “ anciently) to go up to *Moſcow*, nor to any other Part of *Ruſſia*: But what Goods ſhall be “ left unſold may either remain at *Archangel* or be carried back to *England*. Mr. *Prideaux* how- “ ever is permitted to go to *Moſcow*, to acquaint his Imperial Majeſty with his ſaid Commiſſion “ from the Protector.” We need here only to remark, That the Protector, doubtleſs, knew before-hand on what Terms his Meſſage and Ships would be received; and, in order to ſoften that *Czar*, he now gives him the Title of *Emperor*; which Title however has not been legally recognized till our own Times.

In the third Volume (p. 50) of the ſaid State-Papers, a Letter of Intelligence, in this ſame Year, from the *Hague*, relates, That the *Czar* had baniſhed the *Engliſh* from *Archangel*, at the Requeſt of the Lord *Culpepper*, Agent for King *Charles*: And that the King of *Poland*, in this ſame Year, had ſent a Miniſter to the Protector, to inſtigate him againſt *Muſcovy*; inſinuating; that it would be no hard Matter to take *Archangel* by our Fleet.

The *Ruſſia* Trade over-done by foreign Nations.

Mr. *Prideaux*, in his Letter, this ſame Year, to the Council, complains of the Badneſs of Trade at *Archangel*; partly occaſioned by the *Ruſſians* not permitting any Foreigners to trade up into the Country from *Archangel*, and partly becauſe of the *Dutch* Ships coming thither, which kept up the Prices of *Ruſſia* Goods; and partly alſo by the *Czar*'s War with *Poland*.

The *Swedes* ſeize on a ſmall *Engliſh* Fort on the *Guinea* Coaſt, tho' now they have no Trade thither.

In the ſaid *Thurloe*'s Collection of State-Papers, we find, in Vol. ii. p. 266 and 280, the famous *Whitelocke*, the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador in *Sweden*, complaining to that Court, That the *Swedes* had ſeized an *Engliſh Guinea Company*'s Fort, on that Coaſt. The *Swedes*, in Excuſe, alleged, That it was only a little *Lodge*, with two Chambers: And they inſiſted on a prior Grant thereof from the Prince of that Part of the Country. Whatever might be the Iſſue of this trifling Matter, it is plain, that *Sweden*, at this Time, had ſome Trade to the Coaſt of *Guinea*, although they at preſent have no Settlement any-where without the *Baltic* Sea.

The definitive Treaty of Peace and Commerce between *England* and *Holland*.

The War between the two Republics of *England* and *Holland* was carried on in ſuch a Manner as rendered it abſolutely impoſſible for either Nation to hold it out much longer, without reducing one of the two Parties to an abſolute Subjection to the other. It was ſo extremely viſible that *England* had the Superiority, that *De Witt* himſelf (though a Foe to the *Engliſh* Name) in his *Intereſt of Holland*, (p. 314.) *declares the great Superiority of the* Engliſh *in Strength of Shipping*, [for it was merely a naval War] *and that they were now become Maſters of the Sea!* Not only Men and Money muſt ſoon have been wanting; but one would think that even Ship-Timber itſelf ſhould ſoon have failed for ſupplying the Loſs of ſo many large Ships: Since, beſide the many Ships of War deſtroyed, the *Hollanders* had loſt 700 Merchant-Ships in the two Years War of 1652 and 1653. Neceſſity therefore compelled them to ſend Ambaſſadors to the Protector, *Cromwell*, to ſue for Peace, and to accept of ſuch Terms as he thought fit to grant. It was concluded on the 5th of *April*, 1654: Whereby mutual Friendſhip and Commerce were re-eſtabliſhed between them. The moſt remarkable Commercial Articles whereof were in Subſtance as follows, *viz.*

Article XIII.

“ That the Ships of the *Dutch*, *as well Ships of War* as others, meeting any of the Ships of “ War of the *Engliſh* Commonwealth in the *Britiſh* Seas, ſhall ſtrike their Flag, and lower their “ Topſail; in ſuch Manner as hath ever been at any Time heretofore practiſed under any for- “ mer Government.”

1ſt *Remark.*

☞ This was the firſt Inſtance of *England*'s eſtabliſhing the Right of the *Flag*, by a formal Treaty: But, ſuſpecting that the *Dutch* might ſcruple the paying the ſame Honour to a Commonwealth as had before been paid to their Kings, the *Engliſh* Republic now determined to make an expreſs Article for it.

Article XXVII.

“ The *States-General* ſhall ſee Juſtice done on the Authors and Abettors of the barbarous “ Murders committed on the *Engliſh* at *Amboyna*, (*Anno* 1622-3) if any of them be yet alive.”

2d *Remark.*

In *Thurloe*'s State-Papers (Vol. ii. p. 592.) there is a Letter of Intelligence from the *Hague*, dated *Sept.* 1654. ſignifying, That, by a ſubſequent Treaty, the *Dutch* Envoys had adjuſted with the Protector all the Differences between the two Nations about *Eaſt-India* Concerns; the *Dutch* agreeing to pay 85,000 *l.* and to reſtore the Iſle of *Poleroon* to the *Engliſh* Company; alſo 3,625 *l.* for the Repreſentatives of the Sufferers in the Buſineſs of *Amboyna*: Which was very acceptable to the *Dutch*, (as their Ambaſſadors wrote) more eſpecially as to that of *Amboyna*, which had carried ſo ill a Face! Theſe two Sums were to be paid in *January* and *March* following. And in Vol. iii. (*ibidem*) we find the ſaid 85,000 *l.* was actually lodged in the Hands of Sir *Thomas Viner* and Alderman *Riccard*, until the other mutual Claims of both Companies ſhould be adjuſted, for which End the Protector had now appointed Commiſſioners; as we ſhall preſently ſee.

Part of *Article* XXVIII.

“ Certain *Engliſh* Ships and Goods having (by the Influence of the *Dutch*) been ſeized and “ detained within the Dominions of *Denmark*, ſince *May* 1652; the *States-General* oblige them- “ ſelves to make Reſtitution to the Proprietors, with Damages, &c. for Detention.——And “ ☞ Two Arbitrators from each Commonwealth were to meet in *Goldſmiths-Hall* at *London*, and “ to take an Oath, to proceed, without Reſpect or Relation had to either State, or to any par- “ ticular

“ ticular Intereſt whatever, for the Adjuſtment of this Matter: And, unleſs they agree upon “ Sentence before the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1654, *The aforeſaid Arbitrators ſhall from that Day be ſhut up* “ *in a Chamber by themſelves, without Fire, Candle, Meat, Drink, or any other Refreſhment, till* “ *ſuch Time as they ſhall come to an Agreement concerning the Matters referred to them.*”

3d *Remark.*

This is, perhaps, the moſt ſingular Stipulation that was ever made between two independent Nations. The Award was, *That the States-General ſhould pay in London*, for the Uſe of the aggrieved Perſons, 97,973 *l.* 0 *s.* 10 *d.* Sterling. Vide Vol. iii. p. 112, *et ſeq.* of the General Collection of Treaties, in four Volumes, Octavo, 2d Edition, *Anno* 1732.

Article XXX.

“ In caſe the Commiſſioners to be appointed by both Republics, to meet at *London*, for adjuſting all Damages and Injuries which either Nation may allege to have ſuſtained from the “ other, ſince the Year 1611 to the 18th of *May* 1652, as well in the *Eaſt-Indies* as in *Greenland*, “ *Muſcovy*, *Braſil*, &c. do not, within *three* Months after their firſt meeting together, come to “ an Agreement, then their Differences are hereby ſubmitted to the Arbitration of the *Proteſtant* “ *Cantons of Switzerland*, who ſhall appoint like Commiſſioners, to give final Judgment within “ *ſix* Months following: Which Judgment ſhall bind both Parties.”

Beſide theſe there was a ſecret Article, whereby the *States* promiſe *Cromwell*, the Protector, not to chuſe the Prince of *Orange* for their *Stadtholder*, nor *Captain-General*.

The ſpecific Demands of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company on that of *Holland*.

☞ At the ſame Time, the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company exhibited at large all their Claims for Damages ſuſtained in *India* by the *Dutch* Company, from the Year 1611 to 1652, amounting to ſo vaſt a Sum as 2,695,990 *l.* 15 *s.* — Principal, Sterling Money: And the Intereſt (ſay they) if computed to this Time, will amount to a far greater Sum: Even excluſive of the Iſlands of *Poleroon* and *Lantore*.

England's Claim to the *Cape of Good Hope*.

This vaſt Sum is made up of *ſeventeen* Articles of Damages and Loſſes, which the *Engliſh* Company alleged to have ſuſtained from the Frauds and Violences of the *Dutch* Company, in the *Molucco* Iſles,—at *Jacatra*,—*Bantam*,—*Poleroon*,—*Lantore*,—at *Perſia*,—*Suratt*,—*Sumatra*,—and the *Cape of Good Hope*. [Where note, “ That our Company, (ſay they) in the Reign of “ King *James* I.” [but they name not the Year] “ took Poſſeſſion of thoſe Lands at that *Cape*, “ and cauſed a Rampart to be caſt up, called *James's Mount*, on which they planted the *Engliſh* “ Colours. And they therefore now demanded, that the Inheritance of thoſe Territories might “ always remain in the Power of the *Engliſh*; and that they may be free to colonize and fortify “ there, and to trade thence at Pleaſure.”] Theſe *ſeventeen* Articles of Claim may be ſeen at large in the Collection of Treaties of Peace and Commerce, in four Volumes, Octavo, printed *Anno* 1732; on which therefore we ſhall not here be more particular.

The *Dutch* Company's Counter-Demands on the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company.

On the other Side, the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company exhibited, by Way of Counter-Demand, *eleven* Articles; “ For Expences by them contributed beyond their Quota, by Reaſon of a Deficiency on our Company's Part, during ſeventeen Years.——The *Engliſh* Company's Half of “ the Expence of defending *Fort Gueldres* in *Palecat*, and at the Siege of *Bantam*.——Their one-“ third of the Sums laid out in the *Moluccos*, *Amboyna*, and *Banda*, after *February* 1622, when “ the *Engliſh* left off paying their *Quota* in thoſe Parts.” [☞ This was a moſt impudent Demand; when it was known, that, in the ſaid Year 1622, the *Dutch* Company had compleated the Expulſion of the *Engliſh* Company from all thoſe Iſlands: And yet this ſame modeſt Demand was for no leſs than 510,000 *l.* Sterling.]——“ For the *Dutch* Company's Loſs by the ſeizing “ and detaining *three* of their Ships at *Portſmouth*, bound to *Suratt*.——For their half Share of “ the Loſs of the Pepper Trade to *Bantam* for *ſix* Years, computed to be as great as that of the “ *Engliſh*, demanded in their before-named Articles,” [*viz.* 600,000 *l.* Sterling.]——“ For the “ Extra-charges of the *Dutch* Company for Convoys for the Merchant-Ships returning from “ *India* by the North Seas, for twenty Years; and for Wages extraordinary for the Sailors.—— “ For Proviſions lent to the *Engliſh* Company.——For Wages of the Company's ſundry Ships “ and Pinnaces, and the Coſt of others employed in the Service of the joint Trade, &c.”

And, in fine, the *Dutch* Company determining to out-do the Demands of the *Engliſh* Company, firſt exhibited, they made the whole amount to no leſs than 2,918,611 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling.

Thus the two Companies made Demands on each other, more like mighty Potentates than like private Societies of Merchants: Yet we are not to be ſurprized thereat, when we conſider their immenſe Trade to and from *India* and *Perſia*; and that the ſeveral Spices of thoſe Days were in much greater Requeſt than they are in our Time. It is however more than probable, that both Companies Pretenſions were exaggerated, although (by the Iſſue) the *Dutch* much more than the *Engliſh*. So their Vouchers and Documents were referred to four Commiſſioners, appointed by each Company; who, doubtleſs, found it difficult enough to adjuſt ſuch intricate Accounts and Demands to the mutual Satisfaction of their Conſtituents. Their *Award* is dated 30th *Auguſt*, 1654, (as in the third Volume of the before-quoted Collection of Treaties) not only by Virtue of Powers from their reſpective Companies, but likewiſe by the Authority of the Protector and of the States-General: Being in Subſtance,

The final *Award* of the Arbitrators between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch Eaſt-India* Companies.

“ That, being deſirous to reconcile and re-eſtabliſh a perpetual Agreement between the two “ Companies, they have decided and determined as follows, *viz.*

“ I. We hereby make void, extinguiſh, obliterate, and altogether wipe out, and commit to “ Oblivion, (*ſo as never to be revived at any Time, and upon any Pretence, by any Perſon whatever*)

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" all the Complaints, Pretenſions, and Controverſies above-mentioned; and all others whatſo- " ever which either Company may have made on each other, of what Kind ſoever they may be.

" II. We decree, That the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company ſhall reſtore to the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* " Company the Iſle of *Poleroon*, in the State it is now in.

Poleroon to be reſtored to the *Engliſh* Company.

" III. We decree and ordain, That the *Dutch* Company ſhall pay to the ſaid *Engliſh* Com- " pany, here in *London*, 85,000 *l.* Sterling.

" IV. As to the Complaints and Demands made in the Name of ſome private *Engliſhmen*, " who complain of having received Injury and Damage at *Amboyna*, in the Year 1622-3," [the *Engliſh* Company's Damage by the Violences committed then and there, being given up or compenſated by the preceding Articles] " after having heard and conſidered the Matters which " have been alleged and exhibited by the above-mentioned Deputies of the *Dutch* Company, in " their own Defence; and we being deſirous, that no Relicts of Complaint ſhould remain, do, " by Virtue of the full Powers and Authority aforeſaid, appoint and ordain, That all Complaint, " Action, and Damage of the *Engliſh* whomſoever, whether public or private, on the Score of " any Injury or Damage which they pretend to have ſuffered at *Amboyna*, in the Year 1622, of " the *Engliſh* Stile, and 1623, *New Stile*, may be made void, terminated, and committed to " Oblivion. And that no Perſon ſhall enter any Action on that Account, nor moleſt, diſturb, " or vex the ſaid *Dutch* Company, nor any *Dutchmen* on that Pretext. And, on the other " Hand, we alſo declare and ordain, That the ſaid *Dutch* Company ſhall pay here at *London*, " before the firſt of *January* next, the Sum of 3,625 *l.* Sterling, *viz.* to the Nephew and Ad- " miniſtrator of the Effects of *Gabriel Towerſon*, late of *Amboyna*, deceaſed, 700 *l.*" [And in like Sort to the Repreſentatives of the other Sufferers in the then cruel Maſſacre and Tortures at *Amboyna*, ſundry different Sums, to make up the ſaid Sum Total of 3,625 *l.*] " And *on this* " *Conſideration we inſiſt that their Actions or Suits be altogether ſet aſide, and cancelled, ſo as never to* " *be revived hereafter by any Perſon whomſoever.*

Amboyna, all Diſputes about it finally adjuſted.

" In witneſs whereof we have ſubſcribed theſe Preſents, and ſealed them with our Seals, the " 30th of *Auguſt* (*Engliſh* Stile) 1654.

" *John Exton*, &c.————(L. S.)
" *Andrian Van Aelmonde*, &c.——(L. S.)"

Upon this famous *Award*, very little by Way of Remark is neceſſary. Certainly *Cromwell* had the *Dutch* at this Time very much in his Power: Yet, on the other Hand, it is certain, That the *Dutch Eaſt-India Company* had committed many Outrages on the *Engliſh Company*, to their very great Damage, whereby they had brought *our* ſaid Company into very low Circumſtances. It is moreover but too evident, That, even ſuppoſing the Facts alleged againſt the *Engliſh* at *Amboyna* had been all clearly made out, yet the Barbarities and Cruelties committed there againſt them by the *Dutch* were abſolutely injuſtifiable in the higheſt Degree. But as the Buſineſs of *Amboyna* has been ſo frequently and unreaſonably brought on the Stage againſt *the whole Dutch Nation*, it is but reaſonable it ſhould be hereafter buried in Oblivion.

Remarks on this *Award.*

In this ſame Year 1654, an Act of the Protector's Parliament limited the Number of Hackney-Coaches within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and ſix Miles round the late Lines of Communication, to 300, and to 600 Hackney-Coach Horſes: The Government and Regulation of them, with reſpect to their Stands, Rates, &c: to be in the Court of Aldermen of *London*. Every ſuch Coach to pay *twenty* Shillings yearly, for defraying the Expence of regulating of them.

Hackney-Coaches in *London* regulated.

The ſame Year *Cromwell* and his Parliament, conſidering how incongruous it was, That *Vaſſalage* and *ſervile Superiorities* ſhould remain in one Part of the ſame Republic, whilſt Freedom, Wealth, and Commerce were ſo much boaſted of in the other Part of it, enacted, the total Abolition thereof in *Scotland*. Had this been confirmed by a legal Parliament after the Reſtoration, and a Law had been made for obliging Landlords to grant, and for enabling Tenants to take, (by certain Encouragements) long Leaſes of their Farms, that Country would long before now have worn a more favourable Aſpect. But, at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, ſome evil-minded Perſons about the King poſſeſſed him with a Notion, that the ſaid *Superiorities*, &c. were far from being a Grievance to the Crown, who might (by Means of a few Penſions) ſucceſsfully make Uſe of the *Vaſſal Clans* for keeping the reſt of *Scotland* in Subjection: In which they were far from being greatly miſtaken.

Vaſſalage and *ſlaviſh Tenures* aboliſhed in *Scotland*; but not confirmed at the Reſtoration, and why.

Cromwell now concluded a Treaty of Peace and Alliance (Vol. iii. p. 97, *et ſeq.* of General Collection of Treaties) with King *John* IV. of *Portugal*; wherein were ſundry Articles advantageous to the Trade of *England*, both with Reſpect to *England*'s freely trading to *Braſil*, &c. much more than ſince.——The Manner and Times of unlading their Cargoes, and of diſpoſing thereof, as well as of their purchaſing and lading of their homeward-bound Cargoes, as alſo for their Freedom from Troubles and Loſſes upon Account of the Inquiſition there.—The Freedom alſo for the *Engliſh* to trade to the *Portugueſe* Colonies in *India*: And the Security of the Goods of the *Engliſh* dying in *Portugal*. Which, being in Part confirmed by ſubſequent and more legal Treaties, we need not now to enlarge thereon.

England's very advantageous commercial Treaty with *Portugal.*

In this ſame Year 1654, *Cromwell* concluded a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with *Denmark*: Whereby *England* was to be favoured as much in the Cuſtoms, Tolls, &c. as were the *Hollanders*, or any other Nation, *Sweden* only excepted; (who at this Time paid no *Toll* in paſſing the *Sound.*)

England's Treaty of Commerce with *Denmark.*

Neither were the *Engliſh* Ships, ſailing up the *Elbe* to *Hamburg*, to pay any Toll or Cuſtom, nor to be ſearched or ſtopped at *Gluckſtadt*, nor at any other Fort or Place on the *Elbe* belonging to *Denmark*. [Vide Vol. iii. p. 136, *et ſeq.* of General Collection of Treaties, in Octavo, ſecond Edition, 1732.]

The fineſt *Engliſh* Broad Cloths were ſtill ſent over to *Holland*, to be *dyed* and *dreſſed* there.

Although *England* long before this Time had been in Poſſeſſion of the greateſt Woollen Manufacture of any Nation whatever, and actually made the very fineſt Cloth as well as Stuffs, *&c.* yet ſuch was the Induſtry and Application of the *Hollanders*, that they had ſtill the Credit of dying and dreſſing our fine Cloths better than our People could as yet do. Our fine White Cloths were therefore, for the moſt Part, ſtill ſent over to *Holland*, for that Purpoſe, and returned back to *England* dyed and dreſſed. This accounts for an Aſſertion in an ingenious and judicious Pamphlet, publiſhed in the Year 1694, (p. 5 and 6.) intitled, *The Intereſt of* England *conſidered*, *viz.* "That, not above forty Years before, our Nobility and Gentry were furniſhed from *Holland* with the fineſt Cloth." Yet, ſoon after, our Dyers and Cloth-dreſſers got the better of this Defect; although the *Dutch Scarlets* and *Blacks* are ſaid by ſome ſtill to retain a ſuperior Credit even to this Day.

Cromwell reduces *Nova-Scotia* to his Obedience; and its farther Hiſtory till 1660.

In this ſame Year ſome of *Cromwell*'s Ships reduced the Forts in *Nova-Scotia*, in the Bay of *Fundy*, &c. which in his Treaty with *France*, in the following Year, he could not be brought to reſtore. Yet, upon a Remonſtrance to him from Monſieur *de la Tour*, of the Houſe of *Bouillon*, ſetting forth, that he had before made a Purchaſe of *Nova-Scotia* from the Earl of *Sterling*, *Cromwell* conſented to its being given up to him. In our Times, ſuch Bargains of a Subject to alienate to one of another Nation any ſuch conſiderable Part of the Crown's Territory would not be deemed legal. But that Country's great Importance was not well underſtood till long after this Time. Monſieur *de la Tour*, however, ſoon after ſold *Nova-Scotia* to Sir *Thomas Temple*, who was both Proprietor and Governor of it till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

Cromwell's general Treaty of Peace and Commerce with *Sweden*.

In the ſame Year *Cromwell*, the *Engliſh* Protector, concluded (at *Upſal*) a Treaty of Peace with *Chriſtina*, the famous Queen of *Sweden*: Which, relating ſolely to the general Freedom of Commerce and Navigation on both Sides, requires no particular Recital. [Vide Vol. iii. p. 89 to 97, of the General Collection of Treaties, in four Vols. Octavo, ſecond Edition, publiſhed *Anno* 1732.]

Sunderland a modern Town in the County of *Durham*.

Probably by or about this Time *Sunderland* began to be a Town of ſome Conſideration; although in *Cambden*'s Time (*Anno* 1607) it was not of Conſequence enough to be taken Notice of by him in his *Britannia*. Biſhop *Gibſon*, in his *Engliſh* Edition of *Cambden*, *Anno* 1695, ſays, "That *Sunderland* was then a handſome, populous Town, on the Southern Bank of the River "*Were*, in the Biſhopric of *Durham*, built ſince *Cambden*'s Time, and very much enriched by "the Coal Trade. Were the Harbour" (ſays the Biſhop) "deep enough to receive Ships of "the ſame Burden as the River *Tyne* can do, it would be no ſmall Detriment to *Newcaſtle*."

Cromwell by uniting with *France* againſt *Spain* weakens the *Equilibrium* of *Europe*.

In this ſame Year the *Engliſh* Protector, *Cromwell*, for the Support of his own peculiar Intereſt, tho' much againſt the true Intereſt of *England*, now joined with *France* in a War againſt *Spain*, which by this Time had been already too much depreſſed. Which ill-adviſed War occaſioned large Seizures of our Effects in *Spain*, with great Loſſes at Sea, and interrupted our profitable Commerce with that Country,—thereby alſo enabling the wiſer *Hollanders* to get ſurer Footing in the *Spaniſh* Trade;—hereby alſo introducing into *England* a Reliſh for *French* Frippery, and, which was worſt of all, deſtroying ſtill more (in Favour of *France*) the juſt *Equilibrium* of Power in *Europe*!

Venice generally ſuperior on the Sea to the *Turks*; yet the latter get Ground on them, and in *Hungary* on the Land Side, and alſo on *Poland*.

About the Middle of this 17th Century there were ſundry bloody Engagements on the Seas between the *Venetians* and the *Turks*. Yet, although the former were generally Victors on that Element, the latter, nevertheleſs, continued to get ground on the former at Land, as in *Candia*, &c. The *Turks* alſo gained Ground of the Houſe of *Auſtria* on the Side of *Hungary*, as they did alſo on the Side of *Poland*.

The *Dutch Weſt-India* Company driven out of *Braſil*, without Loſs.

What the *Dutch Weſt India* Company loſt in *Braſil*, their *Eaſt-India* Company have compenſated by their Conqueſts from *Portugal* in *India*.

In this ſame remarkable Year, after the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company had gradually loſt all their other ſtrong Holds in *Braſil*, their capital Fort and Port of the *Receif* was taken from them by the *Portugueſe*; whereby, after thirty Years Poſſeſſion of a great Part of that Country, they were now quite expelled it; whereby the ſaid *Dutch Weſt-India* Company received an irrecoverable Blow. Yet this ſame Loſs bringing on a War between thoſe two Nations, till the Year 1661, the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company's Succeſſes againſt the *Portugueſe* in *India* more than countervailed the other Company's Loſſes: They having deſpoiled the *Portugueſe* of almoſt all their valuable Poſſeſſions in *India*. By thoſe truly Royal Conqueſts in *Braſil*, *Angola*, *St. Thome*, &c. which the *States* and the Prince of *Orange* perſuaded the ſaid *Weſt-India* Company to undertake, the greateſt Part of their Capital was exhauſted; they having ſpent thereon in all 168 Millions of Guilders, or about ſixteen Millions Sterling.——Yet their remaining Conqueſts on the *Guinea* Coaſt have proved of infinite Benefit to the *Dutch* Commerce, and would be ſtill more ſo had they more Colonies in *America*.

Mr *De Witt*'s Reflexions on the Expediency of keeping up *excluſive* Companies in *Holland*.

By the erecting of this *excluſive Weſt-India* Company (ſays *De Witt*, in his *Intereſt of Holland*) we have quite loſt our open Trade to *Guinea*, and that of *Salt* in the *Weſt-Indies*.—In another Place he obſerves, "That, whilſt the *Hollanders* were at War with *Spain*, the Erection of their *Eaſt-India* "and *Weſt-India* Companies was a *neceſſary Evil*; (becauſe our People" [ſays he, Part i. Chap. xix.] "would be trading to ſuch Countries where our Enemies were too ſtrong for particular "Adventurers) in order to lay the Foundation of thoſe Trades by powerful armed Societies.

"But

A.D. 1654.

"But thoſe Trades being *now* well ſettled, it may be juſtly doubted, where the ſaid Companies "ought any longer to be continued." In *Nieuhoff's* ſecond Volume of Voyages it is aſſerted, That when the *Dutch*, *Anno* 1660, by Treaty, yielded up all *Braſil* to *Portugal*, the *Dutch* were to be paid *eight* Millions of Guilders, and alſo to be allowed a free Trade to *Portugal*, *Guinea*, and *Braſil*, paying only the ſame Cuſtom as the native *Portugueſe*: But this Treaty is not now in Force, and perhaps never exiſted with all the ſaid Advantages.

Selden's Death.

In this Year died the very learned *John Selden*, Eſquire, a great Antiquarian and Civilian, Author of the Book intitled, *Mare Clauſum*, already ſufficiently animadverted on.

A new Attempt for encouraging the *Fiſhery* in *England*.

In the ſame Year a Number of Perſons of Diſtinction in *London* ſeemed earneſtly to ſet about the *Herring Fiſhery*: And, for their Encouragement, the *Engliſh* Commonwealth granted them an Exemption from the Duties on Salt and on Naval Stores, to be uſed in their ſaid Fiſhery. Collections were likewiſe made at *London*, and other Parts, towards the erecting of Wharfs, Docks, and Storehouſes; and for the purchaſing of Ground for the making and tanning of their Nets. Yet this Attempt proved unſucceſsful.

Engliſh Naval Expence this Year.

In *Thurloe's* ſecond Volume, p. 64, of State-Papers, we have an Eſtimate from the Commiſſioners of the *Engliſh* Admiralty Board of the whole Charge of the Navy, for that Winter and the Summer enſuing, *viz.*

1. — — — — — — —	£. 850,610	—	—
2. More, for the Expence of the *Sea-Ordnance* — — —	63,208	13	8
3. And if Admiral *Blake's* and Admiral *Penn's* Ships, &c. are to be kept up till the 1ſt of *October*, it will farther coſt — — — — — —	108,919	—	—
4. More, for the additional Proviſions of 1,000 Men more — —	26,000	—	—
Total —	£. 1,048,737	13	8

1655

The *Eaſt India Company of London* diſſolved, and that Trade laid open for three Years.

In the ſaid third Volume, p. 80, of *Thurloe's* State-Papers, we have a Letter of Intelligence from the *Hague*, dated the 15th of *January*, 1654-5, purporting, "That the Merchants of *Amſterdam* had advice, That the Lord Protector will diſſolve the *Eaſt-India Company at London*, "and will declare the Navigation and Commerce to the *Indies* to be free and open. ☞ Which "doth cauſe great Jealouſy at *Amſterdam*, as a Thing that will very much prejudice the *Eaſt-India* Company in *Holland*."

This it ſeems was actually done about this Time, but, the Damage thereby done to that Trade obliged the Protector to re-inſtate that Company (as we ſhall ſee) three Years after this Time.

Holland's conſtant Aim to preſerve an *Equilibrium* or Balance between the Northern Crowns, for the Freedom of Commerce, inſtanced under this Year.

In the ninth Edition of *Puffendorf's* Introduction to the Hiſtory of *Europe*, we find the *Hollanders*, who had ſo great a Share of Commerce into the Countries bordering on the *Baltic* Shores, frequently interpoſing in the Quarrels between the Northern Crowns; the conſtant Aim of the *Dutch* Republic being wiſely to preſerve an *Equilibrium* between thoſe Northern Potentates, as the beſt Means to ſupport the Freedom of their great Commerce to thoſe Countries. Particularly (ſays that Author) "In the Year 1655, the *Dutch* growing jealous of the great Succeſs of the "*Swedes* againſt *Poland*, leſt they ſhould, in the End, become Maſters of *Pruſſia*, they ſtirred "up the King of *Denmark* (*Frederic* III.) againſt them." But the *Danes* being worſted in this War, the *Hollanders* ſent a Fleet firſt to the Aſſiſtance of the City of *Dantzic*, inſulted by the *Swediſh* Fleet, and next to relieve *Copenhagen*, beſieged by the *Swediſh* Fleet, with which the *Dutch* had a Sea-Fight, wherein they loſt two Admirals, but gained their main Point of raiſing the Siege of *Copenhagen*. The *Dutch* alſo were aſſiſting to the *Danes*, in the "following Year, in a Sea-"Fight againſt *Sweden* near the *Sound*; which, in the End, brought about a Peace between thoſe "two Kingdoms."

Remark. It is the Intereſt alſo of all trading free States.

☞ It is undoubtedly the Intereſt of all *Europe*, but more eſpecially of the free Commercial States of it, that a juſt Balance be preſerved between the ſaid Northern Potentates; ſo as no one of them be permitted to ſwallow up the reſt, or even to be greatly ſuperior to the reſt.

Coal Trade from *Newcaſtle* to *London*, a View of its State, Magnitude, &c.

We find by the Author of a Book, intitled, *England's Grievance diſcovered in Relation to the Coal-Trade*, publiſhed *Anno* 1655, (already quoted under the Years 1637 and 1638) That, ſo early as this Year 1655, *Coals* from *Newcaſtle* were uſually ſold at above *twenty* Shillings the Chaldron. The Scope of this Author was, "That the Coal-owners of *Northumberland* and of "the Biſhopric of *Durham* might have Liberty to ſell their Coals directly to the Maſters of "Ships; and for a free Market at *Shields*, (with Leave to lay Ballaſt there) whereby" (ſays he) "Coals would be brought down to *twenty* Shillings the Chaldron all the Year round: Whereas "*now* the Owners of *Coaleries* muſt firſt ſell their Coals to the Magiſtrates of *Newcaſtle*,—the "Magiſtrates to the Maſters of Ships,—the Maſters of Ships to the *London* Wharfingers,—and "theſe Laſt to the Spenders: Every Change of the Property enhancing the Price of the "Coals. By having a free Market at *Shields*," (our Author alleges) "that Proviſions would "be had cheaper for the Multitude of Shipping, being above 900 Sail; and alſo for the Inha-"bitants there: And that *Coals* being bought directly from the firſt Hand, there might be "as many more Voyages" [to *London*] "in a Year as now they make.——That there are "accounted at *Newcaſtle* 320 *Keels*, (or Lighters) each of which carries yearly 800 Chaldrons "of Coals, *Newcaſtle* Meaſure, on board the Ships; and that 136 Chaldrons of *Newcaſtle* Mea-"ſure is equal to 217 Chaldrons of *London* Meaſure."

Remarks.

To what this Author ſo plauſibly alleges we need only to add, That the enhanced Price of Coals ſince his Time is really become a great Burthen to our commercial and manufacturing

6 People,

People, and to all the induſtrious Poor in and near *London*; and that it would be doing very great Service to Trade, if a Method could be found out for reducing it; and even for fixing them to a Standard *Price*, if poſſible, which, with certain neceſſary Regulations therein, ſome have been of Opinion might be effected, in peaceable Times at leaſt. It ſeems indeed worthy of our Legiſlature's Conſideration, that two Millions [at leaſt] of People ſhould no longer have ſo grievous a Monopoly lying upon them, and on Commerce, merely for the aggrandizing of a few Families. And this of late Years a ſhamefully-*increaſing Monopoly* too!

Cromwell makes an unſucceſsful Attempt on *Hiſpaniola*: and next invades and takes *Jamaica*.

While *Cromwell* was deliberating on the different Propoſals of *France* and *Spain*, to gain him to their Side, (ſays the Author of his Life, publiſhed *Anno* 1741.) one *Gage* (who had been a *Romiſh* Prieſt, but now was become Proteſtant) returned from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, where he had reſided many Years; and gave the Protector ſo particular an Account of the *Wealth* as well as Feebleneſs of the *Spaniards* in thoſe Parts, as induced him to determine on an Attempt to conquer both the Iſlands of *Hiſpaniola* and *Cuba*; as his Succeſs therein (according to *Gage*) would make the reſt of *Spaniſh America* an eaſy Conqueſt. And as moreover, one *Simon de Caſſeres*, a *Spaniard*, had alſo been conſulted in it. Vice-Admiral *Penn* was thereupon, in this Year 1655, ſent out with 30 Ships of War and about 4000 Land-Forces: But neither *France* nor *Spain* could penetrate into its Deſtination.—The Troops landed on *Hiſpaniola*, near *St. Domingo*, but in a bad Part of the Iſland, and, marching without proper Guides through thick Woods, *&c.* 600 of our Men were ſlain by the *Spaniards*, with Major-General *Holmes*: Whereupon they embarked with the Remainder, and ſailed for *Jamaica*; " A Place" (as Colonel *Modyford* writes from *Barbadoes* (in *Thurloe*, Vol. III. P. 565.) " far more proper for our Purpoſes, by Situation, than either *Hiſpaniola* or *Porto-Rico*,— " far more convenient for Attempts on the *Spaniſh* Fleets, and more eſpecially for the *Carthagena* " Fleet." *Cromwell*'s Intention was not abſolutely fixed to any particular Place in the *Weſt-Indies*: His Inſtructions to General *Venables* being diſcretionary. 'Twas even left to his Judgment, whether to attempt *Carthagena*, the *Havana*, or *Porto-Rico*, or to ſettle on ſome Part of the *Terra Firma*, to the windward of *Carthagena*. They arrived at *Jamaica*, on the 3d of *May* 1656, and marched directly to its Capital *St. Jago*, from whence the *Spaniards* fled to the Mountains and other inacceſſible Places, with their beſt Effects.—And, after ſome Time, retired to the Iſland of *Cuba*, leaving behind them their *Negroes* and *Mulattoes* in the Woods, for harraſſing the *Engliſh*, 'till they ſhould return and relieve them; but the *Engliſh* at *Jamaica* being recruited with Ships and Troops from *England*, the *Spaniards*, after ſundry Conflicts, were obliged to abandon *Jamaica* to the *Engliſh*. When this Conqueſt was firſt undertaken, the *Spaniards* at *Jamaica* did not exceed 1500 Perſons in Number, with about as many *Negroes*: *Columbus*, *Anno* 1494, found it a pleaſant and populous Iſland; but the *Spaniards* are ſaid (even by their own Authors) to have put to Death no fewer than 60,000 of the Natives of that Iſland, and had made Shift to root out the Remainder of the Natives before the *Engliſh* had conquered it.

Jamaica taken by the *Engliſh*, *Anno* 1656.

Jamaica's Condition in *Columbus*'s Days, and alſo now, when taken by the *Engliſh*.

A Project laid before *Cromwell*, for the Conqueſt of *Chili*, and why rejected.

In *Thurloe*'s State-Papers (Vol. IV. P. 62—3.) we find, that *Simon de Caſſeres*, a *Spaniard*, before-mentioned, laid before the Protector the following Scheme, *Anno* 1655, *viz.*

" That with 4 Men of War only, and 4 Ships with Proviſions, Ammunition, and 1000 Sol- " diers, to ſail into the *South-Seas*, round *Cape Horn*, and ſo paſſing by *Baldivia*, in *Chili*, (from " which Port the *Spaniards* had long before been driven) the ſaid Kingdom of *Chili* might be con- " quered from *Spain*: Our People to rendezvous at the Iſle of *La Mocha*, where they might " victual and water, as there were none but *Indians* there; and as *Chili* abounds more with *Gold* " than any other Part of *America*, as well as with Proviſions and a wholſome Climate; as, more- " over, the *Chilians* are the moſt warlike of any *American* People, and are mortal Foes to the *Spa-* " *niards* by reaſon of their former Cruelties, they probably would gladly ſide with any People in- " clinable to drive the *Spaniards* quite out of their Country.—That, if this Project ſhould ſucceed, " it would diſtreſs *Spain* in the moſt ſenſible and leaſt-guarded Part.—That the Ships of War above- " mentioned would ſerve to ſeize on the *Spaniſh* Treaſure, going annually from *Chili* to *Arica*, and thence " by *Lima* and *Guayaquil*, to *Panama*; (and ſo over Land to *Porto-Bello*, in the *Weſt-Indies*) as well " as to ſeize on the two yearly rich *Acapulco* Ships.——*Caſſeres*, for theſe Purpoſes, undertook to " engage in *Holland* ſome of thoſe who went in *Brouwer*'s Expedition againſt *Baldivia*." Nevertheleſs this, like all our former propoſed Expeditions into the *South-Seas*, was not found likely to anſwer: Partly, on Account of the great Dangers in a moſt tempeſtuous Ocean,—the Inconſtancy of the Climate, when there,—and the almoſt inſuperable Difficulties which would be occaſioned by our being quite out of the Reach of friendly Ports.

Cromwell appoints a Committee of Lords, Judges, Gentlemen, and Merchants, for promoting of Trade and Navigation. With a Remark.

In the ſaid Vol. IV. of State-Papers (P. 177.) *Cromwell* appoints his Son *Richard*, with many Lords of his Council, Judges, and Gentlemen, and about twenty Merchants of *London*, *York*, *Newcaſtle*, *Yarmouth*, *Dover*, &c. *To meet and conſider by what Means the Traffic and Navigation of the Republic might be beſt promoted and regulated, and to report*, &c. On this Occaſion, we can't forbear mentioning a ſevere Remark of the *Dutch*, which has too often been verified by Experience; it is from the 1ſt Volume of *Thurloe*, P. 498, in a Letter of Intelligence from the *Hague*, *Anno* 1653, *viz.* " A Committee for Trade was ſome Time ſince erected in *England*, which we then " feared would have proved very prejudicial to *our State*; but we are glad to ſee, that it was *only* " *nominal.* So that we hope, in Time, *Thoſe of* London *will forget that ever they were Merchants.*"

The *Dutch* drive the *Swedes* out of the Province now called *New York*.

In the ſaid IVth Vol. (P. 599.) of *Thurloe*'s State-Papers, we learn, that the *Swediſh* Reſident in *Holland*, did, in this Year 1655, repreſent, " That the Commiſſioners of the *Dutch Weſt-* " *India* Company in *New-Netherland*" [now *New York*] " did, in this Summer, aſſault the *Swe-* " *diſh* Colony there, by Force of Arms; took their Forts, drove away the Inhabitants, and " wholly diſpoſſeſſed the *Swediſh* Company of their Diſtrict; although it be true, and without Diſ- " pute, that they" [the *Swedes*] " did acquire that Fort which they poſſeſſed, by the juſteſt title,"

[optimo

A. D 1655

[optimo Titulo Juris] “ and did buy it of the Natives; and, in Conſequence, have had Poſſeſſion “ of it ſeveral Years, without that the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company ever before pretended any “ Right thereto. Wherefore the ſaid Reſident, in his Maſter's Name, demands, That the *Swediſh* Company may have it reſtored to them, *&c.*” We may, on this Occaſion, obſerve, That, although probably the *Dutch* never effectually reſtored to the *Swedes* the Country they had now ſeized on; yet, even in our Days, we find many Families in the Province of *New-York*, who are deſcended from the *Swedes* formerly ſettled there.

Cromwell's good Directions for the Relief of the Poor in *Scotland.*

In *Thurloe*'s ſaid State-Papers, (Vol. iii. P. 497, for they are not always placed in exact chronological Order) amongſt *Cromwell*'s Inſtructions in this Year 1655, for the Council of *Scotland*, we find the following very good one, *viz.* “ That in regard there be a great many Hoſpitals “ and other Mortifications [*Mortmains*] in *Scotland*, you are therefore to take ſpecial Notice and “ Conſideration of the ſame; and ſee them particularly employed for the Benefit of the Poor, and “ other pious Uſes, for which they were firſt appointed;—and to obey every other Thing for the “ Relief of the Poor in the ſeveral Pariſhes, that ſo none go a-begging, to the Scandal of the “ Chriſtian Profeſſion: But each Pariſh to maintain its own Poor.”

National *Sinking Fund* of *Holland* probably the firſt that ever was in *Europe.*

In the ſaid third Volume of *Thurloe*, *ſub Anno* 1655, we have a Letter of Intelligence from the *Hague*, importing, That the States of *Holland* had this Year reduced the Intereſt of Money due by them, from 5, to 4 *per Cent.* whereby they ſaved 1,400,000 Guilders *per Annum.* And Penſionary *De Witt*, on this very Point obſerves, (Chap. VI. Part iii. P. 466) “ That by the Zeal of our “ good Rulers an Expedient was found, to diſcharge the Province of *Holland* of 140 Millions of “ Guilders, (or nearly about 14 Millions Sterling) by reducing the yearly Intereſt thereof from 5, to 4 “ *per Cent.* and employing the yearly Advance of it toward diſcharging the Principal, which “ hereby will all be paid off in 21 Years.”

☞ This was probably the firſt national *Sinking Fund* ever ſet on Foot in all *Europe*. *De Witt* adds on this Subject, “ That what is moſt to be gloried in, is, that although the greateſt Part of “ the Regents of *Holland* had lent a conſiderable Part of their Eſtates to that Province; never- “ theleſs, the Conſideration of their own Profit did not hinder them from cutting off a fifth Part “ of their Revenue for the neceſſary Service of the Public.” Here that able Author was perhaps ſomewhat miſtaken in his great glorying; ſince poſſibly thoſe ſelf-denying Regents could not well tell where to get an higher Intereſt for their Money elſewhere, had they been inſtantly paid off, as was afterwards the parallel Caſe of the Pope's *Sinking Fund*, *Anno* 1686, (of which in its Place) and of the ſeveral Branches of our own national *Sinking-Fund* from 1717, downward.

The Exports from *Archangel* in Part of the Year 1655.

In the ſaid third Volume, P. 713, of *Thurloe*'s State-Papers, Mr. *Prideaux*, the *Engliſh Ruſſia* Company's Agent at *Archangel*, ſends to *Cromwell* an Account of the Value of the Exports from *Archangel*, in that ſame Year 1655, ſo far as to the Date of his ſaid Letter, *Auguſt* 15, amounting to 660,000 Rubles, valuing two Rubles, *(then)* equal to one Pound Sterling, though at this Day of a much ſmaller Value. The principal Articles then exported, were, *Pot-Aſhes*, *Caviare*, *Tallow*, *Hides*, *Sables*, *and Cable-Yarn.* The reſt were *coarſe Linen*, *Bed-Feathers*, *Tar*, *Linen-Yarn*, *Beef*, *Rhubarb*, *Perſian Silk*, *Cork*, *Bacon*, *Cordage*, *Skins of Squirrels and Cats*, *Bees-Wax*, *Hogs-Briſtles*, *Mice and Goat-Skins*, *Swan and Geeſe-Down*, *Gooſe and Duck-Feathers*, *Candles*, &c. However, ſince the new City of *Peterſburg*'s Riſe, and that the Ports of *Livonia* are now ſubject to *Ruſſia*, *Archangel*'s Exports may now poſſibly be much leſſened.

Cromwell's commercial Treaty with *France.*

In this ſame Year 1655, *Cromwell* concluded a Treaty of Peace and Commerce, with the Miniſters of King *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, a Minor. What relates to our main Subject, follows, *viz.* [Vol. iii. P. 149, of General Collection of Treaties, ſecond Edition, 1732.]

Article V. “ The People of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* may import into *France* all their “ Manufactures of *Wooll* and *Silk*, and may ſell them there without Forfeiture or Penalty.— “ *Provided*, Cloths ill-made or unfaſhionable be carried back to *England*, without paying any Duty “ for the ſame.—*Provided* alſo, that the Subjects of *France* may as freely import into *England*, and “ ſell their *Wines* and Manufactures of *Wooll* and *Silk*: And that the Subjects of both contracting “ Parties ſhall be kindly treated, and enjoy like Privileges with other Foreigners.

XXIV. “ Relates to Prizes taken at Sea, on both Sides, ſince the Year 1640, the Determination whereof, if not finiſhed by Commiſſioners within ſix Months and a Fortnight, ſhall be re- “ ferred to the Arbitration of the Republic of *Hamburgh*.

XXV. “ And whereas the three Forts of *Pentacoet*, *St. John*, and *Port-Royal*, lately taken [by “ *England*] in *America*, [i. e. in *Nova Scotia*] would be reclaimed by the within-named *French* “ Ambaſſador; and that the Commiſſioners of his Highneſs” [the Protector] “ would argue, “ from certain Reaſons, that they ought to be detained; it is agreed to refer this Point likewiſe “ to the Commiſſioners and Arbitrators in the preceding Article.”

Againſt the Concluſion of this Treaty King *Philip* IV. of *Spain* had ſtrongly remonſtrated by two Ambaſſadors to the Protector, (Vide Vol. III. P. 146, of General Collection of Treaties, publiſhed *Anno* 1732) by ſhewing that *France* had ſecretly fomented all the Conſpiracies againſt his Life and Government; whilſt, on the contrary, *Spain* had been the firſt Potentate which recognized the *Engliſh* Republic:—And his Catholic Majeſty perceiving, that the Treaties with *Holland*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Portugal* are concluded, that with *France* ſo forward, and the Treaty with him the only one deferred, at which all Mankind are ſurprized, the ſaid Ambaſſadors had

Orders to preſs the Concluſion of it.—And that in Caſe his Highneſs inclines to recover *Calais*, *Spain* will join her Forces to thoſe of *England*, both by Sea and Land, for that End.—Provided *England* will aſſiſt the Prince of *Condé* with Ships and Troops to land him at *Bourdeaux* or elſewhere, ſo as he may have Footing in *France*, &c. (Vide ſaid Collection.) But *Cromwell*'s particular Intereſt (as before noted) outweighed his Concern for the true Intereſt of *England*: For the ſecret Article in the above Treaty with *France* overbalanced all other Conſiderations, *viz.* *France*'s engaging that the under-named Perſons ſhould not remain there beyond 40 Days after the Ratification of the Treaty, *viz.* King *Charles* II. and his Brothers the Dukes of *York* and *Glouceſter*, the Marquis of *Ormond*, Sir *Edward Hyde*, and 15 more Lords and Gentlemen, therein named. Thus did Cardinal *Mazarine* meanly abandon the *Engliſh* Royal Family and their Friends, purely for enabling *France* farther to weaken *Spain* already too much enfeebled, and the Balance of Power in *Europe* thereby farther endangered. Upon this Treaty, the King of *Spain* ſeized upon all the Effects of the *Engliſh* Merchants in his Dominions, to a conſiderable Value; and by this War with *Spain* the *Hollanders* gained a valuable Commerce with that Country, formerly enjoyed by the *Engliſh*.

France's mercantile, and much more its political Scale, already too viſibly preponderates in reſpect of *Spain*.

In Proportion to the gradual Declenſion of the Power of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, the *French* Monarchy encreaſed in Power, Riches, Commerce, and Territory. *France* hitherto found it her Intereſt to keep fair with *Holland*, as well on Account of their Shipping, which was undoubtedly very great at this Time, as for the incredible Quantity of *French* Manufactures and Product which the *Dutch* took off, and diſperſed all over *Europe*. But when *Cromwell* had now entered into cloſe Meaſures with the Cardinal-Miniſter *Mazarine*, *France* then began to treat the *Dutch* with leſs Ceremony, and to eſtabliſh Companies of Merchants at Home, for the Herring, Cod, and Whale Fiſheries; and to prevent the Importation of Whale-Fins and Train-Oil by Foreigners. *France* alſo laid a Duty of 50 Sols *per* Ton, on all foreign Ships, both coming into and going out of her Sea-Ports. Theſe and ſuch-like Symptoms did but too plainly indicate the mercantile and political Superiority which *France* already had over *Spain*, and that the Scale of the former was like ſtill farther to preponderate.

Cromwell re admits the *Jews* to ſettle in *England*, after juſt 365 Years Expulſion.

In this ſame Year 1655, the *Jews* found Means to perſuade the Protector, *Cromwell*, to re-admit them to ſettle in *England*, although the Long Parliament had before refuſed it; it being, in this Year, juſt 365 Years ſince their Expulſion by King *Edward* I. in the XVIIIth Year of his Reign, (*Anno* 1290.) The Protector, it is ſaid, had been perſuaded by them and their Friends, That Commerce, by their Re-admiſſion, would be ſo far improved as to increaſe his Revenue 100,000 *l.* *per Annum*. On the other Hand, the famous *William Prynn*, Eſq; and ſeveral others, at this Time, publiſhed Treatiſes againſt re-admitting the *Jews*, ſhewing the Miſchiefs which that unhappy People have occaſioned in all the Countries wherein they have been tolerated. In their Favour, *Menaſſeh Ben Iſrael*, an eminent *Jew*, who ſtiled himſelf a *Divine* and a Doctor of *Phyſic*, addreſſed the Protector and Commonwealth, in this ſame Year, in the following artful Strain: “*Our* People did, in their own Minds, preſage, That, the *Kingly* Government being now changed into that of a *Commonwealth*, the ancient Hatred towards them would alſo be changed into Good-will; and that thoſe rigorous Laws, made under the Kings, againſt ſo innocent a People would happily be repealed. So that we hope now for better Treatment from your Gentleneſs and Goodneſs; ſince, from the Beginning of your Government of this Commonwealth, your Highneſs hath profeſſed much Reſpect and Favour towards *us*. Wherefore, I humbly intreat your Highneſs that you would, with a gracious Eye, have Regard to us and our Petition, and grant unto us, as you have done unto others, the free Exerciſe of our Religion; that we may have our Synagogues, and keep our own public Worſhip, as our Brethren do in *Italy*, *Germany*, *Poland*, and many other Places; and we ſhall pray for the Happineſs and Peace of this your much renowned and puiſſant Commonwealth.”

The vaſt Number of *Jews* in the *Turkiſh* Dominions.

Then he ſhews, how other States have thought it their Intereſt to encourage the *Jews* in their Dominions; as (for Inſtance) the King of *Denmark* invited them to ſettle at *Geluckſtadt*, in *Holſtein*—The Duke of *Savoy*, at *Nice*—The Duke of *Modena*, at *Reggio*. And that, in *India*, the *Jews* have four Synagogues at *Cochin*, a fourth Part of whom are of a white Complexion, and the other three Quarters are tawny.——That in *Perſia* there are great Numbers of *Jews*, and many of them in great Favour at Court——That in *Turkey* they are moſt numerous, many of them living in great State, and in Favour with the *Sultan* and his *Baſhaws*, there being in *Conſtantinople* alone 48 Synagogues; in *Salonichi* 36; and above 80,000 *Jews* in thoſe two Cities.——That in all the *Turkiſh* Dominions their Number amounts to many Millions of People. Next, he refutes all the Accuſations againſt the *Jews*, and ſhews the Damage which accrued to *Spain* and *Portugal* by baniſhing the *Jews* out of their Dominions; and the great Benefit, in Point of Revenue, to the Public, and in reſpect to the Increaſe of Commerce and Manufactures, which would accrue by re-admitting the *Jews*: So that, in Concluſion, they were re-admitted, and have remained in *England* ever ſince, though not in ſuch great Numbers as in ſome other Parts.

The famous *Engliſh* Admiral *Blake* deſtroys all the Ships of *Tunis*, and reduces that and the piratical States of *Algiers* and *Tripoli* to Terms of Peace.

In this ſame Year, 1655, the Republic of *Tunis*, having not only refuſed to comply with Admiral *Blake*'s juſt Demands, in Behalf of the *Engliſh* Commerce, (who was then with a Squadron in the *Mediterranean* for watching the Motions of the *French* Fleet) but had even treated his Propoſals with much Inſolence and Contumely; we learn, by that great Admiral's Letter to Secretary *Thurloe*, (in the third Volume, P. 390, of his State-Papers) that he ſailed with his Squadron into the Harbour of *Porto-Farino*, and burnt all their Ships, being nine in Number, with the Loſs of only twenty-five Men killed; and then, having reduced them to Reaſon, he returned to *Cagliari*, in *Sardinia*, whence he dates that Letter. Next, he brought *Algiers* and *Tripoli* to Terms of Peace.

A. D. 1655 In the ſaid Year, 1655, the *Dutch* proſecuted their Conqueſts from the *Portugueſe* in *Eaſt-India*, by taking from them the City of *Calecut*. The next Year they take *Columbo*, the *Portugueſe* Capital, in the Iſle of *Ceylon*, and thereby became Maſters of the Coaſts of that fruitful *Iſland*, and of the *whole Cinnamon Trade*; as they before were of the *Nutmegs*, *Mace*, and *Cloves*: Pepper was now the only *Spice* that remained uningroſſed by them, becauſe it grows in too many diſtant Parts of *India* to be ingroſſed by any one Potentate. In 1658, the *Dutch* take *Manaar* and *Jafnapatnam* from the *Portugueſe*. By which and ſuch-like Conqueſts, needleſs to be enlarged on, the *Portugueſe* ſoon became confined to their Settlements on this Side *Cape Comorin*. Thus the *Hollanders* made themſelves ample Amends for their *Weſt-India* Company's Loſſes at *Braſil*.

Some of the *Dutch* *Eaſt-India* Company's Conqueſts from the *Portugueſe* in *India*, in this and ſubſequent Years.

The old Stadt-houſe at *Amſterdam* being now become too mean for the Grandeur of that moſt opulent City, the two great commercial Companies of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies* undertook to erect a new one: It was begun in 1648, and compleated in this Year 1655; and may truly be termed the Pride and Glory of that City and Province, being by far the moſt noble and ſuperb Structure in all *Europe*, of that Kind; ſerving for a Senate-Houſe and Bank. Whole Volumes being publiſhed in the Deſcription of its Architecture and Beauty!

The magnificent *Stadt Houſe* of *Amſterdam* finiſhed.

1656 *Charles Guſtavus*, King of *Sweden*, being now at War with *John Caſimir*, King of *Poland*; the States General of the *United Provinces*, being apprehenſive of the Diſadvantage of that War to the great Commerce of their Subjects in the *Baltic*, ſent thither Admiral *Opdam* with a Fleet, which, over-awing both thoſe Kings, brought on the Treaty of Peace at *Elbing* in *Pruſſia*. This Conduct of the *Dutch* was agreeable (as we have before noted) to the general Tenor of their Politics, with regard to their preſerving an Equilibrium between the Potentates bordering on the *Baltic* Shores.

Holland obliges the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Poland* to agree to a Pacification with each other.

The Commerce of *Amſterdam* was, by this Time, ſo much encreaſed, that, for the Enlargement of that City, a great Space of Ground was now incloſed and built on. And the whole City, thus enlarged, was now ſurrounded with new Walls of Brick with Stone Gates. This, it is apprehended, is the laſt great Enlargement of *Amſterdam*, in reſpect of private Buildings; but it received a great Addition to the Strength of its Fortifications, *Anno* 1672, when the *French* invaded *Holland*.

The City of *Amſterdam* much enlarged this Year.

No Marvel, then, if the grand Penſionary *De Witt*, in his Book of the *Intereſt of Holland*, *Anno* 1669, obſerves, "That *Amſterdam* is a City of greater Traffic, and *Holland* a richer merchandizing Country *than ever was in the World!* Their Situation for an eaſy and quick Communication with all the Coaſts of *Friſeland*, *Overyſſel*, *Guelderland*, and *North-Holland*; their Situation alſo, for receiving the *Fiſhery*, and for a Repoſitory for all Sorts of Merchandize to be afterwards re-ſhipped to all Parts of the World, as Demands may offer, and for ſetting out Ships to Freight; are great Advantages!——Then their acquiring the whole *Spice* Trade of *India*, and a great *Weſt-India* Trade—The *Whale* Fiſhery—The Trade in *Italian wrought Silks*, which the *Germans* were wont to bring by Land-Carriage from *Italy*, until the *German* Wars loſt them that Trade; and afterwards their *manufacturing the raw Silk themſelves*——Their *Woollen* Manufacture.——And, in ſhort, (he obſerves) the *Hollanders had at this Time well-nigh beaten all Nations, by Traffic, out of the Seas*, and become the only Carriers of Goods throughout the World." (Part I. Chap. 14.) How exultingly was all this ſaid, even by the great and otherwiſe cool and moderate *De Witt*? And indeed it is a moſt ſhining Picture of their mercantile Grandeur, long ſince in its Wane, as we have elſewhere noted.

De Witt's exalted View of *Holland*'s Commerce in its Meridian Glory.

We have alſo, in this ſame Year, an authentic State of the naval Power, or rather public Navy of the *Dutch*, in the fourth Volume (P. 732-3.) of Secretary *Thurloe*'s Collection of State-Papers; in a Letter of Intelligence, from *Sluyce* in *Dutch Flanders*, to him, in *April* 1656, importing, "That they had then 101 Ships of War in their ſeveral Ports, including 8 Ships with Admiral *De Ruyter* at *Cadiz*.——That their Firſt-rate Ships had 72, 74, 76 Port-holes,——The Second-rates 60,——And the Third-rates 52 Port-holes or Guns." This is an undeniable Proof that Ships of War, in thoſe Days, were conſiderably ſhort of our modern floating Caſtles. We are here alſo to note, that, ſince the *Dutch* Admirals Remonſtrances to their Maſters, that in their laſt War with *England*, *Annis* 1652 and 1653, their Ships were too ſmall, they were thereupon built conſiderably larger.

An authentic State of the naval Strength of the *Hollanders*.

The Number of Cannon in the firſt, ſecond, and third-rate Ships of War of *Holland*.

In the ſame fourth Volume of *Thurloe*'s State-Papers, (P. 419.) There is a State of the naval Strength of *Spain*, in a Letter of Intelligence, dated in *January*. It ſays, "That they are now preparing at *Cadiz* for a War againſt *England*. That they have there from 50 to 60 Ships of War, 30 Gallies, and 30 Fire-ſhips; but the Want of Money doth much hinder and trouble them, which they endeavour to borrow of Merchants, &c. to pay when the Galeons arrive: But if theſe do not [ſoon] arrive, the Kingdom will be in a miſerable Condition." This is a true, but melancholy, Picture of the State of *Spain* ſo early as at that Time; yet its Miſery gradually increaſed 'till the Death of their weakeſt of Monarchs, King *Charles* II. in the Beginning of our preſent Century.

An authentic View of the naval Strength of *Spain* at this Time.

Although *Jamaica* had been ſo eaſily won by the *Engliſh*, at this Time, yet, on the Return of the Fleet, the Protector, provoked at the Diſaſter at *Hiſpaniola*, ſent both *Penn* and *Venables* to the *Tower*. On the other Hand, *Spain*, reſenting this Attack, declared War againſt *England*. Hereupon the brave *Engliſh* Admiral *Blake* attacked the *Spaniſh* Plate-Fleet near the Port of *Cadiz*; and burnt or ſunk all of them, excepting only one, which eſcaped, and two which were taken, and brought to *Portſmouth*, in which were found upward of two Millions of Dollars.

The taking of *Jamaica* obliges *Spain* to declare War againſt *England*.

Blake deſtroys the *Spaniſh* Plate Fleets.

A View of the Pretenſions of the *Dutch* for ſettling in *New-Nedderlandt*, ſince named *New-York*.

Under this ſame Year, in the fifth Volume (P. 81—83.) of Secretary *Thurloe*'s State-Papers, we find *A brief Narrative of England's Rights to the northern Parts of* America; wherein it is obſerved, "That the *Dutch*, under Colour of a Clauſe in their *Weſt-India Company*'s Charter, enabling them to conquer what they could in *America* from *Enemies*," [i. e. *Spain*] "had ſettled in the north Part of *Virginia*," [as it was then called, but ſince called *New-York*] "That, at firſt, they called their Settlement *New Virginia*, but becauſe they would make it as much *Dutch* as they could, they had, but very lately, called it *New-Nedderlandt*, and ſo named it in all their *new* Maps. It is commonly reported, that, by the Permiſſion of King *James* I. they had granted from him, to *their States only*, a certain Iſland; called therefore by them *Staten* (or States) Iſland, on that Coaſt, as a Watering-Place for their *Weſt-India* Fleets."

From hence it is natural to conclude, that this ſuppoſed Allowance of that King, (of which however we can no where find a proper Evidence) to water at *Staten Iſland*, encouraged ſo adventurous a People to take the Liberty of ſettling on the neighbouring Continent, from whence they were not quite expelled till the Year 1667, when it was exchanged for the Colony of *Surinam*.

A new General Poſt-Office erected for *Britain* and *Ireland*.

In this ſame Year 1656, the Protector and his Parliament erected a new general Poſt-Office for the Commonwealth of the three Kingdoms, on much the ſame Bottom as three Years before, and, in the main, as till lately in our Days: Single Letters as far as 80 Miles for two Pence; farther three Pence; to *Scotland* four Pence: and double Letters twice as much. Theſe Regulations were farther legally confirmed at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

Wines ſold by Retail in *England*, their Prices limited.

By an Ordinance (in this ſame Year) of the Protector and his Parliament, the Retail Prices of *Wines* were regulated as follows, *viz.* "No *Canary* Wines, *Muſcadels*, *Alicants*, or other *Spaniſh* Wines ſhall be ſold at above 1*s.* 6*d.* *per* Quart. No *Gaſcoigne* or other *French* Wines at above 7*d.* *per* Quart. And no *Rheniſh* Wine at above 12*d.* *per* Quart, under the Penalty of 5*l.*" Thus we ſtill ſee that *Spaniſh* (and all other) Wines, were ſold at a much higher Price than the beſt *French* Wines; until long after this Time, that an high Duty, laid on the latter, made them come into the greater Eſteem becauſe of a greater Price: And Wheat (as *per Chronicon Precioſum*) was at 2*l.* 3*s.* *per* Quarter.

Wheat its Price.

A new Law for reſtraining new Foundations in and near *London*.

The Humour of reſtraining the Increaſe of Buildings, in and near *London*, on *new Foundations*, begun by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the early Times of Commerce, and continued by the two next *Engliſh* Kings, was, in this Year, revived by the Protector and his Parliament, by their Act, (Cap. 24.) the Preamble of which runs thus. "Whereas, the great and exceſſive Number of Houſes, Edifices, Out-Houſes, and Cottages, erected and new-built in and about the Suburbs of the City of *London*, is found to be very miſchievous and inconvenient, and a great Annoyance and Nuiſance to the Commonwealth, &c.—Wherefore they now lay a Duty of one Year's Rent on all Houſes and Edifices erected on new Foundations in the Suburbs, or within *ten Miles* of the Walls of *London*, ſince the Year 1620, not having 4 Acres of freehold Land laid to the ſame.—And a Fine of 100*l.* is alſo hereby laid on all new Edifices which ſhall, from 1657, be erected, within the ſaid Limits, on *new* Foundations, not having 4 Acres laid thereto as aforeſaid. Moreover, all Houſes, within the ſaid Limits, ſhall hereafter be built of Brick or Stone upright, and without butting or jetting out into the Street." Out of this Act were excepted, 1. The Buildings belonging to the ſeveral City-Hoſpitals. 2. The Earl of *Clare*'s new Market [now called *Clare-Market*] in *Clement's-Inn-Fields*, juſt then built.—The Streets about *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, then alſo in Hand.—*Horſley-down* Buildings, for the Benefit of the Poor of *St. Olave*'s Pariſh in *Southwark*.—*Bangor-Court* in *Shoe-Lane*, then about to be built upon the Site of the Biſhop of *Bangor*'s Houſe and Garden, &c.—And all Buildings below *London-Bridge*, and within two Furlongs of the River *Thames*, belonging to Mariners, Ship-Builders, their Wives and Widows; and ſome few other Places. By this Act we find that *Clare-Market*, in the Fields then called *Clement's-Inn-Fields*, was but juſt finiſhed: And it is hereby declared to be a common and free Market on every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*; but Part of *Stanhope* Street adjoining, was not yet quite built on, nor were all the Buildings adjoining to *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields* as yet finiſhed.

Clare-Market and the Streets near it and near *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, &c. juſt building in the Weſt Suburbs of *London*.

The whole public Expence of *England* this Year.

By *Scobel*'s Collection of Acts and Ordinances of Parliament (from 1640 to 1656.) we learn, that the whole Charge of the Public in this Year 1656, in *England*, (Cap. 6.) was fixed at 1,300,000*l.* *viz.* 1,000,000*l.* for the Navy and Army, and 300,000*l.* for the Support of the Civil Government. No Part of which Sum was raiſed by a Land-Tax.

Tenures by Knights Service, Wards and Liveries aboliſhed in *England*.

And in this ſame Year 1656, the ſaid Parliament (Cap. 4.) again aboliſhed all Tenures *in Capite* by *Knights-Service*, and by *Socage in Chief:* They alſo hereby laid aſide the Court of *Wards and Liveries*.

Saltpetre ſtill made in *England*.

Alſo, by the ſaid Parliament (Cap. 5.) we find that *Saltpetre* was ſtill made in *England*. It directs, "That none ſhall dig within the Houſes or Lands of any Perſon, for the finding of *Saltpetre*, without their Leave firſt obtained." This Act relating to digging for *Saltpetre* removed a Grievance which King *Charles* I. impoſed on his Subjects, throughout his Reign, of entering and digging for it every where, without aſking Leave.

Commercial Treaty between *England* and *Sweden*.

There had been a general Treaty of Alliance concluded between *Cromwell* and Queen *Chriſtina* of *Sweden*, in the Year 1654. But Matters relating to Commerce and Navigation were then deferred to a more convenient Time: So *Cromwell*'s Commiſſioners in this Year ſigned a Treaty with

A.D 1656 with the Miniſters of King *Charles Guſtavus* of *Sweden*, wherein what relates to Commerce is as follows: (Vol. iii. P. 163—175. of the General Collection of Treaties, 8*vo.* 1732.)

Article IX. "As to Commerce to be carried on in *America*, it is expreſsly provided by Law, "That the Subjects of no other State or Republic beſides, ſhall be impowered to trade there in "common, without a ſpecial Licence; but if any of the King of *Sweden*'s Subjects, furniſhed with "his Recommendations, ſhall privately ſolicit ſuch Licence of the Lord Protector to trade to any "of thoſe" [*Engliſh*] "Colonies, he will, in this Reſpect, comply with the Deſire of his *Swediſh* "Majeſty, as far as the State of his Affairs will permit.

X. "It ſhall be free for the Subjects of *Sweden* to fiſh and catch *Herrings*, &c. in the Seas and "on the Coaſts which are in the Dominion of this Republic; provided the Ships ſo employed "do not exceed *one Thouſand* in Number.——And no Charges ſhall be demanded" [of thoſe *Swediſh* Fiſhers] "by the Ships of War of this Republic,—but all ſhall be treated courteouſly and "amicably, and ſhall be even allowed to dry their Nets on the Shore, and to purchaſe Neceſſaries "there at a fair Price."

The reſt of this Treaty relates chiefly to a mutual Liberty of hiring Ships of War and Troops in each others Country, and againſt *Sweden*'s ſupplying *Spain* with naval Stores, during *England*'s War with that Crown.

☞ Upon this Treaty, and ſome prior ones, we may here briefly remark, that *Cromwell*, as well as the *Rump* Parliament, affected to be as punctilious and peremptory, in reſpect to their Sea-Dominion, or their Dominion in the four Seas ſurrounding *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, as even the moſt poſitive and determined of our former *Engliſh* Monarchs.

Ducal *Pruſſia* now veſted in full Sovereignty in the Houſe of *Brandenburg*, and ſince erected into a Kingdom.

1657 All that Part of *Pruſſia*, lying eaſt of the *Viſtula*, which 'till lately was called *Ducal*, (in contradiſtinction from the other Part called *Regal* or *Royal*, as being immediately under Subjection to the Crown of *Poland)* had, ever ſince the Year 1525, been veſted in the Houſe of *Brandenburg*, with the Title of a Dukedom, though ſtill owning ſome Kind of Vaſſalage to, or Protection from the King and Republic of *Poland*, 'till this Year 1657, when the latter gave up all Kind of Claim on it; and the Elector of *Brandenburg* was now veſted with ſovereign and independent Dominion over that Dutchy, ſince erected into a Kingdom, in the Perſon of King *Frederic* I.

Blake deſtroys a ſecond *Spaniſh* Plate Fleet. His Death, and Part of his Character by my Lord *Clarendon*.

In this laſt Year of the renowned Admiral *Blake*'s Life, he, a ſecond Time, deſtroyed a *Spaniſh* Plate-Fleet, (ſaid to be much richer than that of the preceding Year) at the Iſle of *Tenerif*, (one of the *Canary* Iſles) burning, ſinking, &c. every Ship of that Fleet. This great Admiral's Death, in this ſame Year, was reckoned an irreparable Loſs to the Protector and to his Country. Amongſt ſeveral other great Things ſaid of him, even by the Earl of *Clarendon*, his following Encomium on him is well worth our Notice, *viz.* "That he was the firſt Man who brought Ships "to contemn Caſtles on Shore, which had been ever thought very formidable, and were diſcovered "by him to make a Noiſe only, and to frighten thoſe who could rarely be hurt by them.——He "was the firſt that infuſed that Proportion of Courage into the *Seamen*, by making them ſee, by "Experience, what mighty Things they could do if they were reſolved; and taught them to "fight in *Fire* as well as upon Water.——And, although he had been very well imitated and followed, he was the *firſt* that gave the Example of that Kind of *naval* Courage, and bold and reſolute Atchievements."

England's Coinage in nineteen Years in Gold and Silver.

From *March* 1638, to *May* 1657, (according to the Author of *The happy future State of* England, frequently before quoted) there was coined in the *Tower* of *London*, in Gold and Silver, the Sum of 7,733,521*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* "*England*, alone" (ſays that Author) "having, 'till the Peace of *Munſter*, *Anno* 1648, enjoyed almoſt the whole Manufacture and the beſt Part of the Trade of "*Europe*."

Howell's erroneous Proportion between the weekly Bills of *Amſterdam* and *London*.

The once-memorable *James Howell*, in his *Londinopolis*, P. 389, aſſerts, "That the Bill of "Mortality of *Amſterdam* did not, in this Year 1657, exceed *ſixty per* Week. Whereas" (ſays he) "*London*'s was near *three Hundred* weekly." But as this Author has been very much miſtaken in ſome other Parts of his Computations, in *Political Arithmetic*, it ſeems probable he is likewiſe greatly ſo in this Point: More eſpecially if Penſionary *De Witt*'s Account be not exaggerated, in his *Intereſt of Holland*, written *Anno* 1663, that *Amſterdam* contained *Three Hundred Thouſand* Souls; which probably is more than it contains at preſent.

Tanger, at the *Streights* Mouth of *Gibraltar*, thought on ſo early as this Year, as what might be an uſeful Port for *England*.

By Secretary *Thurloe*'s ſixth Volume of State-Papers, P. 505, we find that Men of great Reflexion, even ſo early, perceived the great Benefit which *England*'s Commerce would reap, from poſſeſſing a ſafe and fortified Port at, or very near the Entrance into, the *Mediterranean* Sea. In a Letter written by General *Monk*, from *Scotland*, to the ſaid Secretary *Thurloe*, in *September*, *Anno* 1657, there is the following memorable Paragraph, *viz.* "I underſtand the *Portugal* Ambaſſador "is come to *London*; and I make no Queſtion but he will be deſiring ſome Favour from my Lord "Protector. There is a Caſtle in the *Streights-Mouth*, which the *Portugals* have called *Tanger*, on "*Barbary* Side, and which if they would part withal, it would be very uſeful to *us*; and they "make little Uſe of it, unleſs it be for getting of *Blackamoors*; for *whence* [ſhould be *which*] his "Highneſs may give them Leave to trade for. An hundred Men will keep the Caſtle, and half "a Dozen Frigates there would ſtop the whole Trade in the *Streights* to ſuch as ſhall be Enemies "to *us*."

This Propoſal of General *Monk*'s very probably occaſioned the ſtipulating of this Port and Caſtle, *five* Years afterwards, to be a Part of Queen *Catherine*'s Marriage-Portion, as it accordingly was. Yet this ſame General *Monk* afterwards found a conſiderable Garriſon little enough to defend it againſt the continual Attacks of the *Moors*.

De Witt's politic Remark concerning the *Barbary* Pirates.

England's former Negligence in point of Convoys in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

De Witt, in his *Intereſt of Holland*, juſtly remarks, “ That although their Ships trading into the *Mediterranean* ſhould be well guarded, by Convoys, againſt the *Barbary* Pirates; yet it would by no Means be proper to free that Sea of thoſe Pirates; becauſe” (ſays he) “ *we* ſhould hereby be put upon the ſame Footing with the *Eaſtlanders*, *Engliſh*, *Spaniards*, and *Italians: Wherefore it is beſt to leave that Thorn in the Sides of thoſe Nations, whereby they will be diſtreſſed in that Trade*; whilſt *we, by our Convoys, ingroſs all the European Traffic and Navigation to Holland.*”

Remark.

☞ By the Experience of the ill Effects of former Negligence, and the Help of the Port of *Gibraltar*, we have, in our own Times, greatly gained Ground upon *Holland* in this particular Reſpect. [*Fas eſt & ab Hoſte doceri:*] We may, and ought to learn Wiſdom even from an Enemy.

The *Dutch* form a Project for a Settlement on the Continent of *America* near *Carthagene*.

Quære, If this was not the Iſle of *Curacoa*, ſettled on before this Time, as was ſoon after *Aruba* and *Bonaire* Iſles near it.

In this ſame Year, we have, from the ſaid ſixth Tome of *Thurloe*'s State-Papers, (p. 825.) a Letter from *Leghorn* to that ſame Secretary of State, acquainting him, “ That the *Hollanders* were making a Plantation between *Surinam* and *Carthagene*, in the *Weſt-Indies*, aiming chiefly to trade with the *Spaniards*; for which Purpoſe they are ſending thither *twenty-five* Families of *Jews*.——If” (ſays this Letter-Writer) “ *our* Planters at *Surinam* took the ſame Courſe, it would be much to their Advantage; for the *Spaniards* there are in moſt extreme Want of all *European* Commodities.” This was probably a Project for ſettling on the Continent of what is called *Terra Firma*, from whence they were ſaid to be afterwards driven. Unleſs, perhaps, *Curaçoa* be hereby meant, which is a ſmall Iſle, near that Coaſt, poſſeſſed by the *Dutch*, and very commodiouſly ſituated for that ſmuggling Trade, the *Jews* being here ſaid to be both rich and numerous; and the *Dutch* Colonies here extremely populous and well fortified: and was probably firſt ſettled before this Time; as was alſo, above 25 Years before, a ſomewhat ſmaller Iſle near it, named *Aruba*; as they alſo did on *Bonaire*, another Iſle on that Coaſt, which produces Plenty of Cotton; and the other two Iſles, before-named, produce ſome Sugar: And although *Curaçoa* be but a barren Iſle, about 13 Leagues in Circuit, yet its Merchants are ſaid to be very rich by their Trade with the neighbouring *Spaniards* for *European* Goods and *Negroes*; ſo as to be deemed one of their beſt Colonies in *America*.

Expence and Revenue total of the *Engliſh* Commonwealth in this Year.

In the ſaid ſixth Tome of *Thurloe*'s State-Papers, (p. 596.) we have an Eſtimate of the *Charge* or *public Expence* of *England* for the Year, ending the firſt of *November* 1657, *viz.*

Expence and Revenue of *Ireland*.

Revenue of *Scotland*.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1.——The Charge of the Sea	994,500	—	—
2.——Ditto of the Army in the three Kingdoms	1,132,489	—	—
3.——Ditto of the Civil Government	200,000	—	—
Total,	2,326,989	—	—
The preſent Revenue, viz.			
1.——The Aſſeſſment in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*	1,464,000	4	—
2.——The *Exciſe* and *Cuſtoms*, eſtimated at	700,000	—	—
3.——The other Revenue, payable into the Receipt (of the Exchequer) eſtimated at	198,000	—	—
Total,	2,362,000	4	—
And (*ibidem*)			
1.——The Revenue of *Ireland* for two Years, ending the firſt of *November* 1637, amounts to	137,558	13	3
—— —— And for one Year	68,779	6	7½
2.——Expence of Ditto for ſaid two Years	142,509	11	—
—— Expence more than the Revenue	4,959	17	9
And (*ibidem*, p. 444.)			
Scotland's Revenue for one Year	37,690	19	—

[But *Scotland*'s Expence is not mentioned.]

The great Bulk and Strength of *Engliſh* mercantile Ships at this Time.

What *De Witt* has ſaid of *his* Nation's Wiſdom in ſecuring their mercantile Shipping trading into the *Mediterranean*, by proper Convoys, and the Neglect of *England* in that Reſpect, is, in Part, confirmed, and, partly alſo, contradicted, by a Pamphlet addreſſed to the Protector *Cromwell*, in this Year 1657, by one *Samuel Lamb*, a Merchant, intitled, *Seaſonable Obſervations for the encouraging of foreign Commerce:* Wherein he ſpeaks “ of our Merchants Shipping as having been, of late, the beſt in the World. Witneſs” (ſays he) “ the many ſingle Fights at Sea againſt the *Turks*, to whom, it is believed, the *Dutch loſe ten Ships for our one*; and the remarkable Sea-Fights againſt the *Hollanders* themſelves, in the late Wars; wherein many *Merchant Ships*, from about 300 to 500 Tons, did engage againſt the Enemy, with the States Ships, to our great Advantage; the Enemy notwithſtanding exceeding us every Fight, in Ships and Tonnage.” This (however, perhaps, ſomewhat exaggerated) ſhews the Stoutneſs of our trading Ships up the *Mediterranean*, in thoſe Times, as well as the Bravery of our Sailors; of which ſundry old Songs and Ballads alſo give Teſtimony, in their Encounters with the *Barbary* Pirates.

A. D. 1657 Before the Commencement of the Civil Wars in *England*, *Anno* 1642, we find, by the *Eaſt-India* Company's Account, "That they alone employed 15,000 Tons of Shipping," which were accounted to be the beſt trading Ships belonging to *England*, (as indeed they continue to be to the preſent Times) from 300 to 600 Tons each Ship. But the *Eaſt-India* Company became at length ſo much decayed in their Shipping, from the general Diſcouragements in their Trade and the Underminings of the *Hollanders*, &c. that they had ſcarcely one good Ship remaining. Moreover, from this Year 1653, or 1654, to this Year 1657, by Means of the Multitude of *Interlopers*, there was a Sort of open Trade from *England* to *India*: "In which Time" (ſays our Author, who, *Anno* 1681, wrote in Defence of the Joint-Stock Company) "our Nation had well-nigh loſt all their Privileges in *India*, which are many." There were alſo grievous Loſſes to private Traders by Depredations; "a great lowering of *Engliſh* Commodities, and advancing of *Indian* Commodities;—an Increaſe of Preſents to Governors, *&c.* to ſuch an odious Exceſs, that at length the very *private* Traders themſelves, being without Union and Protection, were the forwardeſt Petitioners for a Return to a Joint-Stock." Yet, on the other Hand, the ingenious Author of an Octavo Treatiſe, intitled, *Britannia Languens*, publiſhed *Anno* 1680, affirms, (p. 76.) "That during the Years 1653--4—5—6, when the *Eaſt-India* Trade was laid open, they afforded the *India* Commodities ſo cheap, that they ſupplied more Parts of *Europe*, and even *Amſterdam* itſelf, therewith than ever they did after; whereby they very much ſunk the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company's Actions." Yet it is generally ſaid, That even the *Interlopers* or ſeparate Traders were Loſers in the End, having alſo endured many Indignities and Injuries from the *Indians*. So difficult is it to come at the real Truth, where *Intereſt* is nearly concerned on both Sides.

The Greatneſs of the old *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Shipping till now.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Trade laid open for four Years.

Upon the whole, the Protector *Cromwell* now re-eſtabliſhed the old Company, with a Joint-Stock of 739,782 *l.* although only 50 *per Cent.* or 369,891 *l.* was called in, or was ſtrictly (at that Time) deemed their Capital Stock. Yet by the late laying open of that Trade, ſo many leſſer Ships had been employed in it, that the Company, though now again reſtored, could find *few* or *no* Merchant Ships large enough for their Purpoſe. And the Author juſt now quoted alleges, "That although in former Times the *Engliſh* Trade into the *Mediterranean* did by Eſtimation employ 80 or 100 Sail of Ships, from 300 to 400 Tons each, yet, ſince, they employ ſmaller ones, which are ſo often taken by the *Spaniards*, &c."——And he ſays, "He has formerly known many Ships, of the above or a greater Burden, built and equipped in *England*, purpoſely to be ſent to *Venice* to be let out to that State, for Ships of War, to ſerve them againſt the *Turks*: But the *Hollanders* ſoon cut us out of that Employment alſo, by ſerving them cheaper."

The *Engliſh* excluſive *Eaſt-India* Company re-eſtabliſhed *Anno* 1657 by *Cromwell*.

Formerly *England* ſupplied *Venice* with Ships of War againſt the *Turks*.

In this ſame Year (on the 9th of *May*) *Cromwell* concluded another ſelf-intereſted Treaty of Alliance with *France*, againſt *Spain* and *Holland*, and againſt the ſolid Intereſt of *England*. And, as ſome of the ſecret Articles have a Relation to Commerce, we ſhall remark on the following ones, *viz.*

A ſecret Treaty between *Cromwell* and *France*, againſt *Spain*, *Holland*, and *Denmark*.

It ſeems the *Dutch* Admiral *De Ruyter* had taken two *French* Ships of War, in the *Mediterranean*; to revenge which "*France* engaged *Cromwell*, by the IVth and Vth ſecret Articles, to fit out, at the Expence of *France*, from 30 to 40 Ships of War; Part of which were to cruiſe before *Oſtend* and *Dunkirk*, and the reſt in the *Channel*, to take all the Ships of *Holland* and *Zealand* in the *French* King's Name.——And, Article IX. and X. That an *Engliſh* Fleet was to block up *Oſtend*, *Newport*, and *Graveling*, whilſt *Louis* did the ſame on the Land Side.——And *Louis* promiſes to leave thoſe Ports (when taken) *in the full Poſſeſſion and Property of the Protector!* As, on the other Hand (Article XI.) *Louis* was to enjoy all the other Towns, Harbours, and Places which ſhould be conquered in the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, none excepted! *whoever is or has been the Poſſeſſor!* Article XV. and XVI. both Parties agreed to aſſiſt the King of *Sweden* in his intended Conqueſt of the City of *Dantzic*. *Louis* alſo promiſing to furniſh Money for the Conqueſt of the *Daniſh* Forts in the *Sound*; the *Protector* engaging to ſend a Fleet, with Land-Forces, to block up the Paſſage of the *Sound*, to the End, that, with *Sweden*'s Aſſiſtance, the *Protector* may be enabled to keep the Trade with thoſe Countries and thoſe of his Allies free and undiſturbed." The plauſible or probable Ground for theſe two remarkable Articles of this Alliance and Enmity againſt *Denmark* was, becauſe that King (*Chriſtiern* III.) had increaſed his Demands or Toll on foreign Ships paſſing the *Sound*: Which *Toll* (we have ſeen) having been farmed to the *Hollanders*, *Anno* 1649, it was probable they and the Crown of *Denmark* had jointly aimed to make the moſt of it againſt all other Nations; though contrary to former Stipulations!

Toll in the *Sound* again raiſed or augmented.

By Article XVII. "The *Protector* was to have the Diſpoſal of any Countries and Forts which ſhould be taken from *Denmark*, according to his good Pleaſure: But the Ships and Merchandize of the *French* King's Subjects ſhould paſs and repaſs the *Sound* as freely as thoſe of *England*.

1658 Cardinal *Mazarin* (the Prime-Miniſter of *France*) having got Intelligence, that the Court of *Spain*, for the gaining of *Cromwell* to its Side, had, ſome Time before, propoſed to aſſiſt him in the Conqueſt of *Calais* for *England*, took Pains to convince the Protector that *Dunkirk* would be of much greater Importance to *England*, as really is known to be true: And as *Cromwell*'s main Dread was, leſt *France* ſhould be aſſiſting in King *Charles*'s Reſtoration, he, after ſome Deliberation, agreed to *Mazarin*'s Propoſal. Whereupon, on the 23d of *March* 1658, *New Stile*, Sir *William Lockhart*, *Cromwell*'s Ambaſſador at *Paris*, ſigned a Convention with the *French* Court, whereby it was ſtipulated, "That *Dunkirk*, *Mardike*, and *Graveling*, (when taken) ſhould be put into the Protector's Hands;" which was confirmed by a ſecond Convention *five* Days after. Whereupon *Dunkirk* was attacked by the joint Forces of *England* and *France*, and ſurrendered

France perſuades *Cromwell* to join in the Attack of *Dunkirk*; which ſhe delivers up to him, by Virtue of a previous Treaty.

on

on *Midſummer-day* 1758, to the *French*, who, the Day following, delivered it up with all its Forts into the Hands of Sir *William Lockhart*, in Behalf of the *Protector*. This great Acquiſition occaſioned no ſmall Jealouſy in the *Dutch*, who were very far from being pleaſed to ſee *England* thereby rendered Maſters of both Sides of the *Channel*. Moreover, although *France* at this Time yielded it to *Cromwell*, for the Sake of his preſent Friendſhip in aſſiſting to the greater enfeebling of *Spain*, and the conſequent raiſing of her own Power, yet the *French* Court ſoon foreſaw how dangerous *Dunkirk* would prove in other Hands but her own, and more eſpecially in the Poſſeſſion of *England*, even then the firſt maritime Potentate of *Europe*; wherefore they too ſoon found Means (four Years after) to get it ſcandalouſly ſold and ſurrendered to them!

Although we have ſeen, that Clocks and Clock-Makers were introduced into *England* at leaſt as early as the Year 1368, yet we have by no Notices or Means *as* yet diſcovered, or are able certainly to trace, either the Time or the certain Place when or where they were firſt made; (which indeed is likewiſe the Caſe of ſeveral other old Inventions.) *Nurenberg*, in *Germany*, has often been named as the moſt probable Place of the Invention of Watches, (or rather the Revival of them about 70 Years ago) though I do not find even any Certainty thereof. The firſt Pendulum Clock is ſaid to have been invented by *Huygens*, in the preceding Year 1657; yet others aſcribe it to *Galileo*. Be this as it may, we may be aſſured, That the preſent Watches are of a much later Invention than Clocks, although they, in Fact, were but a neceſſary Conſequence of the other. The Emperor *Charles* V. was the firſt who had any Thing that might be called a *Watch*; though ſome ſay it was only a ſmall Table-Clock. Others ſay, that Emperor had a *Watch* of ſome Kind or other in the Jewel of his *Seal-Ring*.——*Spring Pocket-Watches* were the Production of this Century. Foreigners aſcribe it to *Huygens*, but the *Engliſh* to Dr. *Hooke*, about this Year 1658. Since brought to greater Perfection in *England* than any where elſe!

Spring Watches firſt invented *Anno* 1658.

The *Dutch* Fleet defeats that of *Sweden*, and relieves *Copenhagen*; and the next Year makes Peace between *Sweden* and *Denmark* at *Roſchild*.

In this ſame Year, the *Swediſh* Fleet beſieging *Copenhagen*, where the *Daniſh* King, King *Chriſtiern* III. then was, in great Diſtreſs; the *Dutch* Fleet, under Admiral *Opdam*, defeated that of *Sweden*, and thereby ſeaſonably relieved the *Daniſh* King and his capital City. The next Year Admiral *de Ruyter* joined the *Daniſh* Fleet, and, defeating that of *Sweden*, brought about a Pacification at *Roſchild*, between thoſe two Northern Crowns, through the Mediation of *England* and *France*.

1659

Denmark gives up the fine Province of *Schonen* to *Sweden*, after 300 Years Poſſeſſion of it.

Yet, in the following Year 1659, the *Swedes*, under their King *Charles Guſtavus*, were ſo ſucceſsful in a freſh War againſt *Denmark*, as to oblige that Crown to reſtore the fine Province of *Scania*, or *Schonen*, to *Sweden*; after *Denmark* had been in Poſſeſſion of it for three Centuries; which Conceſſion threw much Weight into the Scale of *Sweden*; but ſeems however to have reduced both Crowns nearer to an *Equilibrium* than before, with Reference to the *European* States trading into the *Baltic* Sea.

The *Toll* of the *Sound* ſtipulated never to be increaſed, and to be exactly alike in Quantity to all the three Nations of *England*, *Holland*, and *France*, by their joint Treaty and mutual Guarantee.

The *Daniſh* Court having farther diſtreſſed the Trade of other Nations, by their arbitrarily increaſing the *Tolls* in the Paſſages into the *Baltic*, called the *Sound* and greater and leſſer *Belt*, the two Commonwealths of *England* and *Holland*, and the Court of *France*, had entered into a joint Treaty, at the *Hague*, in the ſaid Year 1659, not only for obliging *Denmark* and *Sweden*, then at War, to agree to the above-ſaid Peace, but, by the VIth Article of that Treaty, it was ſtipulated, "That no new *Duty*, *Toll*, or other *Impoſt*, on Account of *Beacons*, *Lighthouſes*, *Anchorages*, or for any other Pretences whatever, be for the future raiſed in the *Sound* or the two *Belts*, by any Perſon whatſoever, upon the ſaid three States, or either of them, or upon their Subjects. And with Reſpect to the Duties or Tolls which are paid there by Virtue of the Treaty made at *London* between the late Protector [*Oliver*] and the Crown of *Denmark*, and of another Treaty made between the ſaid Crown and the *United Provinces*, *Anno* 1645, they ſhall never be augmented upon the three States, nor on any of them, for any Cauſe or Pretext whatever. And, if it happens, that there are more favourable and advantageous Conditions in one of the ſaid Treaties than there are in the other, with Regard to the Toll, or the Manner of raiſing it, the ſaid three States, and each of them, ſhall for the future enjoy the ſaid more favourable Conditions equally; as alſo all other Privileges and Exemptions; and ſhall be Guarantees thereof one to the other."

The former arbitrary Exactions of *Denmark* for *Tolls* in the *Sound*, and alſo *Sweden*'s *Pretenſions* in that Paſſage.

It ſeems, that, before this definitive Treaty, the *Danes* often varied the Tolls they exacted from Ships paſſing the *Sound*. Sometimes they laid a *Roſe-Noble* on every Ship, beſide *one per Cent. Laſtage.*—Sometimes *three one-half per Cent.*—And, at other Times, a *thirtieth* Part of all the Cargo was demanded and taken. Queen *Elizabeth* ſent four ſolemn Embaſſies to *Denmark*, in order to get thoſe *Tolls* moderated, and fixed at ſome Certainty; though all to very little Purpoſe. The *Swedes* likewiſe ſometimes had pretended to a *Toll* for their Caſtle of *Helſingburg*, on this Side of the *Sound*: But now this Joint-Treaty and mutual Guarantee of the three potent States before-mentioned ſeemed to have put an End to all new Demands or Impoſitions whatever.

France, by the Peace of the *Pyrenees* with *Spain*, gets Leiſure greatly to improve her *Turkey* and other Trades, and her *Woollen* Manufacture.

The advantageous Peace which *France* made this Year with declining *Spain*, at the *Pyrenees*, gave the former full Leiſure to improve their foreign Commerce, and more eſpecially their Trade to *Turkey* for *Woollen Goods*; which, by the Help of *Spaniſh Wool*, they ſoon after brought to ſuch Perfection, that they have long ſince been enabled, in a great Meaſure, to get Ground of the *Engliſh Levant* or *Turkey* Company, as well as of the *Dutch* and *Venetians*. Their very able Stateſman *Colbert* having, ſoon after this Time, moſt aſſiduouſly applied himſelf thereto, without ſparing any Expence for the Improvement of all the Branches of *France*'s Commerce; ſuch (for Inſtance) as *Premiums*, *Remiſſion of Cuſtoms and Taxes*, *Warehouſes Rent-free*, &c. Yet, in order to get their *Woollen Cloth* at firſt introduced into *Turkey*, they are ſaid to have made Uſe of the Names

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Names of the *Engliſh* Traders thither, and of the Reputation of *Engliſh Cloth*, calling their Cloth by the Name of *Drap de Londres*.

By the ſaid *Pyrenean* Peace, *Spain* yielded up to *France* ſo much Territory and ſo many ſtrong Fortreſſes in the *Netherlands*, and on the Side of *Catalonia*, *Burgundy*, and *Lorrain*, as made the Scale of *France* ſtill much more preponderate: The Enumeration of which Countries and Fortreſſes may be ſeen in all the Accounts of that Peace; which was indeed a very unfortunate one for *Spain*, and much altered the Balance of Power in Reſpect of thoſe two Nations, and, in ſome Meaſure, therefore affected the Safety of the reſt of *Europe*!

By the *Pyrenean Peace*, *France's* Scale preponderates much more than ever before.

The Iſland of *Barbadoes* was by this Time become rich and populous. For, in a Pamphlet, intitled, *Trade revived*, printed in the Year 1659, the Author, treating of the Value of our *American* Plantations, deſcribes " *Barbadoes as having given to many Men of low Degree exceeding* " *vaſt Fortunes, equal to Noblemen!*—That upwards of *one hundred* Sail of Ships there yearly find " Employment, by carrying Goods and Paſſengers thither, and bringing thence other Commo- " dities: Whereby Seamen are bred, and Cuſtom increaſed; our Commodities vended, and " many thouſands employed therein, and in refining of *Sugar* at Home, which we formerly had " from other Countries! And all this out of that very ſmall, dry, and rocky Iſland." By this Account it ſhould ſeem, that our other *Caribbee* Iſles had ſcarcely as yet fallen into *Sugar Planting*. This alſo ſeems to be the firſt Account of *Sugar Refining* in *England*, though probably earlier in ſome other Countries, for which ſee the Year 1503.

Barbadoes's vaſt Improvement, and *Sugar* Trade.

Sugar Refiners at this Time in *England*.

Dr. *Charles D'avenant*, who was Inſpector-General of the Cuſtoms of *England* at the Time he wrote a Treatiſe, intitled, *New Dialogues on the then preſent Poſture of Affairs*, printed *Anno* 1711, in Octavo, gives us therein (in p. 71, *et ſeq.*) the intire Coinage of *England* for a complete Century of Years, taken from the Regiſters of the Royal-Mint, *viz.* from 1558 to 1659.

Coinage of *England* for an intire Century of Years, both in *Gold* and *Silver*.

Gold coined,	In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign		£. 1,200,000
	In King *James* Iſt's Reign (about)		800,000
	In King *Charles* Iſt's Reign		1,723,000
	Total *Gold*,		£. 3,723,000
Silver,	In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign	£. 4,632,932	
	In King *James* Iſt's Reign	1,700,000	
	In King *Charles* Iſt's Reign	8,776,544	
	By the Parliament and *Cromwell*	1,000,000	
	Total *Silver*,	£. 16,109,476—	16,109,476
	Total *Gold* and *Silver*,		£. 19,832,476

" Yet (adds the Doctor, very properly) all this Money was not co-exiſting in this Year " 1659. For Queen *Elizabeth* not only called in and re-coined all the debaſed *Silver* Coin of " the three preceding Reigns, but, by varying the Standard, there were freſh Fabrications occaſioned; ſo that the ſame Bullion was coined over and over." And this able Author conjectures, " That in the Year 1600 our whole *Gold* and *Silver* Coin together did not exceed four " Millions; and that, at the Time he wrote" [*Anno* 1711] " there might be *twelve* Millions of " *Gold* and *Silver* Coin in being."

The whole Quantity of the *Gold* and *Silver* Coin of *England* in the Year 1711 about 12 Millions.

This very curious Account is well worth our Obſervation! And as our Commerce is allowed by all Men to be very conſiderably increaſed ſince the ſaid Year 1711, being the Space of fifty-one Years, I conceive we may reaſonably conclude, that the preſent *Gold* and *Silver* Coin of *Great Britain* actually exiſting cannot be leſs than *ſixteen* Millions: Although it be not ſo eaſy to determine the near Proportion between the Quantity of the *Gold* to the *Silver* Coin!

Remarks.

A Conjecture of the Quantity of Coin now actually exiſting in *Britain*, *Anno* 1762.

Having nothing farther to add of the Times preceding the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, we muſt do the *Rump* Parliament and *Cromwell* (with all their Faults) the Juſtice to remark, by Way of Recapitulation, That they certainly made ſundry very good and ſucceſsful Regulations and Laws for the Improvement and Increaſe of *England*'s Commerce and Shipping; moſt of which were adopted and legally enacted by the Parliament immediately after the ſaid Reſtoration: Which plainly evinced the public Senſe of their Utility, *viz.*

A Recital of Benefits done to *England*'s general Commerce by the *Rump* Parliament and *Cromwell*.

I. The Reduction of the legal *Intereſt of Money*, from 8 to 6 *per Cent.* greatly to the Advantage both of the *landed* and *trading* Intereſts.

II. Their eſtabliſhing the *firſt* general *Navigation Act*; whereby not only the Trade to and from our *American Plantations* was ſecured to ourſelves alone, but likewiſe our mercantile Shipping was conſiderably increaſed; as was alſo the Number of our Sailors, and of all Trades depending on Shipping.

III. Tenures by *Knights-Service*, *Wardſhips*, and all other Kinds of *ſervile* Tenures, were for ever aboliſhed in *England*.

IV. All Kinds of *Monopolies* were likewiſe quite aboliſhed.

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V. Their granting full Liberty of Conſcience to all peaceable People, inviting Multitudes of ſuch to return with their Families and Fortunes from *New-England*, *Holland*, *Germany*, &c. whither they had been driven by *Laud*'s unchriſtian and mad Perſecution, *&c.* and hereby not only the Number of induſtrious People was increaſed, *which is the moſt ſolid Wealth of any Nation*, but likewiſe *new* Manufactures were introduced, and the *old* improved and increaſed.

This Vth Article was not however come into in the firſt Tranſports of the zealous Royaliſts; nor was it legally enacted till the Acceſſion of King *William* and Queen *Mary*; when the Nation's Eyes were fully opened, to ſee the *Prejudice* and *Folly*, as well as *Wickedneſs*, of denying that Freedom of Conſcience to others which we ourſelves would think we had a Right to in like Circumſtances.

VI. *Scotland*'s *Vaſſalage* was by them aboliſhed; and better Orders were eſtabliſhed in that Country for providing for their Poor, for puniſhing Vagrants, and for ſuppreſſing of Robberies, than had before been in Uſe.

But this laſt-named Benefit to *Scotland* was far from being confirmed after the Reſtoration, though ſo reaſonable and beneficial. The firſt four, however, were wiſely confirmed by the legal Government, as what the Nation could not have been eaſy without, having before ſo fully experienced their beneficial and moſt ſalutary Effects!

By the *Oliva* Treaty, this Year 1660, *Sweden* obtains the Sovereignty of *Livonia*, for ever, and all Weſtern *Pomerania*.

1660

On the 3d of *May* 1660, a final Peace was concluded at the Monaſtery of *Oliva*, in *Poliſh Pruſſia*, between *John Caſimir*, King of *Poland*, and his Confederates, the Emperor *Leopold*, and *Frederic William*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, on the one Part, and *Charles* XI. King of *Sweden*, on the other Part; (King *Louis* XIV. King of *France*, being Guarantee.) Wherein all that is eſſentially neceſſary for our Subject, is, the great additional Weight thrown into the Scale of *Sweden*, by *Poland*'s yielding up or confirming to her, for ever, the large, fair, and fruitful Province of *Livonia*; moſt of which, however, had been long before conquered and poſſeſſed by *Sweden*. On the other Side, *Sweden* yielded up to *Poland* the Cities and Forts ſhe held in *Poliſh Pruſſia*.——The Emperor yielded up to *Holſtein* all that he held in that *Dutchy*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* yielded to *Sweden* all that he had held in Weſtern *Pomerania*.

Laws made in *England* for the Benefit of Commerce, after the *Reſtoration* of King *Charles* II.

We are now again returned to the legal Conſtitution of *England*, of King, Lords, and Commons, by the *Reſtoration* of King *Charles* the Second, on the 29th of *May*, in this Year 1660: And the firſt Act of Parliament, relating to our Subject, is that of this 12th Year of the ſaid King, (Cap. iv.) intitled, " A Subſidy granted to him of *Tonnage* and *Poundage*, and other Sums of Money, payable upon Merchandize exported and imported:" The Preamble to which Act runs thus, *viz.*

The Ground of the Duties of *Tonnage* and *Poundage*.

" *The Commons aſſembled in Parliament, repoſing Truſt and Confidence in your Majeſty, in and for* " *the guarding and defending of the Seas, againſt all Perſons intending, or that ſhall intend, the* " *Diſturbance of your ſaid Commons, in the Intercourſe of Trade, and the invading of this your Realm*; " *for the better defraying the neceſſary Expences thereof, which cannot otherwiſe be effected without* " *great Charge to your Majeſty*, do, *by and with the Advice and Conſent of the* Lords" [the *Biſhops* were not yet re-inſtated] " *in this your preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the* " *ſame, to the Intent aforeſaid*, give *and* grant *unto you, our ſupreme liege Lord and Sovereign, one* " *Subſidy, called* Tonnage; *that is to ſay, of every Ton of Wine, of the Growth of* France,—*that* " *ſhall come into the Port of* London,—*by Way of Merchandize, by your natural-born Subjects*, " 4 l. 10 s. — *and by Strangers and Aliens*, 6 l. —— *and into the Out-ports*, 3 l. *by natural-born* " *Subjects*; *and by Aliens*, 4 l. 10 s.——And, for every *But* or Pipe of *Muſcadels*, *Malmſeys*, *Gites*, " *Tents*, *Alicants*, *Baſtards*, *Sacks*, *Canaries*, *Malaga's*, *Maderas*," [the firſt Time this Wine is mentioned by that Name] " and other Wines whatſoever, commonly called *Sweet Wines*, of " the Growth of the *Levant*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, or any of them, or of the Iſlands belonging " to them, or elſewhere, that ſhall come into the Port of *London*, brought by *Engliſh* Subjects, 2 *l.* 5 *s.* —— and by Aliens, 3 *l.* — — and into the Out-ports, by *Engliſh* Subjects, " 1 *l.* 10 *s.* — and by Aliens, 2 *l.* 5 *s.* — —— alſo for *Rheniſh* Wines, by natural-born Subjects, " 1 *l.* *per Aum.* and by Aliens, 1 *l.* 5 *s.* — *as in a Book of Rates* herein-after referred to:——

Tonnage *and* Poundage granted to King *Charles* II. by the temporal Lords and Commons, *without the Biſhops*.

" And alſo one other Subſidy, called *Poundage*, *i. e.* of all Manner of Goods and Merchandize " exported or imported, either by *Denizens* or *Aliens*, 12 *d.* for every 20 *s.* as in the *Book of* " *Rates* valued, or *ad Valorem*: And for *Engliſh* Product or Manufacture, exported by *Aliens*, " 12 *d.* more for every 20 *s.* over and above the firſt 20 *s.*: Excepting, however, all Manner of " *Woollen Cloths*, commonly called *Old-Draperies*,—and all *Wines* which ſhall have paid the above-named *Tonnage*,—and alſo *Fiſh*, brought by *Engliſhmen*,—and all *freſh Fiſh* and *Beſtial*, imported,—and all other Goods mentioned to be Cuſtom-free in the ſaid *Book of Rates*." ☞ No mention is as yet made in this new *Book of Rates* of *Tea*, *Coffee*, or *Chocolate*, though they are all mentioned in an Act of Parliament of this ſame Year.

By an Act of this ſame Year, (Cap. xxv.) for ſelling of *Wines* by Retail, *&c.* the following Prices were fixed, *viz.* 1. *Spaniſh* and *ſweet Wines* not above 1 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* Quart: 2. *French* Wines not above 8 *d.* *per* Quart: *Rheniſh* Wines not above 12 *d.* *per* Quart: Penalty 5 *l.*

Duties on *Woollen Cloths* exported, either by *Denizens* or *Aliens*.

" And we do hereby grant to our ſaid liege Lord and Sovereign another Subſidy, *i. e.* on " every ſhort *Woollen Cloth* exported by *Engliſhmen*, called *Broad Cloths*, not exceeding twenty-eight Yards in Length and ſixty-four Pounds Weight, the Sum of 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and proportionably if of greater Length or Weight: And of leſſer Lengths and Weight, exported by *Engliſhmen*, alſo 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and by *Aliens* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*——*Engliſh* Merchants ſhipping Goods, *&c.* in

" foreign

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" foreign Ships from *England*, ſhall pay double Duties, as if they were Foreigners.—But *Herrings* " and other *Sea-Fiſh* exported, ſhall be Duty-free. And it is hereby enacted, that no Rates " ſhall be impoſed on *Engliſhmen without the Authority of Parliament.* No King's Collectors, *&c.* " ſhall take more Fees than was cuſtomary in the fourth Year of the late King *James.*

Other Goods, when at certain Prices, may be exported, *viz. Gun-Powder*, when not exceeding 5*l.* the Barrel: *Wheat*, 2*l. per* Quarter: *Rye*, *Beans*, and *Peas*, 1*l.* 4*s.* *Barley* and *Malt*, 20*s.* *per* Quarter: *Oats*, 16*s.* *Beef*, *per* Barrel 5*l.* *Pork*, 6*l.* 10*s.* *Bacon*, *per lb.* 6*d.* *Butter*, the Barrel 4*l.* 10*s.* *Cheeſe*, the Hundred, 1*l.* 10*s.* *Candles*, the dozen Pounds, 5*s.*

At what Price Corn, Bacon, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, and Candles, may be exported from *England.*

I. " Provided always, that his Majeſty may, by Proclamation, at any Time when he ſhall ſee " Cauſe ſo to do, and for ſuch Time as ſhall be therein expreſſed, prohibit the Tranſportation of " *Gun-Powder*, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition.

The King may prohibit the Exportation of Gun-Powder, *&c.*

" And be it farther enacted—That, over and above the Rates herein before-mentioned, there " ſhall be paid to your Majeſty, on every Ton of *Wine*, of the Growth of *France*, *Germany*, *Portugal*, or *Madeira*, brought into the Port of *London*, or elſewhere, 3*l.* within nine Months " after importing.—And of every Ton of all other *Wines*, 4*l.*—The Importer to give Security " for Payment.—Yet if any of thoſe *Wines* ſhall be re-exported within 12 Months after, then the " aforeſaid additional Duty ſhall be returned.—And the Importer, paying ready Money, ſhall be " allowed 10 *per Cent.* Diſcount.

An additional Subſidy on Wines.

II. " Provided, That the *Prizage* of *Wines*, or *Prize-Wines*, ſhall pay no Tonnage, Cuſtoms, " nor Subſidy, in Virtue of this Act, nor of any Thing therein contained."

Prizage Wines ſhall pay no Cuſtom.

Although, in the Preface to this Work, it is declared, that it was not our Intent to take Notice of any Duties, Cuſtoms, or Taxes, or the Alterations of them, enacted from Time to Time; yet the above-recited famous Act of Parliament having fixed the *Tonnage* and *Subſidy* on *Wines*, and the *Poundage* on divers other Kinds of Merchandize and Proviſions; referring to a *new Book of Rates*, which, though altered ſince this Time, in ſundry Points, has however been, in the Main, a Guide for the Rates or Duties of many other Kinds of Merchandize; and as, moreover, the Ground of granting the ancient Duties of *Tonnage* and *Poundage*, are in this Act explained: we thought it needful to give the Subſtance of the ſaid Law, by Way of Pattern or Precedent. By this ſame Law the *Linnen* of *France* was too much favoured: For their fine *Dowlas* was to pay only one Halfpenny *per* Ell; whilſt fine Linnen of *Flanders* was to pay *three Pence per Ell Duty.*

Remarks on this famous Law.

We have ſeen the former Reductions of the national or legal Intereſt of Money, in *England*, at different Periods of Time, occaſioned from a proportionable Increaſe of Money and Commerce; and we have ſhewn the rational Grounds of and for thoſe Reductions, ſo far as hereafter to ſave our Readers the Trouble of more copiouſly enlarging on this Subject.

Intereſt of Money in *England* legally reduced to 6 *per Cent.*

The laſt Reduction was from 8, to 6 *per Cent.* but as it was enacted by an illegal or uſurped Power, *Anno* 1651, the legal Parliament, at the Reſtoration, could not conſiſtently take direct Notice of it, by Way of Confirmation; although, in Effect, they do it by the Preamble to the Act, (Cap. xiii.) *That none ſhall take above* 6l. *for the Loan of an hundred Pounds for a Year*; thus expreſſed: " And whereas, in freſh Memory, the like Fall from 8, to 6 in the Hundred, *by a* " *late conſtant Practice*, hath found the like Succeſs, to the general Contentment of this Nation, " *as is viſible by ſeveral Improvements.* And whereas nevertheleſs it is the Endeavour of ſome at " preſent to reduce it back again in Practice to the Allowance of the Statute *ſtill in Force*," [i. e. to 8 *per Cent.*] " to the great Diſcouragement of Ingenuity and Induſtry in the *Huſbandry*, *Trade*, " and *Commerce* of this Nation:——Be it therefore enacted, That from and after the 29th of *September* 1660, none ſhall take above 6*l.* *per Cent.* as above,—and that all Bonds and Aſſurances " whatever, made after the Time aforeſaid, for Payment of any principal Money to be lent or " covenanted to be performed, upon or for any *Uſury*, whereon there ſhall be reſerved or taken " above the Rate of 6*l.* in the Hundred, ſhall be utterly *void*——And the Taker of any higher " *Intereſt* or *Uſury*, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch Offence, the *treble Value* of the Money ſo " lent, *&c.*"

Two Things are worth remarking on this Act, *viz. Firſt*, that the Word *Uſury* was ſtill the legal Term for the lawful Intereſt of Money. *Secondly*, That this Act does not take the leaſt Notice of the *Unlawfulneſs*, in Point of *Religion* or *Conſcience*, or the *Sin* of taking *Uſury* or *Intereſt* for the Loan of Money, as had been expreſſed in the two preceding legal Acts for Reduction thereof. Upon this Reduction, Sir *Joſiah Child* remarks, (as he alſo did in treating on the two former Reductions) " I. That in about 20 Years after the like Reduction by the *Rump* Parliament, *Anno* 1651, (notwithſtanding the long *Civil Wars* and the great Complaints of the " Deadneſs of Trade) there are more Men to be found upon the Exchange *now*" [*i. e.* about 1688. He firſt publiſhed his *Brief Obſervations concerning Trade and Intereſt of Money*, in a ſmall *Quarto* Pamphlet, *Anno* 1688, to which he made a ſhort Addition in the ſame Year: So, by Degrees, his judicious Writings on Commerce have ſwelled to a reaſonable *Octavo* Book.] " worth " 10,000*l.* than were then worth 1000*l.*—And that 500*l.* 60 Years before, with a Daughter, " was eſteemed a larger Portion than 2000*l.* in his Time. II. That *Gentlewomen*, in thoſe " Days, eſteemed themſelves well cloathed in a *Serge* Gown, which a Chambermaid now would " be aſhamed to be ſeen in.—That (beſide the great Increaſe of rich Cloaths, Plate, Jewels, and " Houſhold-Furniture) there were 100 Coaches *now*," [*i. e.* about *Anno* 1688.] " to *one* kept " formerly."———All which, and much more, he *ſolely* aſcribes to the *Abatement of Intereſt*, which he calls the *Cauſa Cauſans* of all the other Cauſes of the Riches of the *Dutch*, as well as of *ourſelves*,

Remarks thereon.

Sir *Joſiah Child*'s Obſervations on *Intereſt* of Money's Influence on Commerce.

ourſelves, increaſed to ſix Times what it then was. “ Hereby alſo” (ſays he) “ we are enabled “ to pay a greater Tax in one Year than our Forefathers could in twenty.” “ I can” (ſays he) “ myſelf remember ſince there were not uſed in *London* ſo many Wharfs or Quays, for landing “ of Merchants Goods, by at leaſt *one third Part*, as now there are; and thoſe that were then “ could ſcarce have Employment for half what they could do.—Lands in the Country *now* yield “ *twenty* Years Purchaſe, which would not then have yielded above *eight* or *ten* at moſt. The “ ſame Farms or Lands to be *now* ſold, would yield *treble*” [and in ſome Caſes *ſix* Times] “ the “ Money they were ſold for *fifty* Years ago.———*Ireland* has alſo been vaſtly improved in its “ Lands, ſince great Part of it has been lately poſſeſſed by the *induſtrious Engliſh*, who were Sol“ diers in the late Army.” In brief, he lays it down as *a conſtant Rule to judge whether any Country be rich or poor, to know what Intereſt they pay for Money.* “ Near Home, (continues he) we “ ſee it evidently, in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, where, 10 and 12 *per Cent.* being paid for Intereſt,” [here he is certainly miſtaken as to *Scotland*, whoſe Parliament, as we have ſeen, did, in the Year 1633, reduce their *national* Intereſt from 10, to 8 *per Cent.* as we ſhall ſoon ſee them farther reducing it to 6 *per Cent.*] “ the People are *poor*, deſpicable, ill-cloathed, and their Houſes worſe pro“ vided; Money intolerably ſcarce, notwithſtanding their great Plenty of all Proviſions.—In “ *France*, where Money is at 7 *per Cent.* Lands yield about *eighteen* Years Purchaſe.—In *Italy*, “ Money will not yield above 3 *per Cent.* upon real Security; and there the People are rich, *full* “ *of Trade*, well attired, and their Lands will ſell at 35, to 40 Years Purchaſe: and that it is ſo, “ *or better* with them in *Holland*, is too manifeſt.—In *Turkey*, 20 *per Cent.* is their Intereſt, which “ makes Commerce there to be engroſſed by *a few*, as is always the Caſe where Intereſt is very “ high, and was the Caſe in *England* in *Elizabeth*'s and *James* the Firſt's Time, when Intereſt was “ at 10 *per Cent.*—In *Spain*, the uſual Intereſt is 10 and 12 *per Cent.* and there, notwithſtanding “ they have the only Trade in the World for *Gold* and *Silver*, Money is no where more ſcarce; “ the People poor, deſpicable, and void of Commerce, other than what the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Ita*“ *lians*, *Jews*, and other Foreigners, bring to them; who are to them, in Effect, as *Leeches*, “ who ſuck their Blood and vital Spirits from them.” Our ſaid Author, however, ſeems to have been aware of a very ſtrong Objection againſt a precipitate Reduction of the legal Intereſt of Money in a Nation, without duly attending to what may very properly be termed *the natural Intereſt of Money in ſuch a Nation*, i. e. *at what Intereſt Money may generally be borrowed on good Security*; ſo that *ſuch propoſed legal Reduction of Intereſt* ſhould not be very different from the ſaid *natural Intereſt* of Money at ſuch reſpective Time propoſed: Wherefore he obſerves, “ That the Matter “ in *England* was, at that Time, prepared for an Abatement of the” [legal] “ Intereſt; for “ (ſays he) the *Eaſt-India* Company do now borrow” [*Anno* 1688] “ what they want at 4 *per* “ *Cent.*”

Ireland's Lands much improved by the *Engliſh* Soldiers of the late Army.

Intereſt of Money in *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Intereſt in *France*.

In *Italy*.

In *Turkey*.

Wherever Intereſt of Money is high, there Commerce is in few Hands.

Money is no where ſo ſcarce as in *Spain*.

The *low Intereſt* of Money in any Nation is at leaſt as much the *Effect* as the *Cauſe* of national Riches.

Animadverſions on Sir *Joſiah Child*'s Conceptions hereon.

Yet notwithſtanding all that this able and experienced Gentleman has ſaid upon this favourite Subject of his, it ſeems to us, that he has not ſufficiently conſidered another Point, *viz.* That *low Intereſt for Money*, in any Country, is, at leaſt, as much the *Effect* as the *Cauſe* of Wealth and Commerce. An Increaſe of Commerce brings an Increaſe of Wealth, which is ever attended with an Increaſe of Money, and ſuch Increaſe of Money will naturally and neceſſarily produce a low Rate of Intereſt, as Plenty of any Thing whatever neceſſarily cauſes its Cheapneſs. A wiſe Nation may indeed facilitate the Reduction of their legal Intereſt, by good and prudent preparatory Regulations, and thereby contribute to the Increaſe of Commerce and to the Encouragement of Agriculture: But ſuch Reduction of the legal Intereſt is to be done with great Circumſpection, and ever with a due Regard to the current natural Intereſt of Money, at any ſuch propoſed Time.

The firſt legal and general *Navigation Act*.

In this ſame Year, and Seſſion of Parliament, was the firſt legal Act (Cap. xviii.) paſſed *for the general Encouragement and Increaſe of Shipping and Navigation.* “ Wherein” (ſays its Preamble) “ under the good Providence and Protection of God, the *Wealth*, *Safety*, and *Strength* of this “ Kingdom are ſo much concerned.”

The principal enacting Clauſes are,

I. “ No Goods or Commodities whatſoever ſhall be imported into, or exported from, any of “ the King's Lands, Iſlands, Plantations, or Territories, in *Aſia*, *Africa*, or *America*, in any other “ than *Engliſh*, *Iriſh*, or Plantation-built Ships; and whereof the Maſter and at leaſt three fourths “ of the Mariners ſhall be *Engliſhmen*; under Forfeiture of Ship and Goods.

II. “ None but natural-born Subjects, or naturalized, ſhall henceforth exerciſe the Occupation “ of a Merchant or Factor in thoſe Places; under Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels.” [This Clauſe is a good Improvement on the *Rump*'s Act of Navigation, *Anno* 1651: It having been before common to have *Dutch* Merchants to be Factors and Agents in our Colonies.]

III. “ No Goods of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *Aſia*, *Africa*, or *America*, ſhall be “ imported into *England*, but in ſuch Ships as do truly belong to *Engliſh* People, either here or in “ the King's Lands or Plantations in thoſe Parts, and navigated as in the firſt Clauſe above.” [This Clauſe ſecured the *Eaſt-India*, *Guinea*, and *Levant Companies* from foreign Ships, as well as it did our *American* Colonies.]

IV. “ No Goods or Commodities, of foreign Growth, Production, or Manufacture, which “ ſhall be brought into *England*, *Ireland*, *Jerſey*, or *Guernſey*, &c. other than in Ships built and na“ vigated as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſhipped from any other Place but the Place of their Growth, Pro“ duction, or Manufacture, or from thoſe Ports where they can only be, or uſually have been, “ brought; under Forfeiture of Ship and Goods.” [So lately as within ſix or ſeven Years of the preſent Year 1762, twelve Ships, from *Appenrade* in *Denmark*, were guilty of a Breach of this Clauſe,

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Clauſe, by bringing Timber to *Liverpool*, not of the Growth of *Denmark*, and were obliged to compound for the ſame; as were two other Ships, from the ſaid Town of *Appenrade*, the next Year, for Timber brought to the Port of *Leith*. So neceſſary is it for the Freighters and Commanders of trading Ships to know the mercantile Laws of the Countries they trade to.]

V. " Such *Salted Fiſh*, *Train-Oil*, and *Whale-fins*, (as have been uſually caught, *&c.* by the " *Engliſh* or *Iriſh*) not caught, cured, *&c.* by *Engliſh* or *Iriſh*, nor imported in Veſſels truly " *Engliſh*, and navigated as above, ſhall pay double Aliens Cuſtoms."

VI. " No Goods nor Proviſions ſhall be carried coaſt-wiſe, from one *Engliſh* Port to another, in " Veſſels whereof any Stranger (not naturalized) is Owner in Whole or in Part, and which ſhall " not be navigated as before."

VII. " No Goods of the Growth, *&c.* of *Ruſſia*, as alſo no *Maſts*, *Timber*, or *Boards*, *foreign* " *Salt*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Roſin*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Raiſins*, *Figs*, *Prunes*, *Olive-Oil*, *Corn*, *Sugar*, *Pot-aſh*, *Wines*, " *Vinegar*, and *Spirits*, ſhall be imported in any Ships, but ſuch whereof the true Owners are " *Engliſh*, and navigated as aforeſaid. Nor any *Currants*, or other Goods, of the *Turks* Dominions, " but in *Engliſh*-built Ships, and navigated as aforeſaid. Excepting only ſuch foreign Ships as " are of the Built of that Country of which the ſaid Goods are the Growth, *&c.* or of ſuch Port " where the foreſaid Goods can only be, or moſt uſually are, firſt ſhipped for Tranſportation; " and whereof the Maſter and three fourths of the Mariners at leaſt, are of the ſaid Country or " Place."

VIII. ☞ " To prevent the colouring or concealing of *Aliens* Goods, all the foreign Goods be- " fore-named, which ſhall be henceforth imported into *England*, in Ships not belonging to *England*, " and not navigated as aforeſaid, ſhall be deemed *Aliens* Goods, and ſhall pay all Strangers " Cuſtoms and Port-Dues.

IX. " To prevent the like Frauds in colouring the buying of foreign Ships; I. No foreign- " built Ship ſhall enjoy the Privileges of one belonging to *England*, till firſt the Owners make it " appear, that they are not *Aliens*: And, II. They ſhall ſwear that they gave a valuable Conſide- " ration (to be then ſpecified) for ſuch Ship, and that no Foreigner has any Share therein. Of " all which a Certificate ſhall be produced, and a Regiſter kept." [Ever ſince this Act, there is an Officer eſtabliſhed at the Cuſtom-Houſe, called *the Surveyor of the Act of Navigation*, who keeps the Regiſter of all *Britiſh*-built Ships, *&c.*]

X. " This Act ſhall not extend to Merchandize from any Place within the *Streights* of *Gibraltar*, " if they be brought from the uſual Ports there, though not from the Place of their Growth, " Production, or Manufacture," [This Clauſe has a ſpecial Reſpect to Goods brought from *Turkey*, though the Product, *&c.* of *Perſia* and *Arabia*, *&c.*] " ſo as the Ship and *Crew* be qualified as " above. The like as to all *Eaſt-India* Commodities, brought from any Place Eaſt of the *Cape of* " *Good Hope*. Moreover, *Engliſh* Ships, navigated as above, may import from *Spain*, *Portugal*, " the *Canaries*, *Azores*, and *Madeira*; all Sorts of Goods of the Plantations of *Spain* or " *Portugal*.

XI. " *Bullion*, *Prize-Goods*, *Corn*, and *Salt*," [*and Fiſh* from *Scotland*, in *Scotch*-built Ships, and three fourths of the Mariners the King's Subjects] " are excepted out of this Act; and *Seale-Oil* " from *Ruſſia*, in *Engliſh* Ships, and three fourths *Engliſh* Mariners.

XII. *French* Ships, in our Ports, ſhall pay *five Shillings per* Ton, ſo long as *Engliſh* Ships in " *French* Ports pay *fifty Sols per* Ton." [☞ The *Dutch* were exempted from this Impoſition of *fifty Sols per* Ton, by the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, much to the Damage of *France*, (ſays the *French Council of Trade*, in their Report, *Anno* 1701; ſince that Duty, which before had produced from *Six* to *Seven Hundred Thouſand* Livres, now (*i. e. Anno* 1701) yields but *One Hundred Thouſand*.]

Enumerated Commodities, from *Engliſh America*, &c. what they are.

XIII. " No *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, *Cotton-Wool*, *Indico*, *Ginger*, *Fuſtic*, and other *dying* Woods, of the " Growth or Manufacture of our *Aſian*, *African*, or *American* Colonies, ſhall be ſhipped from the " ſaid Colonies to any Place, but to *England*, *Ireland*," [This laſt Country is left out in all ſubſequent Acts, and expreſsly excepted by Cap. xxvi. of the 22d and 23d of the ſaid King.] " or to ſome other of his Majeſty's ſaid Plantations, there to be landed; under Forfeiture as be- " fore. And to make effectual this laſt-named Clauſe, (for the ſole Benefit of our own Naviga- " tion and People) the Owners of the Ships ſhall give Bonds, at their ſetting out, for the due " Performance thereof." [Confirmed by the 25th of King *Charles* the Second, C. vii.]

Theſe were called *enumerated Commodities*; and by the Acts of the 15th, 22d, and 23d of this Reign (the firſt *for the encouraging of Trade*, and the others *for preventing the planting of Tobacco in* England, and *for regulating the Plantation-Trade*) the *enumerated Commodities*, in the firſt Act, were expreſsly prohibited to be carried to *Ireland*, till firſt landed in *England*. By the 3d and 4th of Queen *Anne*, *Rice* and *Melaſſes* are made *enumerated Commodities*; but by the 3d of King *George* the Second, *Rice* is again rendered *unenumerated*. By the 8th of King *George* the Firſt, *for encouraging the* Silk *Manufacture*; *Beaver*, and other *Peltry* of *America* are made *enumerated*. And by the 2d of King *George* the Second, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Turpentine*, *Maſts*, *Yards* and *Bowſprits*, from *our* Plantations, are alſo made *enumerated Commodities*; and all other Plantation Goods are called *unenumerated*. And by the 8th of *George* the Firſt, (Cap. xviii.) *Copper Ore* of the *Plantations* was made an *enumerated Commodity*: *i. e.* ſuch a one as muſt be firſt landed in *England*, before it can be landed in foreign Parts. [☞ Theſe *enumerated Commodities* will, probably, be hereafter found neceſſary to be altered, with the unforeſeen Changes, neceſſarily happening in our *American* and *European* Commerce.]

This is the Subſtance of this very long Act, here ſo neceſſary to be inſerted, as being perhaps the moſt important Statute, in Behalf of Commerce, that ever was enacted in this [or poſſibly in any other] Nation: Inſomuch, that Sir *Joſiah Child*, in his *Diſcourſe on Trade*, thinks it deſerves to be called our *Charta Maritima*. There wanted not, however, Authors, who, at firſt, [as in a former one, enacted by the *Rump*] found Fault with it, affirming, that it would be deſtructive to our Commerce, *&c.* In *Roger Coke's Diſcourſe of Trade*, publiſhed *even ſo late as* 1670, he affirms, "That in two Years after the *Navigation Act* of the *Rump Parliament*, *Anno* 1651, the building of "Ships in *England* became one third dearer than before," (at which none but ſuch a Head as his would have wondered) "and that Seamens Wages became ſo exceſſive dear, that we have "wholly loſt the *Muſcovy* and *Greenland* Trades, whereby we gave the *Dutch*, and other Nations, "the Power of driving the Trade of the World." Yet, quite on the contrary, we, by this *Navigation-Act*, have gradually obtained a vaſt Increaſe of Shipping and Mariners: For, by Patience and Steadineſs, we have, in Length of Time, obtained the two great Ends of this ever-famous Act, *viz.*

The immenſe Benefits of this *Act* of *Navigation*.

I. The bringing our own People to build Ships for carrying on ſuch an extenſive Commerce as they had not before. Sir *Joſiah Child* was of Opinion, "That, without this Act, we had not "*now*" [*i. e.* in 1668] "been Owners of one Half of the Shipping nor Trade, nor ſhould have "employed one half of the Seamen we do at preſent." So vaſt an Alteration had this Act brought about in a few Years! Inſomuch, that we are at length become, in great Meaſure, what the *Dutch* once were, *i. e.* the great Carriers of *Europe*, more eſpecially within the *Mediterranean* Sea.

II. By this Act, we have abſolutely excluded all other Nations from any direct Trade or Correſpondence with our *American* Plantations; and, were it not for this Act, (ſays our before-quoted able Author) we ſhould ſee 40 *Dutch Ships*, at our own Plantations, for one of *England.*—That, before the paſſing of this Act, and whilſt our *American* Colonies were but in their Childhood, the Ships of other *European* Nations, more eſpecially of the *Dutch*, reſorted to our Plantations both to lade and unlade; and their Merchants and Factors neſtled themſelves amongſt our People there, which utterly fruſtrated the original Intent of our planting thoſe Colonies, *viz.* to be a Benefit to their Mother-Country, to which they owed their Being and Protection. It could not therefore be thought ſtrange, that when our Planters were become able to ſtand on their own Legs, and to ſupply conſiderable Quantities of Materials for Exportation; (as was now the Caſe of *Virginia*, for *Tobacco*, and of *Barbadoes*, for *Sugar*, *Ginger*, *Cotton*, &c.) our Legiſlature thought it high Time to *ſecure to ourſelves alone* thoſe increaſing Benefits which had been produced at *our ſole Charge and Trouble*. And, in this reſpect, *Spain* had long before ſet *us* a juſt and laudable Example, ſince followed by the other principal *European* Nations who have planted in *America*.

We may here alſo note, that, till this Act took place, the *Dutch*, in a Manner, engroſſed the whole Trade to *Sweden*; whereas, hereby our *Engliſh* Ships have ſince got a Share of the Trade thither.

Such immenſe Benefits, obtained by this Act, may well be our Juſtification for enlarging ſo much on it: Since the Hiſtory of our Commerce muſt have been left very imperfect, without duly illuſtrating what has been one great Means of increaſing both our Commerce and naval Power. Penſionary *De Witt*, in his *Intereſt of Holland*, (Part i. Chap. 22.) treating of the Expediency of *Holland*'s eaſing their own, and charging foreign Manufactures with Duties, obſerves, "That in this ſame Year 1660, the *Engliſh* ſettled their Rates of Cuſtoms and Convoy-Money ſo "well, to favour their own People as much as poſſible, and to burden all foreign Maſters of "Ships and Merchants," [he meant by this Navigation-Act] "*that it is to be feared the* Engliſh "*Merchants may in Time bereave the* Dutch *of much of their Trade.*" Than which there cannot be a ſtronger Approbation or Commendation of our ſaid *Navigation* Laws.

The Court of *Wards* and *Liveries*, *Tenures in Capite* or by *Knights-Service*, finally and legally aboliſhed, with the Grounds thereof. And alſo Purveyances for the King's Court.

We have ſeen, under the Years 1645 and 1656, that *Wards*, *Liveries*, and *Tenures in Capite* and by *Knights Service*, were aboliſhed by the *long Parliament*, and alſo by the *Rump*. And the People of *England* having enjoyed the Benefits thereof for 15 Years paſt, it could not but be very acceptable to them to have it legally confirmed, at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1660 (12*mo Regni*, Cap. 24.) the Preamble to which will ſhew, what Opinion this Parliament had of thoſe old *ſlaviſh* Dependencies of the People on the Crown and on the great Lords, *viz.*

"Whereas it hath been found, by former Experience, that the Court of *Wards and Liveries*, "and of Tenures by *Knights-Service*, either of the King or others, or by *Knights-Service in Capite*, "or *Soccage in Capite* of the King; and the Conſequents upon the ſame *have been much more* "*burdenſome, grievous and prejudicial to the Kingdom than they have been beneficial to the King*. And "whereas, ſince the Intermiſſion of the ſaid Court, *Anno* 1645, many Perſons have, by Will and "otherwiſe, made Diſpoſal of their Lands held by *Knights-Service*, whereupon diverſe Queſtions "might poſſibly ariſe, unleſs ſome ſeaſonable Remedy be taken, to prevent the ſame: *Be it* "therefore *enacted*,——That the Court of *Wards and Liveries*, and all Wardſhips and Liveries, "Premier-Seizins, and alſo *Voyages*-Royal and *Ouſter-le-Mains*, Values and Forfeitures of *Marriages*, "by Reaſon of any Tenure of the King's Majeſty, or of any other *Knights-Service*, Fines for Alie"nations, Seizures, and Pardons for Alienations, Eſcuage, Tenures by Homage; and alſo *Aide* "*pur Filemarier*, and *purſaire Fitz Chevalier*, be taken away and diſcharged. And that all Te-

"nures,

A. D. 1660

“ nures before-mentioned be utterly aboliſhed, and all Tenures of any Honors, Manors, Lands, “ or any Eſtate of Inheritance at the Common Law, held either of the King or of any other “ Perſon, be hereby turned into *Free* and *Common Soccage*, from that Time for ever.”—By this Act alſo, “ *Purveyance of Proviſions*, &c. *for the King's Houſhold*, was taken away, ſo as no Money or other Things ſhall be taken, impoſed, or levied, for any Proviſion, Carriages, or Purveyance for the Crown.—Nor ſhall the Subjects Timber, Fewel, Corn, Cattle, Hay, Straw, “ Victual, Carts, Carriage-Horſes, *&c.* be taken away without their free and full Conſent. “ Neither ſhall the Crown hereafter have any *Pre-emption*, in Market or out of Market; *but the* “ *Subjects ſhall freely buy and ſell how, and to whom, they pleaſe*; under proper Penalties and Forfeitures.” This famous Law, which took away all ſervile Tenures and Dependencies, either on the King, or on the great Lords; and alſo, for the future, abſolutely prevented the arbitrary Treatment of the People by the King's Officers, under Pretence of purveying or providing for his Table, Journeys, *&c.* was, at that Time, in ſome Degree, looked on as a ſecond *Magna-Charta* for the People of *England*. It was therefore judged but reaſonable, that the Crown, which had hereby loſt many Emoluments, and much Power and Influence, ſhould be recompenſed ſome other Way: By this ſame Act therefore, “ the Duties of *Exciſe* on *Malt-Liquors*, “ *Cyder*, *Perry*, *Mead*, *Spirits* or *Strong Waters*, *Coffee*, *Tea*, *Sherbet*, and *Chocolate*, were ſettled “ on him during his Life, by Way of additional Revenue to the *Tonnage* and *Poundage* Act already recited.” ☞ This is the firſt Time we meet with the public Mention of *Tea* and *Chocolate*, or of *Coffee*, in the Statute-Book.

Exciſe ſettled on the King for Life.

Coffee, *Tea*, and *Chocolate* firſt mentioned in the Statute-Book.

In this ſame Year 1660, an Act of Parliament (Cap. xxxii.) again prohibited the Exportation of *Live-Sheep*, *Wooll*, *Woollen-Yarn*, and *Fullers-Earth*, of the Produce of *England* and *Ireland*; upon the Forfeiture thereof, and of the Ships carrying them, and alſo of the Penalty of *twenty* Shillings for every *Sheep*, and *three* Shillings for every Pound of *Wooll*; and alſo *three* Months Impriſonment for the Maſter of ſuch Ship. A Clauſe was, however, added, in Behalf of the Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, *Alderney* and *Sark*, by granting them Licence, annually to export thither 3300 Tods of unkemed Wooll, each Tod not exceeding 32 Pounds: Which Licence, it is ſaid, gave Birth to the great Stocking-Trade of thoſe Iſles, and thereby ſunk the Stocking-Manufacture of *Somerſetſhire* and ſome other Parts of *England*. This was the firſt legal Act for the *expreſs* and *general* Prohibition of the Exportation of *Wooll* by *Engliſh* Subjects. Sundry Additions and Penalties have ſince been enacted for Corroboration thereof; yet ſuch is the Force of the Temptation to Gain, that to this Day the Complaints of its Exportation to *France* and *Holland* are as loud as ever: And although numberleſs Schemes and Propoſals for new Laws and Penalties, have ſo often been offered to the Public, yet none of them have been hitherto judged practicable in every Reſpect.

An Act of Parliament againſt the Exportation of *live Sheep*, *Wooll*, and *woollen Yarn*, with Remarks.

The Riſe of the Stocking-Manufacture of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey* Iſles.

Some Authors tell us, that, in this Year, the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company divided 60 *per Cent.* on their Capital Stock to their Proprietors, yet others ſay but 40 *per Cent.* Thoſe large Dividends were ſometimes made in *India* Spices, eſpecially at ſuch Times as that Company's Ships imported a greater Quantity thereof than uſual.

Dutch Eaſt-India Company's vaſt Dividend.

In this ſame memorable Year, we have the firſt legal Act of Parliament, (Cap. xxxiv.) againſt the Planting of *Tobacco* in *England* or *Ireland*: And which firſt takes Notice, “ *Of the great Concern and* “ *Importance of the Colonies and* Plantations *of* England *in* America: *And that all due and poſſible* “ *Encouragement ſhould be given to them*; not only as great Dominions have thereby been added “ to the imperial Crown of *England*; but alſo, that *the Strength and Welfare of the Kingdom very* “ *much depend on them*, in regard to the Employment of a very conſiderable Part of its Shipping “ and Seamen, and of the Vent of very great Quantities of its native Commodities and Manufactures; as alſo of their ſupplying *us* with ſeveral Commodities formerly furniſhed us by Foreigners. And foraſmuch as *Tobacco* is one of the main Products of ſeveral of thoſe *Plantations*, it is hereby prohibited to be planted in *England* or *Ireland*; as depriving the King of a “ conſiderable Part of his Revenue by Cuſtoms. Beſides that, *Tobacco* of our own Growth is, by “ Experience, found *not to be ſo wholſome as our Plantation Tobacco*.”

The firſt legal Act of Parliament prohibiting the *Planting of Tobacco* in *England* or *Ireland*. And teſtifying the great Importance of *England's American* Colonies.

The firſt Earl of *Clarendon* (Lord Chancellor) in his own Defence, upon his Impeachment in Parliament, obſerved, “ That ſoon after King *Charles*'s Reſtoration, he uſed all the Endeavours “ he could, for preparing and diſpoſing his Majeſty to have a great Eſteem of his *Plantations*, “ and to encourage the Improvement of them.—And that he was confirmed in his ſaid Opinion “ and Deſire, as ſoon as he had a View of the Entries at the Cuſtom-Houſe, by which he found “ what a great Revenue accrued to the King from thoſe *Plantations*: Inſomuch, that the “ Receipts from thence had, upon the Matter, repaired the Decreaſe of the *Cuſtoms*, which “ the late Troubles had brought upon other Parts of Trade.”

The Lord Chancellor *Clarendon*'s Opinion of the great Importance of *England's American* Colonies.

As the ingenious Author of the *Preſent State of England*, *Anno* 1683, (Part iii. p. 259.) obſerves, that *Aſparagus*, *Artichocks*, *Oranges*, and *Lemons*, were then but of a late Date in *England*; we imagine they may have been firſt produced with us, about or near the Time of the Reſtoration; and probably *Colliflower* was rather ſomewhat, though very little, later than this Time; as were alſo ſundry Kinds of *Beans*, *Peaſe*, and *Salads*, now in common Uſe.

New Productions in *England* about this Time of *Aſparagus*, *Artichocks*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Colliflower*, and ſundry Kinds of *Beans*, *Peaſe*, and *Salads*.

In the ſame Year, the Rates of the Poſt-Office, for *England* and *Ireland*, were legally eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, (Cap. xxxv.) 12 *Caroli* II. [much the ſame as in the Year 1653] Letters of *one Sheet*, to any Place not exceeding 80 Miles, to be charged but 2 *d.* and for one of *two Sheets* 4 *d.* and proportionably for larger Packets, at the Rate of 8 *d.* *per* Ounce: And for *one Sheet*, above the Diſtance of 80 Miles, 3 *d.* and *two Sheets* 6 *d.* and proportionably 12 *d.* *per* Ounce. Alſo *one Sheet* from *London* to *Berwick* 3 *d.* *two Sheets* 6 *d.* and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* Ounce.

General *Poſt Office* legally eſtabliſhed for *England* and *Ireland*; and the Amount of this Revenue.

From *Berwick* to 40 Miles Diſtance 2*d.* and for *two Sheets* 4*d.* and *per* Ounce 8*d.* And from *Berwick* farther than 40 Miles, a ſingle Letter 4*d.* and a double Letter, or *two Sheets*, 8*d.* and 1*s.* *per* Ounce. From any Part of *England* to *Dublin*, *one Sheet*, 6*d.* and *two Sheets* 1*s.* and 2*s.* *per* Ounce. From *Dublin* to any Part of *Ireland*, 40 Miles diſtant, 2*d.* and *two Sheets* 4*d.* and 8*d.* *per* Ounce: and double for a greater Diſtance. The foreign Letters we omit, for Brevity's Sake, as they are in every Counting-Houſe. This Revenue was found to bring in 21,500*l.* when it and the Wine-Licences were ſettled, *Anno* 1663, on the Duke of *York*. All the foregoing Acts of Parliament, being made without the Biſhops, and that Parliament being diſſolved the 20th of *December*, 1660; the next Parliament, *Anno* 13 of King *Charles* the Second, Cap. xiv. thought fit to re-enact all the ſaid Acts.

No expreſs Law made in *Scotland* for Poſts, till the Reign of King *William* the Third.

Letter-franking, its Antiquity.

Till King William the Third's Reign, there was no Act of Parliament in *Scotland* concerning Poſts, though it is certain they had Poſts long before. By a Reſolution of a Committee of the *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons, on the 28th of *March* 1735, and agreed to by the ſaid Houſe of Commons, it appears, that Members of Parliament *franking their Letters* was coeval with this Eſtabliſhment; *viz.* “ *Reſolved*, that it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Privilege of “ *franking* Letters by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, choſen to repreſent the Commons in “ Parliament began with the erecting a Poſt-Office within this Kingdom, by Act of Parliament.— “ And that all Letters (not exceeding two Ounces) ſigned by, or directed to, any Member of “ this Houſe, during the ſitting of every Seſſion of Parliament, and *forty* Days before, and *forty* “ Days after, every Summons or Prorogation, ought to be carried and delivered freely and “ from all Parts of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, without any Charge of Poſtage.”

France firſt invades, and ſettles on *Newfoundland*.

It was not till after King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration, that the *French* firſt began to invade the Iſland of *Newfoundland*, till then ſolely poſſeſſed by *England*. They ſoon ſettled on the ſouthern Coaſt of it, by the Aid they had from their Colony in *Canada*; and ſtrongly fortified themſelves at *Placentia*; where they continued to encroach on the *Engliſh* in the Wars of King *William* and Queen *Anne*: The various hiſtorical Events whereof, relating to this Iſland, would be too tedious, and little to our Purpoſe, ſince (as we ſhall ſee) it was intirely reſtored to *England*, *Anno* 1713.

A ſummary View of the *Newfoundland* Fiſhery, its Hiſtory, and Importance to *Great-Britain*.

It is certain that there is a vaſt Profit accruing to the Public, from the *Newfoundland* Fiſhery. [chiefly carried on from the weſtern Ports of the Kingdom] It breeds great Numbers of excellent Seamen.—It keeps up a great Number of Shipping.—It employs many various Trades.—It perhaps gains us almoſt 400,000*l.* *per Annum* Increaſe to the national Stock of Treaſure, from *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, to which Countries moſt of their Fiſh is carried; what is ſhipped for *Britain* and *Ireland* being but inconſiderable when compared with what is ſent to thoſe Countries; and ſome alſo is ſent to the *Sugar-Iſlands*. Computations have been made, that a Ship of *one hundred* Tons uſually carries to Market as much *Fiſh* as yields 3000*l.* of which 2000*l.* is ſaid to be *clear Gain*; which ſhews, that the Fiſhery is of all Trades the moſt profitable. There were uſually two different Ways of conducting that Trade, *viz.* I. Such as victual and man their Ships from *Poole*, *Dartmouth*, *Biddeford*, and other weſtern Ports, and reſort early to the Banks of *Newfoundland*, to fiſh on their own proper Account. Or, II. Thoſe who ſail directly to the Land, and purchaſe their Cargoes of thoſe Fiſhers; or elſe of the Inhabitants from off their Stages.——The *Banks* are vaſt Shoals of Sand-Hills, lying on the Ocean, on which the *Cod* delight to be in infinite Numbers. Train-Oil is drawn from their *Livers* in conſiderable Quantities. On thoſe *Banks*, and on the Coaſts of *Newfoundland*, off the Harbours in Sloops, there have been ſeen *ſix* or *ſeven hundred* Ships, of different Nations, fiſhing at the ſame Time.

Jamaica firſt made a Sugar-Colony.

In this ſame Year 1660, Sir *Thomas Modyford*, an eminent Planter in the Iſland of *Barbados*, having acquired a vaſt Fortune there, choſe to remove from thence, and ſettle in *Jamaica*, where he inſtructed the young *Engliſh* Planters to cultivate the Sugar-Cane; for which, and his other great Improvements, he was afterwards appointed Governor of the ſaid Iſland of *Jamaica*, and ſo continued from 1663, to 1669.

Goa, the chief *Portugueſe* Settlement in *Eaſt-India*, attempted to be taken by the *Dutch*. Its former and latter Condition deſcribed.

About this Time, the *Hollanders* attempted the Conqueſt of *Goa*, the chief Settlement of the *Portugueſe* in *Eaſt-India*; but, it being then probably in a better Condition than ſince, they were not able to take it, although they blocked up the Bar of that City for 12 Years together. *Goa* was ſtill a magnificent City, full of Churches and Monaſteries: Some Accounts ſay, to the Number of *eighty*; and that its Diſtrict extended *forty* Miles along the Coaſt, and *fifteen* Miles within Land.—That there were then about *thirty thouſand* Perſons in its Diſtrict, *who lived by the Church*; being equal in Number to the Laity there, [a moſt wiſe Nation ſurely!] beſide *fifty thouſand* native *Indians*. Yet it is no Wonder that moſt of the Laity are deſcribed to be *poor*, ſince the Clergy ſwallow up the Bulk of its Riches. *Goa* is, in our Time, much decayed; occaſioned chiefly indeed by *Portugal*'s having loſt moſt of its Settlements and Factories in *India*. Yet it was deſcribed ſome Years ago to have 140,000 People, of all Sorts, under the *Portugueſe* Dominion, in the Iſles of *Goa*, *South-Salſet* and *Bardes*; whither three or four large Veſſels went yearly from *Portugal*; now probably not ſo many.

The *Dutch Baye* Manufacturers of *Colcheſter* are, by Law, confirmed in all their Privileges.

We may here take Notice, that in this ſame Year, an Act of Parliament paſſed, though here ſomewhat out of its Place, (Cap. xxii.) in Favour of the *Dutch* or *Flemings* at *Colcheſter*, who had firſt brought into *England* [in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time] the Manufacture of *Bayes*. “ Hereby, the “ Governor of the *Dutch Bay-Hall* in that Town, and the *Dutch* People belonging to that Com- “ munity were confirmed in all the Privileges and Immunities which they had, at any preceding “ Time, enjoyed, for the well-governing of their ſaid Trade.—And all *Bayes* made in that Town

A. D. 1660 “ were hereby directed to be firſt carried to their *Row-Hall*, to be ſearched and ſtamped, before they be ſold.”

Wheat, *per* Quarter, 2*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* (*Chronicon Precioſum.*)

Rate of Wheat.

In this 12th Year of King *Charles* the Second, both his Gold and Silver Money were coined into the ſame Pieces, as in the ſecond Year of his Father, (*Vide Annum* 1626) and was all hammered Money till 1663; when milled Money was coined.

King *Charles* the Second's Coins.

In this very remarkable Year, 1660, was the *Royal Society* of *London* firſt formed and incorporated, by King *Charles* the Second; of which the Author of this Work does not preſume to give the complete and perfect Character and Eulogium. It is ſufficient for his Purpoſe only to remark, that its Improvements in Aſtronomy and Geography are alone ſufficient to exalt its Reputation, and to demonſtrate its great Utility even to the mercantile World, without inſiſting on its many and great Improvements in other Arts and Sciences, ſome of which have alſo a Relation to Commerce, Navigation, Manufactures, Mines, Agriculture, &c. *Voltaire*, in his Age of *Lewis* the Fourteenth, Tome ii. obſerves, “ That to this illuſtrious Society the World is indebted for “ the late Diſcoveries relating to *Light*,—the Principle of *Gravitation*,—the Motion of the *fixed* “ *Stars*,—The Geometry of *tranſcendant Qualities*; and an hundred other Diſcoveries, which, in “ this reſpect, might juſtly denominate the Age we ſpeak of to be *the Age of the Engliſh*, as well “ as the Age of *Lewis* the Fourteenth.”

The *Royal Society* of *London* erected, with its juſt Eulogium, though only in reſpect of a ſmall Part of its illuſtrious Merit.

In 1666, the great *Colbert*, emulous of this Glory to *England*, brought King *Lewis* the Fourteenth of *France*, at the Requeſt alſo of ſeveral other Men of Learning, to eſtabliſh the *French Academy of Sciences*, which, in 1669, became an incorporated Body like ours of *London*; as ſundry others have ſince been in other Countries of *Europe*.

So greatly was the Commerce, and conſequently the Wealth, of *England* increaſed by this Time, that ſeveral political Writers (and particularly the anonymous Author of the *Happy future State of England*, thought by ſome to be the then Earl of *Angleſey*, publiſhed in *Folio*, *Anno* 1689, and often before-quoted) are of Opinion, that the Revenue of *England* at the Reſtoration was *quintuple* of what it was at the *Reformation* from Popery, in King *Henry* the Eighth's Time. This, we apprehend, may be probable enough; yet no Author, that we know of, has clearly made it out to be preciſely ſuch a Proportion of Increaſe; and therefore we ſhall leave it as we found it, rather than miſlead our Readers by poſitive Aſſertions, void of abſolute Proof, which is not eaſy to come at.

England's Revenue is probably become *quintuple* of what it was at the Reformation.

Whilſt the *Eaſt-India* Trade from *England* remained, in a Manner, free and open, *viz.* from 1653 to 1657, an incident in *Eaſt-India* had well-nigh made an open Breach between our two Houſes of Parliament, after the Reſtoration, and made a great Buſtle for ſome Years.

In the ſaid Year 1657, *Thomas Skinner*, a Merchant, had fitted out a Ship for *India*, where he arrived *Anno* 1658. At the ſame Time, the then *Eaſt-India* Company had a new Charter from *Cromwell*, and their Agents ſeized on his Ship and Merchandize, and on his Houſe and Iſland of *Barella*, which he had bought of the King of *Jamby*. Thoſe Agents even denied him a Paſſage Home; inſomuch, that he was obliged to journey over Land from *India* to *Europe*. His Caſe, and the learned Law-Debates about it, take up an intire *Octavo* Book: But though formerly it bore a great Price, it is now of little Value. For ſeveral Years after the Reſtoration, *Skinner* made lamentable Complaints to the King, who at length recommended his Caſe to a Committee of the Council, and next to the *Houſe of Peers*, to whom alſo *Skinner* petitioned for Redreſs. The Peers directed the *Eaſt-India* Company to anſwer, who pleaded their excluſive Privileges and Trade in and to *India*, and alſo demurred to the Lords Juriſdiction, as not coming to them regularly, by Appeal from an inferior Court.—The Lords over-rule this Plea, and, in 1666, appoint *Skinner*'s Caſe to be pleaded at their Bar; yet the Company found means to get it poſtponed to the Year 1667, when they again demur as before, and at the ſame Time petition the *Houſe of Commons* againſt the Proceedings of the *Houſe of Lords*, which they alledged to be contrary to *Law*. The Lords hereupon were greatly inflamed, and finally gave *Skinner* 5000*l.* Damages, to be paid by the *Eaſt-India* Company. This inflamed the Houſe of Commons, who hereupon not only paſs ſome very warm Votes againſt the *Houſe of Lords*, but ſend poor *Skinner* Priſoner to the *Tower*.——The Lords are thereby farther inflamed, and vote the Company's Petition to the *Houſe of Commons* to be *falſe and ſcandalous*. Hereupon the *Commons* reſolve, “ That “ whoever ſhould execute the Sentence of the *Lords*, in Favour of *Skinner*, ſhould be deemed a “ Betrayer of the Rights and Liberties of the *Commons* of *England*, and an Infringer of the Pri- “ vileges of their Houſe.” Thoſe violent Heats obliged the King to adjourn the Parliament ſeven Times, and the Quarrel reviving in the Seſſion of 1670, the King called both Houſes to *Whitehall*, and prevailed on them to eraſe *all* the Votes, &c. of both Houſes on this Subject. Thus it ended, after many elaborate Diſquiſitions on the Juriſdiction of either Houſe of Parliament: Nor does it clearly appear, that *Skinner* ever had any Redreſs at all.

The once-famous Caſe of *Thomas Skinner* againſt the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company.

☞ *Vide the Grand Queſtion concerning the Juriſdiction of the Houſe of Peers, ſtated and argued: In the Caſe of Thomas Skinner. Octavo.* 219 *Pages. London* 1669.

1661 In the Year 1661, King *Charles* the Second, in this 13th Year of his Reign, granted a new or ſupplemental Charter to the *Engliſh Levant* or *Turkey Company*. Whereby, after ratifying and confirming that Company's firſt Charter, granted *Anno* 1605, it is directed, “ That no Perſon “ reſiding within 20 Miles of *London*, (excepting Noblemen and Gentlemen of Quality) ſhall “ be

The *Levant* or *Turkey* Company's ſupplemental Charter.

“ be admitted into the Freedom of the ſaid Company, unleſs *firſt* made free of the City of *London.*” So hereby all Perſons who from thenceforth deſired to trade to *Turkey*, and were not free of the City of *London*, were put to a conſiderable additional Expence in taking up the ſaid Freedom, which has been ſince frequently found Fault with.

King *Charles* the Second's new Charter to the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company.

After the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company being ſuppoſed, notwithſtanding the Diſorders in it of late Years, ſtill to exiſt, as eſtabliſhed by Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and King *Charles* the Firſt, obtained of that Prince a new excluſive Charter, dated the third of *April*, 1661, by the *old* Name of *the Governor and Company of Merchants of* London, *trading to the* Eaſt-Indies. “ It was to conſiſt of a Governor, a Deputy-Governor, and “ 24 Committees,” [ſince called Directors] “ to be annually elected; the Limits of their Trade “ the ſame as in thoſe former Charters. They,” [*i. e.* every Freeman of this Company] “ their “ Sons at twenty-one Years of Age, their Apprentices, Factors, and Servants, employed in this “ Trade, might freely trade to *India*, in ſuch Manner only as a general Court ſhould direct. “ The Company to have perpetual Succeſſion,—to make By-Laws, and impoſe Penalties not repugnant to the Laws of *England*;——might export only 50,000*l.* in foreign Silver annually.— “ And, in Time of Reſtraint, to be allowed *ſix* good Ships and *ſix* good Pinnaces, with 500 “ Mariners, to ſail yearly to *India*; unleſs the King ſhould judge proper to ſtop them from going, in order to reinforce his royal Navy for Defence of the Realm, on urgent Occaſions.— “ None other ſhould trade to *India* without their Licence, on Pain of forfeiting Ships and “ Goods, one Half to the Crown, one Half to the Company.——They might admit into their “ Freedom all ſuch Apprentices, Factors, and Servants of any Freeman of the Company, and “ all ſuch others, as a Majority of their general Courts ſhould chuſe.———The Company muſt “ import, within ſix Months after every Voyage, at leaſt as much Silver as they carried out.—— “ All their Gold and Silver exported muſt be ſhipped at *London*, *Dartmouth*, or *Plymouth*.—— “ Adventurers to have Votes in proportion to their *Stock* paid in on the reſpective Voyages.—— “ 500*l.* Stock to have *one Vote*; and any ſuch Freemen as have paid in leſs than 500*l.* might “ join together, and make up 500*l.* or *one Vote*, jointly.——The Company to have and enjoy all “ Plantations, Forts, Factories, &c. in *Eaſt-India*;——may erect new Fortifications there, or at “ *St. Helena*, immediately under their Command;—— ſhall have ſix and ſix Months Time for the “ Payment of the King's Cuſtoms, *i. e.* Half in ſix Months, and the other Half ſix Months “ after. And if any Goods, which ſhall have paid Cuſtom, ſhall be loſt, the Cuſtom ſhall be returned to the Loſers;——may appoint Governors, Judges, &c. thereof, and may judge “ all Perſons living under them, both in civil and criminal Cauſes;——might make War and “ Peace with any Prince or People that are not *Chriſtians*, (within their Limits) as ſhall be moſt “ for the Benefit of their Trade, and may recompenſe themſelves on the Goods, Eſtates, or “ People there, who ſhall injure them;—— may build, plant, and fortify at *St. Helena*, and elſewhere, within their Limits;——may tranſport ſuch Numbers of Men as they ſhall think fit, “ being willing thereunto, and govern them there, in ſuch legal Manner as the Company ſhall “ think fit, and may inflict Puniſhments, Fines, &c. for Miſdemeanors;——may ſeize on the “ Perſons of all ſuch *Engliſh* Subjects, ſailing in any *Indian* or *Engliſh* Veſſel, or inhabiting there “ without the Company's Leave firſt obtained, and may ſend them to *England*.——Perſons in “ the Company's Service, appealing from the Sentence of the Governors, &c. in *India*, are to be “ ſent Home to receive Sentence of the Company, agreeable to the Laws of the Land.——Governors, &c. in *India* may examine, upon Oath, all Factors, Maſters, Purſers, &c. for Diſcovery of Injuries.”

Firſt Proviſo, “ That this Company may not trade to any Place within their Limits, already “ poſſeſſed by any Chriſtian Prince or State in Amity with his Majeſty, without the Conſent of “ ſuch Prince or State.

Second Proviſo, “ That in Caſe the Continuance of this Charter, or of any Part thereof, ſhall “ hereafter appear to the King or his Succeſſors, not to be profitable to the Crown or Kingdom; “ then, after *three* Years Warning given to this Company by the Crown, this preſent Charter “ ſhall be *void* to all Intents and Purpoſes.” The reſt is only a Repetition of the Clauſes in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Charter, *Anno* 1600, to which therefore, for Brevity's Sake, we refer.

Firſt *Remark.*

☞ Thus the very People and their Capital Stock, re-incorporated by *Cromwell* in the Year 1657, were now again legally eſtabliſhed and confirmed by this Charter; in which, however, there were ſome Powers, relating to Puniſhments of Delinquents, &c. that were afterwards deemed illegal and arbitrary.

Second *Remark.*

How *England*'s *Eaſt-India* Trade was hitherto managed.

By this Charter it appears, that this Company had not (in the Manner of our modern *Eaſt-India* Company) one ſole transferable *Joint-Stock*; but that every one who was *free* of this Company did pay in a certain *Sum* of Money to the Company, on the fitting out of their Voyages, for which he had Credit in the Company's Books, and had his proportionable Dividend on the Profits of ſuch reſpective Voyage. The whole Inveſtments being made by the Company in their corporate Capacity. And, *Thirdly*, they were not hereby an irrevocable Corporation, but might be diſſolved on three Years Notice.

Maryland become a conſiderable *Tobacco Colony*, at this Time.

By the Petition of *Charles* Lord *Baltimore*, a Minor, to the Parliament, in the Year 1715, againſt a Bill then depending, *For the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in* America, &c. it is ſet forth, “ That in this Year 1661, *Charles* Lord *Baltimore* ſailed to his “ Province of *Maryland:* And that from the firſt Settlement of that Province, *Anno* 1635, till “ this Voyage of his ſaid Lordſhip, being *twenty-ſix* Years, *Maryland* had yielded little or no-

“ thing

A.D. 1661 “ thing to the Family: But that (nevertheleſs) the Duties on *Tobacco* planted there, in that “ Time, had brought in a conſiderable Revenue to the Crown, at the ſole Charge of that “ Family.”

In this ſame Year 1661, the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company were driven out of the Iſland of *Formoſa* by the *Chineſe*, after they had held it from the Year 1635, when they expelled the *Portugueſe*. The *Dutch* hereupon retired to and fortified on ſome ſmall Iſles in the Neighbourhood of *Formoſa*.

Formoſa Iſle taken from the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company.

In the Compaſs of the ſame Year, the ſaid *Dutch* Company had expelled the *Portugueſe* out of the following important Forts and Ports on the Coaſt of *Malabar*, viz. *Coulan*, *Canaanor*, *Cochin*, *Cranganor*, and *Callecutt*, though with much Difficulty.

The *Dutch* conquer from *Portugal* moſt of their Forts and Ports on the Coaſt of *Malabar*.

By an Act of Parliament, of the 13th and 14th of King *Charles* the Second, Cap. ii. *for repairing the Highways and Sewers, and paving and keeping clean the Streets in and about* London *and* Weſtminſter; *and for reforming of Annoyances and Diſorders there*; *and for regulating and licenſing of Hackney Coaches*; *and for the enlarging of ſeveral ſtrait and inconvenient Streets and Paſſages*; it appears, that many new Streets were then ſcarcely finiſhed in and about *St. James*'s Pariſh: 1ſt, The following common Highways and new-built Streets are directed to be immediately repaired and new paved, *viz.* “ The Street or Way from the End of *Petty-France* to *St. James*'s “ Houſe,” [this Definition is at preſent ſo dark, that it is now difficult to know what Part was meant,] “ one other Street from *St. James*'s Houſe up to the Highway,” [*i. e.* now called *St. James's Street*,] “ one other Street in *St. James*'s Fields, commonly called the *Pall-Mall*, and “ alſo one other Street beginning from the *Meuſe* up to *Piccadilly*,” [i. e. *St. James's Hay-market*,] “ and from thence towards the *Stone-bridge*, to the furthermoſt Building near the *Bull*, at the “ Corner of *Air-Street*.” Theſe were hereby directed to be paved.—At the Rate of ſixteen Pence for every Square-Yard, out from the Houſes or Garden-Walls to the Middle of the Way, at the Expence of the Proprietors of thoſe Houſes, &c.———2dly, The other Ways to be kept in Repair out of the Money ariſing from 400 Hackney-Coaches hereby directed to be licenced, at 5 *l.* to be paid annually for every Coach.——The Rates of the ſaid Coaches, by the Day, by the Hour, and by the Ground, hereby eſtabliſhed exactly the ſame as at this Day.——— 3dly, Candles or Lights in Lanthorns to be hung out by every Houſholder fronting the Streets, in *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, from its being *dark* until *nine* in the Evening.———4thly, The following Streets and narrow Paſſages are hereby directed to be widened, *viz.* The Street or Paſſage near *Stocks* in *London*.—The Street or Paſſage from *Fleet-Conduit* to *St. Paul*'s Church in *London*.—The Paſſage from the *Whitehart* Inn from the *Strand*, into *Covent-Garden*.—The Street and Paſſage by and near *Exeter-Houſe* and the *Savoy*, being obſtructed by a Rail and the Unevenneſs of the Ground thereabouts.—The Paſſage and Street of *St. Martin's-Lane* out of the *Strand*.——The Paſſage or Street of *Field-Lane*, commonly called *Jack-an-apes-Lane*, going between *Chancery-Lane* and *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*.—The Paſſage and Gate-houſe of *Cheapſide* into *St. Paul's Church-Yard*.—The Paſſage againſt *St. Dunſtan's Church in the Weſt*, (being obſtructed by a Wall.)—The Street and Paſſage by and near the Weſt-End of the *Poultry* in *London*.—And the Paſſage at *Temple-Bar*.——“ All theſe were deemed very in- “ commodious to Coaches, Carts, and Paſſagers, and prejudicial to Commerce and Trading.” All which ſhew too plainly, how very inelegant as well as inconvenient a great Part of the City of *London* was at this Time; and alſo how much the Liberty of *Weſtminſter* was conſtantly increaſing in *new* Streets and Buildings, the Conſequence of *our* increaſing Commerce and Wealth. So much is the great Contiguity of *London* altered ſince then, that ſome Part of this Deſcription is difficult to be traced at this preſent Time!

The Weſtern Suburbs of *London* much increaſed.

400 *Hackney-Coaches* licenſed.

Sundry Nuiſances and Inconveniences in the City of *London* to be removed.

More Proteſtant Diſſenters about this Time go from *England* and *Scotland*, in conſiderable Numbers, to *New-England*, to avoid Perſecution and Reſtraints at Home. So wiſely was the public or national Intereſt conducted!

Diſſenters from *England* and *Scotland* farther people *New-England*.

Hoſtilities were carried on between the *Portugueſe* and the *Dutch* till the Year 1661; when, on the one Hand, the *Portugueſe* having driven the *Dutch* out of the rich and greatly extenſive Province of *Braſil*, whilſt, on the other Hand, the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company had conquered from *Portugal* the beſt Places and Poſts they had ſo long poſſeſſed in *Eaſt-India*; it was ſettled by Treaty, that the *Uti poſſidetis* ſhould be the Ground of ſuch a Treaty; ſo each Potentate was to retain what they were then actually poſſeſſed of.

Portugal and *Holland* conclude Peace on the Foot of *Uti poſſidetis*.

We may here make a ſhort Remark on the Preamble of another Law, of this ſame Seſſion of Parliament, Cap. v. intitled, *An Act for regulating the making of Stuffs in* Norfolk *and* Norwich, *viz.* that it ſays, “ The ſaid Trade of weaving of Stuffs hath of late Times been very much in- “ creaſed, and great Variety of *new Sorts* of Stuffs have been invented: So that the Power given “ by the Statute of the 17th of King *Edward* IV. (Cap. i.) is not ſufficient for the regulating “ of the ſame; and that the Number of the Wardens by the ſame Act appointed being but *eight*, “ are too few for the governing and ordering of the ſame Trade; wherefore there ſhall be *twelve* “ Wardens and *thirty* Aſſiſtants, for regulating the Manufacture of Worſteds and *Norwich* “ Stuffs.” Which ſhews the very great Increaſe of thoſe light Manufactures.

The great Increaſe of the *Worſted* Manufacture in *Norwich* and *Norfolk*.

The *Silk* Manufacture of *London* was become ſo conſiderable in the 13th and 14th Years of King *Charles* the Second, that the Preamble to the Act of Parliament, (Cap. xv.) For regulating the Trade of *Silk-throwing*, obſerves, “ That the ſaid Company of *Silk-Throwſters*” [as it is expreſſed in their Petition] “ employ above *forty thouſand* Men, Women, and Children therein.”

The vaſt Progreſs of the *Silk* Manufacture at *London*.

After this Time we find divers Acts of Parliament in this and ſucceeding Reigns, for regulating the *Silk* Manufacture at Home, and the Importation of raw and thrown *Silk* from foreign Parts; many of which were temporary, others have been repealed or altered, and the reſt of little Information to the Generality of Readers, until we come to the 8th of King *George* the Firſt, *Anno* 1722.

Remarks on a new Law for preventing the clandeſtine Exportation of *Wooll* from *England* to foreign Parts.

In this ſame Seſſion of Parliament (Cap. xviii.) another Act paſſed, *againſt the exporting of Live-Sheep, Wooll, Woollen-Yarn, Fullers-Earth, Fulling-Clay, and Tobacco-pipe-Clay.* Additional Laws have ſince this Time been made for this very important End: But, once for all, we ſhall take the Liberty to remark, That they have by no Means anſwered the End, though re-inforced by ſeverer Penalties. So difficult a Taſk it is effectually to maſter an Evil, of which immediate and conſiderable Gain is the Object.

The *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company divides 40 *per Cent.* to the Proprietors of their Stock for this Year 1661.

So vaſt were the Profits of the Commerce of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company, that for this ſame Year 1661, that Company divided *forty per Cent.* to the Proprietors of their Capital Stock.

Remarks on all the Laws againſt the melting down of the *Silver* Coins of *England*.

An Act of Parliament, of the 9th of King *Edward* III. having prohibited the melting down of any *Silver* Halfpenny or Farthing, for the making of Plate, or for any other Purpoſe whatever; and another Act, of the 17th of King *Richard* II. having prohibited the like melting down of *Silver Groats* and *Half-Groats*; thoſe Denominations being the higheſt *Silver* Coins then in Uſe; the Goldſmiths and Refiners, at this Time, taking Advantage of the ſtrict Letter of the ſaid two Acts to conclude, that there was no Penalty for melting down of the *Silver* Coins of an higher Denomination than were then in being, took the Liberty to elude the ſaid Penalty. A Law was therefore made this Year (Cap. xxxi.) 14th of *Charles* II. againſt the melting down of *any of our Silver Coins*, upon the Penalty of forfeiting the ſame and double the Value.——Yet, in this, as well as in the Laws prohibiting the Exportation of our *Wool*, the Temptation of immediate Profit gets the better of all Reſtraints whatever.

A *Navigation-Act* paſſed in *Scotland*, and ſundry other good Laws relating to Commerce.

In this ſame Year 1661, the Parliament of *Scotland* (who in moſt Matters relating to Commerce, more eſpecially ſince the Union of the Crowns, wiſely followed cloſe at the Heels of the *Engliſh*) paſſed a *Navigation Act*, intitled, *For the encouraging of Shipping and Navigation.* But theirs was not to extend to Importations from *Aſia*, *Africa* and *America*, *Ruſſia* and *Italy*, till ſo declared by a ſubſequent Act, or by their Privy-Council, or their *Council of Trade*,—nor to *Corn* in Time of Dearth.——Alſo that all Goods ſhipped in foreign Veſſels, or belonging to *Aliens*, ſhould pay double Duty.

At this Time alſo the Parliment of *Scotland* paſſed an Act, *For erecting of Companies for the Improvement of the Herring and White Fiſheries.*——And in this and ſucceeding Reigns, down to the conſolidating Union of the two Kingdoms, they granted ſundry Bounties on the Exportation of Fiſh of all Kinds: And made ſundry good Laws (eſpecially ſince the Reſtoration) for the Regulation of their Commerce, and of their *Linen* and *Woollen* Manufactures, &c. All which being *now* of little or no Uſe, we have not thought them worth while to enlarge on.

Logwood diſcovered to be ſafe and uſeful in the *dying* of Cloth, &c.

After the Prohibitions by two ſeveral Acts of Parliament, and two Royal Proclamations, againſt the Uſe of the till then ſo called *pernicious* Material uſed in Dying called *Logwood*; yet, by Cap. the xith of the 13th and 14th of King *Charles* the Second, all the ſaid Laws and Prohibitions are repealed: It being *now* found, (ſays that Act, intitled, *Frauds and Abuſes in his Majeſty's Cuſtoms prevented and regulated*) " That the ingenious Induſtry of theſe Times hath taught " the *Dyers* of *England* the Art of fixing the Colours made of *Logwood*, alias *Blockwood*, ſo as " that, by Experience, they are found as laſting and ſerviceable as the Colours made with any " other Sort of *Dying Wood*."

Nova-Scotia delivered up by King *Charles* II. to *France*.

At this Time, King *Charles* the Second ſhamefully delivered up to *France* the Country of *Nova-Scotia* [and ſuch Part of *Canada* (ſay our common Hiſtorians) as was held by our People, if any Part of the latter was now poſſeſſed by us, of which I much doubt]. Former Accounts of thoſe Countries being however related with ſuch great Careleſſneſs, as if they had merited very little Regard by our own Hiſtorians.

England's Treaty of Alliance and Commerce with *Sweden*,

As the Treaty of Alliance between King *Charles* IId of *England*, and King *Charles* XIth of *Sweden*, for the mutual Security of their Dominions and Trade, concluded in this Year 1661, [Vol. iiid. p. 240 and 253, of the General Collection of Treaties of Peace and Commerce, publiſhed in four Volumes, *Anno* 1732.] contains nothing new or particular, we need only to mention it in this Place, for the farther Information of ſuch as would deſire to ſee it.

and with *Denmark*.

And the like may be ſaid of a Treaty between *England* and *Denmark*, in this ſame Year, (*ibidem*, p. 254 and 263) which is alſo doubtful whether it was ever executed.

A full State of the Diſpute between the *Merchants-Adventurers* Company of *England* and the Separate Traders and Clothiers of *Exeter* by them ſtiled *Interlopers*.

Many and loud Complaints had been made by the Merchants and Clothiers of *Exeter* and other Parts of the Weſt of *England*, who, not being free of the Company of *Merchants-Adventurers* of *England*, were by that Company ſtiled *Interlopers*; as particularly, in the Year 1638, to the Houſe of Commons, and alſo in the Years 1643 and 1645. They were again complained of in Parliament in this Year 1661, by them; who, in their Remonſtrance, termed that Company *Monopolizers, and Obſtructers of the Sale of our Woollen Manufactures.* And as it is poſſible, that ſome ſuch Objections (however ſlightly grounded) may ſome Time or other be hereafter renewed, and that it will alſo throw ſome Light upon the State, &c. of our juſtly-beloved

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Woollen Manufacture, and will give a diſtinct State of that Company's Condition at that Time. We ſhall as briefly as poſſible ſet down their Objections, with that Company's Anſwers, *viz.*

In general, it was objected,

“ That the confirming the whole Trade of the Manufactures of *Wool* ſent to *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, being the greateſt Staple Commodity of *England*, to one particular Company of Men, who call themſelves the only *Merchants-Adventurers*, is detrimental to *all* in general, and particularly to thoſe of *Exeter* and *Devonſhire:* For,

“ Iſt, They make the Clothiers take what Price they pleaſe, by ſuſpending the buying of their Goods brought to Market, until Neceſſity obliges them to ſell even for Loſs. They moreover frequently ſtint or limit the Number of Cloths to be ſhipped, and allot to each Merchant how much he ſhall ſhip for his particular Proportion: So that the Governor, Deputy, and Committees may ſerve themſelves and Friends with the greateſt Share: Which is not only prejudicial to the reſt but does alſo hinder the putting off ſo much more Cloth abroad.

“ IIdly, The Company confines the Vent of this great Staple Commodity to a few Places at Home, as the Trade of all the Weſt-Countries to *London.* Whereas *Exeter* and other Places ought to have Liberty to ſhip off their Goods from the neareſt Port; whereby much Charge might be ſaved.” [Their confining the Staples of our Cloths Abroad to one or two Towns in each Country, was alſo complained of; and this alſo created Uneaſineſs in thoſe Countries: *Amſterdam*, for Inſtance, and other *Dutch* Towns, formerly took it extremely ill, that *Rotterdam alone*, for all *Holland*, ſhould be the ſole Staple for *Woollen Goods* from *England.*]

“ IIIdly, By the two Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons, *Anno* 1624, *for Liberty to all Merchants, as well as thoſe called Merchants-Adventurers, to export* Dozens, Kerſies, *and* new Manufactures, as well as dyed, dreſſed, and coloured Cloths, into *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, the *Engliſh* Traders increaſed in Number, and the *Dutch* fell off from making of Cloths, ſo as not to make 4,000 Cloths in the Year 1632. But the Company being again encouraged by Means of their Purſe, &c. the *Dutch* again increaſed to 20,000 Cloths *per Annum*, and many of our manufacturing People ſettled in *Holland.*

“ IVthly, This Company make their Embarkations but thrice in the Year, which hinders the Clothiers from ſelling their Goods but juſt at the ſaid Times, and that only to two Towns beyond Sea.

“ Vthly, The heavy Impoſitions and Fines they lay on the Manufacturers amount to near as much as the King's Cuſtoms: Inſomuch, that from 1616 to 1641 they raiſed, as *per* their own Books, 182,295 *l.* beſide what Duties they received beyond Sea: Whereby the Cheapneſs of our Commodities is hindered, and the *Dutch* are encouraged to improve their Manufacture of *Woollen Goods*, as they have greatly done for the laſt *forty* or *fifty* Years.

“ VIthly, The Company ſtrictly ties their Members to trade only to two Towns, *viz. Hamburgh* and *Dort*; the latter of which is inconveniently ſituated for vending the Goods into the inland Parts.

Their two Staples at this Time were *Hamburgh* and *Dort*.

“ VIIthly, In the Company's preſent Condition, they are indebted for vaſt Sums, which cannot be diſcharged but by raiſing it on our Manufactures.

“ VIIIthly, The great Inconveniency of the Power this Company arrogates of impoſing of Oaths, and levying of Fines and Taxes on their Fellow-Subjects, complained of, *although they were never yet eſtabliſhed by Law*; and have been ſo complained of from Time to Time theſe 160 Years.

“ IXthly, That this monopolizing Company did in all tranſport but 225 Pieces of *Woollen Goods* from *Midſummer* to *Michaelmas* 1661: And yet *five* or *ſix Exeter* Merchants, *not free* of the Company, did, within the ſaid Quarter of a Year, buy and export beyond Sea 9,254 Pieces of the ſaid *Woollen Goods*. That Company employs Ships, but ſeldom in Compariſon of other Merchants, nor the fourth Part of the Mariners that other Merchants do.

“ Xthly, That the unlimited Power given to this Company by their Charter is a great Inconveniency, (and repugnant to the Statute of the 12th of King *Henry* VII. Cap. vi.) For they are thereby impowered to make what Rules and Ordinances they ſhall think fit, for the Support of their Privileges, and may not only compell thoſe of their Fellowſhip, but even *all others* uſing Trade with *Woollen* Manufactures in their Precincts to obey the ſame.”

[*Parker*, in his Pamphlet called *Free-Trade*, printed *Anno* 1645, ſays, That this Fellowſhip at their *Marts* beyond Sea, take of every *Engliſhman* at his firſt coming 40 *l.* Sterling, as a Fine for Liberty to buy and ſell his own proper Goods. Whereby all Merchants not being of the ſaid Fellowſhip withdraw from the ſaid *Marts*; which prevents the Vent of the *Woollen Cloth* of this Realm.]

On the other Hand, the ſaid Company, in their own Vindication, replied in Subſtance as follows, *viz.*

The Company's Vindication.

"I. The Company does not pretend to be the *only Merchants-Adventurers*, although their "Charters ſtile them *The Merchants-Adventurers of England:* Yet they count it their Honour, "that they are no Company of one City, Town, or Burgh, but a *national Corporation*, and diſperſed all over the Kingdom: That they all meet together in their *Marts* abroad, where their "Conſultations are for the Intereſt of the whole Kingdom in the Clothing Trade, and where a "Majority, of the Freemen and Traders preſent, governs in all Matters. Yet nothing can be "concluded in that chief-mart Town beyond Sea but by the Concurrence of that other Court "which reſides in the *United Netherlands*, and of this here in *London*. And this Court at *London* "maintains a Correſpondence all along with all other their diſtinct Courts, as of *York*, *Hull*, and "*Newcaſtle:* And *Exeter* once had one of their moſt conſiderable Courts in it, though now there "be only one Member there.

"II. They deny their Opponents Accuſations of ſtinting the Exportations, or of diſtreſſing "the Clothiers in the Sale of their Goods; as alſo, their confining the Vent of the Weſtern "Counties to *London*; ſeeing any Freeman may ſhip his Goods directly abroad from the next "Port, as from *York*, *Hull*, *Beverley*, *Leeds*, *Newcaſtle*, *Hartlepoole*, *Stockton*, *Norwich*, *Yarmouth*, *Lynn*, *Ipſwich*, *Colcheſter*, and all other Ports of *England*, where they have Members.

"III. That as the ſaid Statute of the 12th of King *Henry* VII. Cap. vi. relates only to a Freedom of Commerce during the four Marts, (for which alſo they were to pay the Company *ten* "Marks) that Act can be of no Force at preſent, ſeeing thoſe *Marts* are in Diſuſe in the *Netherlands*. And it is enough, that the Fellowſhip ſubmits to the Parliament's Pleaſure to admit all Men that can reliſh Government on ſuch Conditions and Limitations of Fines as they "ſhall direct.

"IV. That, in Anſwer to the 182,295 *l.* ſaid to be raiſed on the Trade by the Fellowſhip in "twenty-five Years Time, they ſay, That when they were diſſolved, in order to make Room "for Sir *William Cockayne*'s Project of dying and dreſſing of Cloths before Exportation, the Fellowſhip was indebted a good Sum of Money.—That after their Charters were reſtored, they "were engaged in ſeveral Services both to the King and Queen of *Bohemia*, and to King *James* "and King *Charles* I. To which, if the Charge of *ſix* ſeveral Reſidences, and of Courts Abroad "and at Home be added, it will appear, they were no ill Huſbands; and that this Sum was "not ſo burdenſome to be raiſed on the Manufactures in ſo long a Tract of Time. For the "Impoſition laid on Cloths is but about 1 *per Cent.* and in Recompence for this 1 *per Cent.* the "Company's Immunities Abroad, and their Freedoms there (by Treaties) from Taxes, Tolls, "Watch and Ward, *&c.* which others not free of the Fellowſhip muſt pay in the *Netherlands* "and *Germany*, are worth 3 *per Cent.* to their Members.

"V. That it is true, they owe a large Debt, occaſioned partly by the Misfortunes of the "Civil Wars, *&c.* and partly from the Oppoſition of the *Interlopers*; and they think it reaſonable that it ſhould be paid off, though very gradually, by Contributions or Taxes on the "Commerce.

"VI. If the Fellowſhip be not as yet eſtabliſhed by any Law, it is now ſubmitted, Whether "it is not more than Time it ſhould be ſettled by Act of Parliament.

"VII. The Fellowſhip take Care, that the rich over-grown Traders ſhall not ingroſs the "whole Traffic; but there ſhall be Room for younger and ſmaller Traders to employ their "Stocks.

"VIII. They carefully inſpect the true making of Cloth.

"IX. They have done more, and been at greater Expence, to prevent the Exportation of "our *Woolls* and *Fullers-Earth*, than all the other Corporations and Merchants in *England*.

"Laſtly, They inſiſted, That unleſs their Corporation be ſupported, and even legally eſtabliſhed, all the Privileges and Advantages which our Commerce has for many Ages enjoyed "in foreign Parts, beyond other Nations, muſt neceſſarily fall with their Fellowſhip; and the "Kingdom at Home be left without a Shaddow of Regulation in its greateſt Concernment."

After this Time we hear no more of this Company's Complaints againſt ſeparate Traders, nor, on the other Hand, of any Uneaſineſs of Merchants not free of it; the Terms being quite eaſy, if they incline ſo to be. They have long ſince fixed their Reſidence ſolely at *Hamburgh*, where they have conſiderable Privileges, and drive a great Commerce; for ſupplying many Provinces of *Germany* with our Woollen, *&c.* Manufactures.

King *Charles*, as Part of Queen *Catherine* of *Portugal*'s Portion (beſide 300,000 *l.* in Money) obtains *Tangier*, in *Barbary*, and *Bombay*, in *Eaſt-India*.

Toward the Cloſe of this Year 1661, a Marriage Treaty was concluded between King *Charles* the Second, of *England*, and the Princeſs *Catherine*, Siſter to *Alphonſo* VI. King of *Portugal*. It is ſaid, that the real Fortune which *Alphonſo* agreed to give with his Siſter was 300,000 *l.* Sterling. It is almoſt foreign to our Purpoſe to remark, That *France* greatly forwarded this Match, for the farther weakening of *Spain*; and that *Spain*, for the Prevention thereof, propoſed to our King three ſeveral *Proteſtant* Princeſſes: But it is much to our Purpoſe to note, That *Portugal*, hoping for great Aſſiſtance from *England* againſt *Spain*, not only agreed to the above-named large Sum, but likewiſe to yield up to King *Charles* for ever the Town and Port of *Tangier*, on the *Barbary* Shore, at the very Entrance of the Streight's Mouth of the *Mediterranean*, and of the Town, Port, and Iſland of *Bombay* (or *Bombaim*) with the reſt of the Iſle of North *Salſet*, on the

A. D. 1661 the Coaſt of *Malabar*, in *Eaſt-India*. *Tangier* (or *Tanger*) had been poſſeſſed by the *Portugueſe* ever ſince the Year 1463, when King *Alphonſo* V. took it from the *Moors*. To this Port King *Charles* granted all the Privileges and Immunities of a Free-Port, in order to make it a Place of Trade; for which, as well as for the Security of our *Mediterranean*, *&c.* Commerce, it was very advantageouſly ſituated: But by the King's bad Conduct it did not (as we ſhall ſee) anſwer Expectation. [See General *Monk*'s Letter about this Place, *Anno* 1657, to Secretary *Thurloe*.]

Bombay how it came into our *Eaſt-India* Company's Poſſeſſion, *&c.*

With reſpect to *Bombay*, King *Charles* at firſt had Thoughts of keeping it and the Iſle of *Salſet* as Part of his Royal *Domain*, and therefore he ſent the Earl of *Marlborough* thither with five Ships of War and 500 Soldiers.—But he met with ſo many Difficulties from the *Portugueſe* Vice-Roy of *Goa*, &c. that, after loſing many Men by Sickneſs, *&c.* he did not get abſolute Poſſeſſion of *Bombay* till the Year 1664, and even then not all the Territory agreed to be yielded with it. It was ſoon after found, that the King's Expence in maintaining of it greatly exceeded the Profits of it; and that the King's People there underſold the *Engliſh Eaſt-India Company*'s Agents; whereby, and by Violences committed on the Natives by our King's Soldiers, *&c.* great Confuſions were likely to enſue: Such-like Conſiderations induced the King to make a Grant in full Propriety for ever of that Port and Territory to our *Eaſt-India* Company, by Charter, dated 27th *March* 1668, to hold it in free and common Soccage of his Imperial Crown, (under an annual Rent of 10*l.* in Gold, on the 30th *September* yearly, at the Cuſtom-houſe in *London*) whoſe paſt Expence our Company were to reimburſe. It has been, by Degrees, greatly improved by that and the preſent *Eaſt-India* Company, both in Strength, Commerce, and Healthfulneſs; and ſome ſay they lately had 60,000 People on that Iſle of different Nations, under our Company's Protection: Though the *Portugueſe* had ſcarcely 1,000 People on it. It is extremely well ſituated for the Trade of that extenſive Coaſt, and now enjoys a conſiderable Commerce.

King *Charles* IId's new Commiſſion and great Encouragement for a Royal Fiſhery Company in *England*.

King *Charles* the Second, of *England*, by his Commiſſion under the Great Seal, now conſtituted his Brother the Duke of *York*, the Lord Chancellor *Clarendon*, and ſundry other Perſons of Diſtinction, to be *The Council of the Royal-Fiſhery Company of Great Britain and Ireland*; and mighty Matters were expected from ſo pompous a Title: Yet all ſoon came to nothing, although it muſt be owned, that the King freely granted them all the Immunities, and even more than were granted by the Commonwealth, *Anno* 1654: With Authority to ſet up a Lottery, and to have a voluntary Collection in all Pariſh-Churches. Moreover, all Houſes of Entertainment, as Taverns, Inns, Alehouſes, *&c.* ſhould be obliged to take one or more Barrels of Herrings, at the ſtated Price of *thirty* Shillings *per* Barrel; alſo 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* Barrel was to be paid to the Stock of this Company on all foreign-caught Fiſh imported.

Rate of Wheat.

Wheat this Year (according to *Chronicon Precioſum*) was 3*l.* 10*s.* *per* Quarter, and the Year following at 3*l.* 14*s.* *per* Quarter.

The Statute of the 13th and 14th of King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1662, Cap. vi. *For enlarging and repairing common Highways*, ſo as they ſhould all be made eight Yards or twenty-four Feet in Width, was become very neceſſary, ſince the great Increaſe of Carts, Waggons, *&c.* by the general Increaſe of our Commerce. Which Act, being only temporary, was revived by an Act of the 8th and 9th of King *William*, Cap. xv. and farther enforced; and, by this laſt Act, it was well ordered [*Anno* 1697.] that where two or more croſs Highways meet, a Stone or Poſt be erected, with an Inſcription, in large Letters, directing to the next Market-Town to which each of the ſaid joining Highways leads. It is much to be wiſhed, that the ſaid Breadth of *eight* Yards for Highways was better obſerved in very many Parts, which is hitherto very far from being the Caſe.

An hiſtorical Deduction of the Right of the *Britiſh* Nation to retain a Colony, and to cut *Logwood* in the *Bay of Campeachy*.

1662 It was in this Year 1662 that the *Engliſh*, from their Colonies on the North Continent of *America*, firſt began to cut down the *Logwood* Trees, growing in infinite Quantities on the uninhabited Coaſts of the Province of *Jucatan*, and more eſpecially in the *Bay of Campeachy*, where they made a Settlement for that End, as it was not near to any *Spaniſh* Settlement or Inhabitants. Their firſt Settlement was near *Cape Catoche*; next at the *Laguna di Terminos*, which was found more convenient, and where the *Engliſh Buccaneers* afterward found themſelves obliged to ſettle, upon the Treaty of *Madrid* between *England* and *Spain*, *Anno* 1667: Which Treaty, though it made no particular Mention of *America* by Name, expreſsly ſtipulated, "A general firm and "perpetual Amity between the two Crowns, as well by Land as by Sea, and between all the "Countries under the Obedience of either of the Kings." By the Year 1669, that *Engliſh* Settlement was conſiderably increaſed; and much *Logwood* was carried thence both to *New-England* and *Jamaica*. In the Year 1670 was concluded, at *Madrid*, by Sir *William Godolphin*, the firſt Treaty between *England* and *Spain*, which expreſsly related to *America*; and therefore is uſually called the *American Treaty*: Whereby the *then* Poſſeſſions of both Nations in *America* are confirmed. This gave Encouragement to many more of our People to ſettle with the above-mentioned *Logwood-Cutters*, as it was in a deſolate and unplanted Country; and that the *Spaniards* had not hitherto made any Complaints about it. For it was not till the Year 1672 that the *Spaniards* began firſt to interrupt our *Logwood-Cutters* there, or to make the leaſt Complaint to our Court againſt their ſettling in that *Bay*. Soon after, however, the *Spaniards* became ſo uneaſy at that Settlement and our *Logwood-Cutting*, that they actually made Prize of all *Engliſh* Veſſels they met in the *American* Seas which had *Logwood* in them; of which the Earl of *Arlington*, the *Engliſh* Secretary of State, loudly complained, in a Letter, *Anno* 1674, to Sir *William Godolphin*, our then Miniſter at *Madrid*. For as the ſole Advantage our Court had in View by concluding this famous *American Treaty* of 1670, was, that our People might, without Interruption, trade to our own Colonies, and peaceably enjoy our then Poſſeſſions in *America*, we were herein greatly fruſtrated by the Court of *Spain*'s Orders to make Prize of all Ships having *Logwood* in them. So that this ſame *American* Treaty has ever ſince afforded a Handle or Pretence for *Spain* to ſeize on our Ships ſailing along their *American* Coaſts; although with no Intention of carrying on any contraband Trade.——It has *occaſionally* been farther improved by *Spain*, to the having any Quantity of *Pieces of Eight* to be ſeized, when found on Board our Ships, near their *American* Coaſts. Yet (excepting two or three Months in the Year 1680, that the *Spaniards*, by a conſiderable Force, diſlodged our *Logwood-Cutters* from the *Laguna di Terminos* and the Iſland of *Triſt*) our People, till very lately, have remained in Poſſeſſion thereof. But as the Controverſy remains undetermined to this Day, it is to be feared it may ſtill occaſion much Altercation.

See more on this Subject, under the Year 1717, more fully explained by the Board of Trade and Plantations, in Anſwer to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's Memorial of that Year.

[See the reſt of this memorable Treaty under the Year 1670.]

At this Time, a Statute was made in the 13th and 14th of King *Charles* the Second, Cap. xii. intitled, *For the better Relief of the Poor of England:* Whereby a Corporation was eſtabliſhed, out of the Magiſtrates of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs, on both Sides the *Thames*, within the weekly Bills of Mortality, for erecting *Work-Houſes* for employing the Poor. And alſo another Act of the 23d of that King, Cap. xviii. confirming and corroborating the ſaid former Act, and enabling that Corporation to levy a certain Aſſeſſment on Pariſhes, not exceeding one fourth Part of the Aſſeſſment to the Poor, for any reſpective Year: Yet, to the Shame of the Nation, nothing has as yet been effectually done, for anſwering that truly great and good End, even to this Day; *ſo many Difficulties being ſtarted to every Scheme hitherto propoſed to the Public.*

The *Londoners* in vain petition the Houſe of Commons to have four new mercantile Companies eſtabliſhed.

In this ſame Year 1662, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of *London*, petitioned the Houſe of Commons to erect *four* new Corporations of Merchants, *viz.* Thoſe trading to *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*, for confining thoſe Trades *intirely* to *Engliſh* Natives. The Pretext for which was, *That moſt Part of the Trade of exporting the Commodities of* England *was in the Hands of Aliens*, whom they would have to be obliged by Law to pay double Duties on all Draperies by them exported. They alſo, and ſundry Merchants of *London* in Behalf of themſelves and the *Engliſh* Merchants of the Out-Ports, petition, that the Companies already incorporated may be farther privileged and confirmed by Parliament, excluſive of Foreigners, *viz.* the Companies of the *Merchants-Adventurers*; of the *Levant*; of *Eaſt-land*; of *Ruſſia*; and of *Eaſt-India*. But the Houſe of Commons was wiſer than to add new Fetters on our Exports to foreign Parts; ſo that nothing came of thoſe ill-judged Petitions.

King *Charles* the Second's infinitely pernicious Sale of *Dunkirk* to *France*; with Remarks.

King *Charles* the Second, having laviſhly and quickly conſumed the large Supplies granted by his loyal Parliament, was, in this ſame Year 1662, put upon the moſt pernicious Project that could have entered into the Thoughts of the Monarch of the firſt commercial Kingdom in *Europe*, by yielding up, by Treaty, to *France* the Town and Port of *Dunkirk*, with all its Fortifications, Sluyces, Dams, *&c.* and likewiſe the Fort of *Mardyke*, with the wooden Fort, and the other great and ſmall Forts between *Dunkirk* and *Bergh St. Wynox*, together with all the Arms, Artillery, Ammunition, *&c.* We have ſeen that *Dunkirk* had been ſurrendered by *France* to *Cromwell* four Years before, by a ſtipulated Agreement, for the Succours which that Protector had given to *France* againſt *Spain*. Our paſſive Parliament ſeemed to content themſelves with *Charles*'s poor Pretence, That, as it was only ſurrendered to an Uſurper, he had a Right to diſpoſe of it as he pleaſed. It was concluded at *London* by the *French* Ambaſſador, the Count *D'Eſtrades*, (for which he merited a Statue to be erected for him at *Dunkirk*) and by the Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord Chancellor; the Earl of *Southampton*, Lord Treaſurer; the Duke of *Albemarle*, and the Earl of *Sandwich*, [all *Engliſhmen*] under a Commiſſion from the King. As for the Price, it was almoſt as *ſhameful* as the delivering up the Place was *criminal*; viz. *five* Millions of Livres, or about 250,000*l.* Sterling. Had that Number of Millions been *Sterling*-Money, inſtead of *French*, fatal Experience has long ſince demonſtrated its being inadequate to ſo ineſtimable a Jewel. We ought however to do Juſtice, as far as we fairly can, to one of the four before-named Commiſſioners, (who, rather than loſe their private Emoluments, ſo ſhamefully gave up the Nation's Intereſt) *viz.* to the Earl of *Sandwich*, who at firſt propoſed the abſolute Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and the filling up or deſtroying its Harbour, in ſuch a Manner as to render it for ever uſeleſs; which, next to its remaining in our Hands, was certainly the beſt Scheme. For as to what ſundry Writers have remarked, of its being better to have been ſold to *Spain* or *Holland*; that might be true with reſpect to the Time we are upon, but who could anſwer for the Hurt that Place might, in future Times, have done to us in the Hands of either of thoſe Nations, as Power is perpetually fluctuating? There was therefore nothing for a wiſe King and an honeſt *Engliſh* Miniſtry to chuſe, but to preſerve, ſtrengthen, and improve that Place, let the Expence be more or leſs; whereby we ſhould have remained Maſters of both Sides of the greateſt commercial Thoroughfare in the Univerſe. Mareſchal *Schomberg*, then in *England*, adviſed the King to keep it, as his naval Strength would effectually prevent its being taken, and that the holding of it would keep both *France* and *Spain* in a Dependance upon him; in which Opinion (ſays Biſhop *Burnet*) he was ſingular: And yet there was more *Truth* and *Judgment* in this Opinion than in all that was ſaid and written on this Point. For, with regard to the moſt ſolemn Treaties which *France*'s Neceſſities have ſince obliged that Crown to ſtipulate for the Demolition of its Fortifications and the filling up of its Harbour, *&c.* we have more than once ſeen how eaſy it has been for ſuch a powerful Nation, void of all Shame and Honour, to reſtore both the one and the other.

A. D. 1662

The *French* Council of Commerce eſtabliſhed.

In this ſame Year, *Voltaire*, in the ſecond Tome of his *Age of* Lewis *the Fourteenth*, acquaints us, " That the *French* Royal Council of Commerce was firſt erected, which ſtill ſubſiſts: And " that the *King himſelf* preſided therein once in every Fortnight." Need we to wonder then at the Progreſs that Nation has ſince made in Commerce, thus ſo eminently encouraged by ſo diſcerning and potent a Prince? *N. B.* The new Council or Board of Commerce, erected *Anno* 1701, was ſubordinate to this Royal Council.

The *Lubeckers* debarred a Privilege they had obtained in Breach of the *Engliſh Act* of *Navigation*.

In this ſame Year, King *Charles* the Second, in Council, iſſued his Proclamation, intimating, " That notwithſtanding the *Navigation-Act*, paſſed two Years ago, ſeveral Letters or Warrants " had (through Miſinformation) been obtained from him, by which the *Lubeckers* Ships, Mer- " chants, and Mariners were licenſed to come into *England*, &c. freed from the Penalties of the " ſaid Act, upon Pretence of a former Cuſtom; the Council-Board, well weighing the ill Conſe- " quences by trenching on that Act, and the Damages, *&c.* which, by ſuch Toleration, will " accrue to the *Engliſh* Owners of Shipping, and to their Merchants and Mariners,——It was " ordered by his Majeſty in Council, That all ſuch Letters, Licences, or Warrants, be recalled, " and declared void, *&c.*"

Farther Improvements of the ſaid *Act* of *Navigation*.

Moreover, in this ſame Year 1662, in an Act of Parliament of the 14th of King *Charles*, (Cap. xi.) *for regulating of Frauds and Abuſes in the Cuſtoms*, the following Improvements (*inter alia*) were made in relation to the *Act of Navigation*, viz.

I. " No foreign-built Ships ſhall enjoy the Privileges of *Engliſh* or *Iriſh*-built Ships, even al- " though navigated as that *Act* directs;—and although the Owners likewiſe be *Engliſhmen*; Prize- " Ships only excepted.

II. " Whoever ſhall export or import Goods, to or from any Port of this Kingdom, (capable " of a Ship of 200 Tons Burthen) to or from any Port of the *Mediterranean*, beyond the Port of " *Malaga*, in any Ship that hath not two Decks, and carries leſs than 16 *Cannon*; ſhall pay to the " King *one per Cent.* on their Ladings, beſide all other Duties.

III. " And for the better encouraging of the building of good and defenſible Ships, it was " farther enacted, that, for ſeven Years to come, whoever ſhould build Ships with 3 Decks, " or with 2½ Decks and a *Forecaſtle*, and five Feet between each Deck, mounted with at leaſt " 30 Cannon; ſhall, for the firſt two Voyages, receive *one Tenth* of all the Cuſtoms paid on their " Ladings, exported or imported."

[The two laſt Clauſes were deſigned by Way of Precaution againſt the *Barbary* Rovers.]

Other good Statutes were made in this ſame Year, *viz.* ſuch as, that prohibiting the Exportation of our *Wooll* and *Fuller's Earth*, *Yarn*, and *undreſſed Hides*. And againſt the Importation of foreign *Bone-Lace* and other *French* Frippery Wares; by which that Nation drew incredible Sums of Money from *us*, turning the Balance of the Trade with *France* to be very much againſt *us*.

Deaths of the Queen of *Bohemia*, and Cardinal *Mazarine*.

In the former Part of this ſame Year 1662, two eminent Perſons left the Stage of Life, *viz.* the unfortunate *Elizabeth*, Queen of *Bohemia*, Daughter of King *James* the Firſt, of *England*; and Cardinal *Mazarine*, Prime Miniſter of *France*.

Motives for a new *Engliſh African* or *Guinea* Company this Year incorporated, being the third excluſive Company.

The great Loſſes of the late ſecond *African* Company.

The *Engliſh American* Plantations were by this Time ſo much cultivated and improved, that the Demand for Servants and Labourers was greatly increaſed: And as their Mother-Country could by no Means afford Numbers ſufficient for their Supply, and that they were not then ſo well ſupplied with Negroes from the *African* Coaſt as they wiſhed for, ſince the Trade thither had been laid open; a third excluſive *Engliſh African* or *Guinea* Company was, in this Year 1662, incorporated for that End, at the Head of which was his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, joined with many Perſons of Rank and Diſtinction. This Company undertook to ſupply our *Weſt-India* Plantations with 3000 Negroes annually. If this new Company's Accounts are to be relied on, it ſeems that whilſt the Trade was laid open in the Times of the late civil Wars, our Forts on the *Guinea* Coaſt were demoliſhed by both *Dutch* and *Danes*, thereby ruining the ſecond Company's Stock, and taking of theirs and of ſeparate Traders Ships and Goods, to the Value of 300,000*l.* Sterling.

This new Company, ſupported by the King's Brother, *&c.* and knowing the King's Inclinations to make War againſt the *Dutch*, afterwards got Sir *Robert Holmes* to be ſent out with a Squadron of fourteen Ships to the Coaſt of *Guinea*, for attacking the *Dutch* Forts, *&c.* prior to a formal Declaration of War: Of which more in its Place.

King *Charles* the Second reduces the piratical States of *Barbary* to Terms of Peace.

Toward the Cloſe of this Year, King *Charles* ſent Admiral *Lawſon* to *Algiers*, who obliged that piratical State, and alſo thoſe of *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, to ſign Articles of Pacification, which they kept juſt ſo long as they ſtood in Fear of our Ships of War in the *Mediterranean*.

The *Chineſe* drive the *Dutch* from *Formoſa*.

In this ſame Year 1662, the *Chineſe* expelled the *Hollanders* from the Iſland of *Formoſa* on that Coaſt. The *Dutch*, according to ſome Authors, had taken *Formoſa* from the *Portugueſe*, in the Year 1635. The Ports of that *Iſland* were extremely commodious for their *China* and *Japan* Trades: Yet *Candidius*, a *Dutch* Clergyman's Account, in *Churchill*'s Voyages, is different from this. He ſays, " the *Dutch* had built a Fort in one of the Iſlands called *Pehou*, near the Mouth " of the great River *Chincheo*, in *China*; from whence they intercepted the *Chineſe* trading to the " *Philippines*. This obliged the *Chineſe* to agree with the *Dutch* to grant them the Harbour of

“ *Tagowang* in *Formoſa*, in Lieu of the other, where they might build a Fort, whence they traded “ with the *Chineſe*, till diſpoſſeſſed as above.”

Connecticut, in *New-England*, made a Charter Colony.

Connecticut, a Province of *New-England*, had its firſt Charter, dated *April* 23, 1662, 14th of *Charles* the Second. It is one of the ſix Charter Colonies of the Continent of *Britiſh America*.

Carolina's firſt Royal Charter.

1663 We have exhibited, under the Year 1629, ſome fruitleſs Efforts (from *England*) to plant the Country then named *Carolana*, in *North-America*, now named *Carolina*; but the ſucceeding Diſcontents in *England*, and the conſequent civil Wars and Confuſions, occaſioned *Carolina* to remain unplanted till two Years after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, when that King granted his firſt Charter, by the modern Name of *Carolina*, (dated the 24th Day of *March* 1662-3) *viz.* “ To the Lord Chancellor *Clarendon*, the Duke of *Albemarle*, the Lord *Craven*, the Lord “ *Berkley*, the Lord *Aſhley*, (Chancellor of the Exchequer) Sir *George Carteret*, (Vice Chamber- “ lain) Sir *William Berkley*, and Sir *John Colleton*:” (whoſe eight Names, given to ſeveral of its Rivers and Counties, will probably be remembered there to the End of Time) “ The Limits “ of this their firſt Charter run from the 36th Degree of North Latitude (being the *South* End “ of modern *Virginia*) to the 31ſt Degree, or the *South* End of modern *Georgia*, along the *At-* “ *lantic* Ocean; and ſtretching *Weſtward*, without Limitation, to the *South-Seas*. This Land “ (which the King, in his Charter, declares to be a Part of his Dominions in *America*) he grants “ them in abſolute Propriety, with all Royal Mines, Fiſheries, *&c.* paying a Quit-Rent of 20 “ Marks yearly.”

The firſt *Wire Mill* erected at *Sheen*.

A *Dutchman* ſets up the firſt *Wire-Mill* that had ever been in *England*, at *Sheen*, near *Richmond*.

The firſt Turnpikes or Toll Gates legally erected in three Counties of *England*.

A Statute of this 15th Year of King *Charles* the Second, Cap. i. directs *the repairing of the Highways* in the Counties of *Hertford*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntingdon*; much worn by the many great Loads drawn by Waggons, with Barley and Malt, to *Ware*, and alſo of Goods from *Norwich*, *Bury*, *Lincolnſhire*, &c. Theſe are (as I conceive) the firſt *Toll-Gates* erected by Law in *England*; which were to be for *Hertfordſhire*, at *Wadeſmill*; *Cambridgeſhire*, at *Caxton*; and for *Huntingdonſhire*, at *Stilton*.

Silk-Throwing in and near *London* employs above 40,000 Perſons.

By an Act of Parliament, of the 14th of King *Charles* the Second, Cap. xv. *For regulating the Trade of Silk-throwing*, it is recited, “ That the *Silk-throwers* of *London* having petitioned the Parlia- “ ment, for an Enlargement of their former Charter, they therein repreſent, that above 40,000 “ Men, Women and Children are employed therein.” And it was thereby enacted, “ That “ none ſhould ſet up that Trade, but ſuch as ſhould have ſerved ſeven Years Apprenticeſhip to “ it, and ſhould make themſelves free of that Company, *&c.*”

Obſervations on the Revenue of the *Poſt-Office*, down to 1698.

The Parliament, in this ſame Year 1663, (Cap. xiv.) ſettled the Revenues of the *Poſt-Office* and of the *Wine-Licences* on the Duke of *York*, the King's only Brother; which Revenues were afterwards conſiderably increaſed: They were now, by moſt Authors, reckoned together to bring in 21,000*l. per Annum*. Yet the following *Proviſo* of this ſame Act, *verbatim*, ſhews they were much miſtaken, *viz.* “ Nothing herein contained ſhall make void the Grant made by his Ma- “ jeſty to *Daniel O'Neale*, Eſq; of the Office of *Poſtmaſter-General* for $4\frac{1}{4}$ Years, from *Lady-Day* “ 1663, under the yearly Rent of 21,500*l.* for all the ſaid Term, (except the laſt Quarter, “ which is paid aforehand) ſo as the ſaid Rents be paid unto his ſaid Highneſs *James* Duke of “ *York*.”

In the Year 1653, the *Poſt-Office* Revenue (as we have already noted) was let to Farm for 10,000*l.* yearly: Yet I cannot perceive upon what Grounds Dr. *D'Avenant* (in his *Eſſay on the public Revenue and Trade of England*, Part i. p. 125, *Anno* 1698) could remark, *That for ſome Years this Poſt-Office Revenue hardly bore its own Expence*, unleſs he meant the Times anterior to the ſaid Year 1653. But he adds, “ That then” (*viz. Anno* 1698) “ it had been ſo much “ improved, under a *Management*, as that its groſs Produce, by a *Medium* of three Years, amount- “ ed, *per Annum*, to about 90,440*l.* 15*s.*”——Every Reader may not perhaps know, that by the Word *Management* is meant the Government's making the moſt of it, in Contradiſtinction to *farming* it at a Sum certain; and that by *groſs Produce* is meant the *Income*, without deducting the Charge of Management.

When Corn may be exported; and when imported what its Cuſtom is to be.

By Cap. xvii. of the 15th Year of King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1663, for the Encouragement of Trade, it was enacted, That when *Wheat* ſhould be currently ſold in *England* for 48*s. per* Quarter, or 6*s. per* Buſhel (and other Grain in Proportion) then *Wheat* and the other Kinds of Grain might be exported. And that when the before-named Kinds of Grain exceed the ſaid Prices, they may be freely imported, paying 5*s.* 4*d.* Cuſtom and Poundage, *per* Quarter of Wheat, *&c.*

The *Navigation-Acts* farther ſtrengthened.

By this ſame Statute it was enacted, “ That, for the farther Improvement of former *Naviga-* “ *tion-Acts*, no Merchandize of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of *Europe* ſhall be im- “ ported into any of the *Engliſh* Plantations or Factories in *Aſia*, *Africa*, or *America*, (*Tangier* only “ excepted) but what ſhall be laden in *England*, and in *Engliſh*-built Shipping, and navigated by “ at leaſt three fourths *Engliſh* Mariners: and ſhall be carried to thoſe Places directly from “ *England*, and no where elſe; on Forfeiture of Ships and Ladings. Excepting, however, *Salt* “ for the Fiſheries of *New-England* and *Newfoundland*; and Wines from *Madeira* and the *Azores*, “ Servants, Victual and Horſes from *Scotland* or *Ireland*. And that none of the Product of the “ *Engliſh* Plantations, (*viz.* Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton, Ginger, Fuſtick, and other Drugs) ſhall be “ carried any where (except to other *Engliſh* Plantations) till they be firſt landed in *England*, un-

A. D. 1663.

" der *Forfeiture of Ships and Cargoes.*" And here the Word *Ireland* was firſt left out, though inſerted in the 12th of this King, Cap. xviii. Sect. 9.

" And for the Encouragement of the *Herring* and *North-Sea*, *Iceland* and *Weſtmony* Fiſheries; " no freſh *Herring*, *Cod*, *Haddock*, &c. ſhall be imported into *England*, but in *Engliſh*-built Ships, " navigated, *&c.* as before."——

No Fiſh to be imported into *England*, but in *Engliſh* Ships.

" And foraſmuch as the planting of *Tobacco* in *England* doth continually increaſe, notwithſtanding " the Act of the 12th Year of this King, (Cap. xxxiv.) a farther Penalty of 10*l.* is laid for every " Rood or Pole of Land ſo planted, either in *England*, *Ireland*, *Jerſey*, or *Guernſey*:——Excepting " however Tobacco planted in the Phyſic-Gardens of either Univerſity, or in other private " Gardens for Surgery, ſo as the Quantity ſo planted exceed not *half a Pole* of Land in any one " Garden."

Farther Penalty for planting *Tobacco* in *England* or *Ireland*, with Exceptions.

By a Clauſe in the ſaid Act of Parliament, we have the firſt public or legal Licence for the Exportation of foreign Coin and Bullion, for the Benefit of Commerce; in the remarkable Words following, *viz.* " *And foraſmuch as ſeveral conſiderable and advantageous Trades cannot be* " *conveniently driven and carried on without the Species of Money and Bullion, and that it is found by* " *Experience, that they are carried in greateſt Abundance (as to a common Market) to ſuch Places as give* " *free Liberty for exporting the ſame; and the better to keep in and increaſe the current Coins of this* " *Kingdom:* Be it enacted, That it ſhall be lawful to export out of any Cuſtom-Houſe or Port of " *England*, all Sorts of foreign Coin or Bullion of Gold or Silver, firſt entering the ſame at the " Cuſtom-Houſe, without paying any Duty or Cuſtom for the ſame."

The firſt Law for licenſing the Exportation of foreign Coin and Bullion from *England*, with Reaſons for it, and Remarks thereon.

It is ſtrange our Legiſlature ſhould be ſo late in coming into this Meaſure, though ſo much earlier practiſed by other wiſe and mercantile Nations: *Bullion* and foreign Coin being undoubtedly to be deemed in Commerce as much a mercantile Commodity as any other Inſtrument of Commerce whatever. Mr. *Thomas Munn*, in his judicious *Octavo* Treatiſe, intitled, *England's Treaſure by foreign Trade*, publiſhed *Anno* 1664, has fully ſhewn of what Benefit the free Exportation of Money was in *Tuſcany*, under the Year 1630. He has alſo no leſs clearly ſhewn the Abſurdity of the old *Engliſh* Laws for obliging *Merchants-Strangers* importing Goods into *England*, to lay out their Produce in the Commodities of our Realm: As alſo the Laws for obliging of all Merchants exporting *Corn*, *Fiſh*, *Ammunition*, &c. to bring Home Money or Bullion in Return: And, in fine, " *That nothing but an Over-balance in foreign Trade, or our exporting more in Value of* " *our own Product and Manufacture, than we import of thoſe of other Nations, can either increaſe our* " *Bullion, or even keep what we have already.*" Mr. *Polexfen*, however, (an able and ſtrenuous Opponent of the *Eaſt-India* Trade) in his Account of the *Eaſt-India* Trade, *Anno* 1696, on the other Hand, remarks, " That till the Licence granted by this Act, to export foreign Coin and " Bullion, the *Eaſt-India* Company did not export above *Forty Thouſand Pounds* in Bullion yearly: " But *now* it began to be exported in much greater Quantities; and that it was no leſs than " 600,000*l.* Sterling *per Annum*, taking any Number of Years, when the Trade was carried on " without any great Obſtruction." Yet poſſibly that Company might before have exported much more than 40,000*l.* though they did it clandeſtinely till this Law gave Permiſſion.

Munn's Book on *England's* Commerce commended.

Nothing but an Over-balance of our foreign Trade can increaſe or even preſerve our Money at Home.

In the ſame Statute, of the 15th of *Charles* the Second, there is the following Clauſe, *viz.* " That whereas a great Part of the richeſt and beſt Land of *England* cannot ſo well be otherwiſe " employed as in the feeding and fattening of Cattle, and that by the coming in of late of vaſt " Numbers of Cattle, from beyond Sea, already fattened" [meaning from *Ireland*] " ſuch " Lands are, in many Places, much fallen in Rents and Values, to the great Impoveriſhment of " this Kingdom; it was now enacted, That for every Head of great Cattle imported, (except " the Breed of *Scotland*) between the 1ſt of *July* and 20th of *December*, in any Year; and of " the Breed of *Scotland*, between the 24th of *Auguſt* and the 20th of *December*, in any Year, " there ſhall be paid or forfeited *twenty* Shillings to the King, and alſo *ten* Shillings to him that " ſhall inform or ſeize the ſame, and other *ten* Shillings to the Poor of the Pariſh where ſuch " Seizure ſhall be made. And for every Sheep ſo imported *ten* Shillings; to be recovered and " levied in Manner aforeſaid." This Act was to continue no longer in Force than to the End of the firſt Seſſion of the next Parliament; but has ſince been made perpetual. We ſhall here only remark, that the Nation, in the Opinion of many, has ſince often had Ground to repent the ſo far obliging the grazing Countries by ſuch Reſtraints, to the Prejudice of the reſt of the Kingdom.

Penalties on Importation of foreign fatted *black Cattle* and *Sheep*, at certain Times, from *Ireland* and *Scotland*.

Two other well-intended Statutes were made in this ſame Year 1663, *viz.* Cap. xv. for the Encouragement of the *Linen* and *Tapeſtry* Manufactures of *England*, and Diſcouragement of the very great Importation of foreign *Linen* and *Tapeſtry*. And, Cap. xvi. for regulating the packing of *Herrings*.——It was alſo thereby enacted, That, for the Preſervation of the Spawn of Fiſh, at the Iſles of *Iceland* and *Weſtmony*, no Ship ſhall ſail thither until the 10th of *March*, in any Year.——Neither ſhall there be taken any *Toll* or other Duty, at *Newfoundland*, for any Fiſh caught there.

Two well-intended Statutes for encouraging the *Linen* and *Tapeſtry* Manufactures; and for regulating the *Fiſhery*.

By this Time, the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company had taken from the *Portugueſe*, in *India*, the beſt Places they had formerly held there, *viz.* ſuch as, *Cananor*, *Cranganor*, *Cochin*, *Coulang*, &c. now leaving the *Portugueſe* only *Goa*, *Diu*, and a few other petty Places, of little Conſequence in Commerce.

The *Dutch* gain much from the *Portugueſe* in *India*.

Before we cloſe this Year 1663, we cannot forget to do Juſtice to an excellent little Treatiſe on Commerce, publiſhed this Year by *Samuel Fortrey*, Eſq; intitled *England's Intereſt and Improve-*

Fortrey's little Treatiſe on Commerce, its juſt Encomium.

ment; which, in only 43 ſmall 12° Pages, treats moſt judiciouſly of all the principal Branches of *our* foreign and domeſtic Commerce.——Of the Benefit of increaſing our induſtrious People by *Naturalization.*——The Improvement of our Lands by Incloſures, and the breeding of Cattle.——Of the *Exportation of Horſes.*——The *Improvement of Mines.*——Our Manufactures.——Our Fiſheries.——Of diſcouraging the Wear of foreign Manufactures, more eſpecially *French* ones, whereby that Country gets ſo great a Balance from *us.*——Of the Benefit of the *Act of Navigation:*—And of our foreign Plantations.——The Regulation of our Coin.——The lowering the *Intereſt of Money*, &c. A Treatiſe, which, though written *one hundred* Years ago, will well bear reading over even at this Day: Which can ſcarcely be ſaid of any other on this Subject of ſo old a Date, unleſs it be the before-quoted Treatiſe of Mr. *Thomas Munn*, in Octavo, *Anno* 1664.

Rhode-Iſland and *Providence-Plantation* their Charters.

Rhode-Iſland and *Providence-Plantation*, two Provinces of *New-England*, had this Year a Charter, dated 15th of King *Charles* the Second, *To the whole Freemen or Inhabitants of each Colony*; impowered to elect *their own Repreſentatives*: And the laſt-named elects their Governor and Council. The Report of the Board of Trade to the Houſe of Lords, in *January* 1733-4, obſerves of theſe two Colonies and of *Connecticut*, ☞ "That almoſt the whole Power of the Crown "is delegated to the People.—And, as their Charters are worded, they can and do make Laws "even without their Governors Conſent, and *directly contrary* to their Opinions; no negative "Voice being reſerved to them as Governors, in the ſaid Charter!" This was careleſly granted by a very careleſs Monarch; and is what no wiſe Miniſtry nor Council would have deliberately adviſed.

The Iſle of *St. Lucia's* further Hiſtory.

1664

In the Year 1664, the *Engliſh* again took Poſſeſſion of the Iſle of *St. Lucia*, (or as ſome call it *St. Alouzie*) having previouſly treated with the Native *Carribbeans* for the Purchaſe of it, (ſays the Author of the *Britiſh Empire in America*, whom, nevertheleſs, we muſt very cautiouſly truſt on many Occaſions:) That *five* Ships of War carried thither about 1,500 Men; who, being joined by 600 *Caribbeans* in ſeventeen Canoes, had the Iſland and Fort yielded up to them, without Reſiſtance, on Condition, That the *French* Governor and his Garriſon (of only fourteen Men) ſhould, with their Artillery and Baggage, be eſcorted to *Martinica*. Yet it ſeems, two Years after, the *Engliſh*, for Want of Supplies, abandoned it again, and burnt their Fort; although, but two Days after they were gone, a Bark with Neceſſaries arrived there, from Lord *Willoughby*, Governor of *Barbadoes*. In the Treaties between King *Charles* and King *James* on one Side, and the *French* Court, and in thoſe of *Ryſwick* and *Utrecht*, there are general Stipulations for the reſtoring to the Crown of *Great Britain* all Iſlands and Countries which may have been conquered by *France*, and ſuch as had been in the Poſſeſſion of the King of *Great Britain* before ſuch reſpective War began. But ſuch general Stipulations ſignified little with the *French!* This Iſle had at ſundry Times been inhabited by both *Engliſh* and *French* Planters, at one and the ſame Time in ſeveral Parts of it. And ſo it remained till about the Year 1719, when we ſhall again reſume its farther Hiſtory.

Vide *Annum* 1719.

A large *Balance* againſt *England* with reſpect to our Exports and Imports at this Time.

In Mr. *Munn's* valuable Treatiſe, named, *England's Treaſure by foreign Trade, (Anno* 1664, p. 177.) he relates, That there was in thoſe Times exported, one Year with another, to the Value of 2,200,000 *l.* of our Native Commodities. "So that (ſays he) if we were not too much "affected to Pride, monſtrous Faſhions, and Riot, above all other Nations, a Million and an "Half of our Money might plentifully ſupply our unneceſſary Wants, (as I may term them) "of *Silks*, *Sugars*, *Spices*, *Fruits*, &c. So 700,000 *l.* might be yearly treaſured up in Money, "to make the Kingdom exceeding rich and powerful in a ſhort Time." But this was far from being the Caſe at that Time: For, by a Report of Dr. *Charles D'Avenant*, Inſpector-General of the Cuſtoms, our Imports in the Year 1662, amounted to - - - - - - - £. 4,016,019,
And our Exports, to - 2,022,812.

So that the *Balance* againſt *us* was no leſs than - - - - - - - - - - - £. 1,993,207,
A moſt melancholy Account truly, more eſpecially as coming from this able Author, who poſſeſſed that important Office in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*.

King *Charles* of *England's* Treaty with the Duke of *Courland*, about Forts on the *Guinea* Coaſt; and for the Iſle of *Tabago* to be given up to the *Duke*, but to be held of the Crown of *England*.

In the third Volume of the *Engliſh* Octavo Collection of Treaties of Peace and Commerce, (publiſhed *Anno* 1732, in four Volumes,) we find a Treaty between King *Charles* the Second, of *England*, and *James*, Duke of *Courland*, *Anno* 1664, concerning *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbee* Iſles in *America* (in the Title of this Treaty ſaid *to have been diſcovered, cultivated, and fortified by that Duke's Subjects till they were diſpoſſeſſed by the* Dutch, *upon which the Duke ſubmitted it to King* Charles's *Protection, and held it by Way of Grant from the Crown of* England.)

"I. The King grants to the Duke and his Succeſſors full Liberty of Trade and Commerce "for ſuch Ships as properly belonged to *him* and *his Heirs* (but not to thoſe of his Subjects) "in any Rivers or Havens within his Majeſty's Dominions on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, for Goods "not exceeding 12,000*l.* in Value: And may build Store-houſes, under Protection of the "King's Forts there.——

"II. In Conſideration whereof the Duke makes over to that King his Fort of *St. Andrew*, on "the *Guinea* Coaſt, and all his other Forts there, together with their Guns and Ammunition; "the Duke paying 3 *per Cent.* on all Goods imported or exported.

"III. On the other Hand, King *Charles* grants to the Duke and his Heirs the above-named "Iſle of *Tabago*, to be enjoyed by him under that King's Protection. Provided, the Duke ſhall "ſuffer none others but the Subjects of the King and him to remain on that Iſland.

"IV. The

“ IV. The Duke farther agrees, That neither he, nor his Heirs, nor his Subjects, ſhall export any of the Product of that Iſland, nor import, otherwiſe than out of or into ſome Ports belonging either to *England* or to *Courland*, or the Port of the City of *Dantzick*.

“ V. And, in return for the Protection of *England*, whenever the King ſhall be at War with any Nation but *Poland*, the Dukes of *Courland*, when required, ſhall, at their Coſt, furniſh one good Ship of War of *forty* Cannon, to be ſent to ſuch Port as the King ſhall name, for one Year at a Time, to be manned, victualled, and paid by his Majeſty.”

Yet *Holland* ſoon after got Poſſeſſion of *Tabago* in her then War with *England*, which ſhe held till the Year 1672.

This Treaty is ſo far of Uſe at preſent, as to teſtify, that a Duke of *Courland* did once make ſome Figure in foreign Commerce, and had ſome maritime Force at Command, as we have already noted under the Year 1637, though not ſtrong enough to ſupport his Commercial Acquiſitions without the Protection of *England*, or of ſome other powerful State. It alſo may ſerve to illuſtrate the Crown of *Great Britain*'s original Right to that Iſland.

The *Engliſh* Clergy in Convocation reſign the Power of taxing themſelves, diſtinct from the Laity.

In this ſame Year, the *Engliſh* Clergy voluntarily reſigned the Power they had enjoyed for ſo many Ages of taxing themſelves in their own Convocation. In the troubleſome Times preceding the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, the then Clergy, having no Proxies nor regular Convocations, ſubmitted to be taxed with the Laity; and the Court finding that Method eaſier, (and, perhaps too, bringing in a better Revenue) was glad to accept of this Reſignation: And ſo it has continued ever ſince: Whereby, however, the Clergy's Convocations have greatly loſt their former Weight with the Crown.

The *Dutch* expelled the City and Province of *New-York* by *England*.

King *Charles* of *England*, on making War with the *Dutch*, had deſigned (as before-mentioned) to drive that People out of *New-Nidderland*, [ſince named *New-York*] where, and alſo in the Country ſince called *New-Jerſey*, [by the *Dutch*, *New-Belgia*] they had neſtled and greatly improved. Our King therefore made a Grant thereof to the Duke of *York*; and, even ſome Months before the formal Declaration of War, he ſent thither Sir *Robert Carr*, with a Squadron of Ships and 3,000 Land-Forces. They landed at the Entrance into *Hudſon's River*, and immediately attacked the Town of *New-Amſterdam*, [ſince called the City of *New-York*] and maſtered it without any Difficulty, the *Dutch* there not knowing of any Rupture with *England*. The *Engliſh* found the Houſes of that City handſomely built of Brick and Stone: And its Situation being on an Iſland before the Entrance of the ſaid River, on an high Land, it makes a beautiful Appearance from the Sea. It has ſince been much enlarged and improved, ſo as to be juſtly deemed the *third City* of *Britiſh America*, *Boſton* and *Philadelphia* being the firſt and ſecond, as *Charles-Town*, in *South-Carolina*, is deſervedly eſteemed the fourth in Dignity. The major Part of the *Dutch* at *New-York* remained there, as the great Number of *Dutch* Names to be found even at this Day in that City and Province ſufficiently teſtify; and thoſe who deſired to remove were permitted to take their Effects with them, the Province being ſoon re-peopled with *Engliſh*. *Fort-Orange*, ſince named *New-Albany*, [the Duke of *York*'s *Scotch* Title] a great Way up *Hudſon's River*, was ſoon reduced, as were alſo *Staten-Iſland*, *Long-Iſland*, &c. And the firſt *Engliſh* Governor, Colonel *Nichols*, is ſaid to have been the firſt who concluded a League with the famous *Five* [ſince named *Six*] *Indian* Nations of the *Iroquois*, behind this Province; which League was recognized by *France* at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, whereby *France* engaged to obſerve Peace with thoſe *Indian* Nations as inviolably as with the *Engliſh* of this Province, which extended North-weſtward into the Country, for 200 Miles to *Lac-Champlain*, although the *French* afterward encroached on our Territory, by building of Forts near that Lake: But its Breadth on the Sea-Coaſt is not above thirty Miles. *New-York* Province has long been one of the moſt proſperous Colonies on that Continent; which ſome, in part, aſcribe to that Spirit of Frugality which the *Dutch* carried thither, and which is ſaid to be ſeen amongſt them in ſome Degree even at this Day. The *New-Yorkers* export to our Sugar-Iſlands great Quantities of Flour, Peaſe, Biſket, Bacon, Butter, Pork, &c. And return Home from thence with *Sugar*, *Moloſſus*, *Rum*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, *Pimento*, &c. and alſo *Spaniſh* Money; with which they pay *Great Britain* for all the various Neceſſaries they receive from thence.

Some Account of the Trade, &c. of *New-York* Province.

New-Jerſey, in *America*, its Hiſtory through this Century.

King *Charles* the Second, of *England*, having in his ſaid Grant to his Brother the Duke of *York*, *Anno* 1664, of the Country till then poſſeſſed by the *Dutch*, and named *New-Nidderland*, (now *New-York*) extended it as far South as to comprehend the Country ſince named *New-Jerſey*; the Duke of *York*, in the ſame Year, re-granted Part of the ſaid Country to the Lord *Berkley* and Sir *George Carteret*; and the latter's Family being from our Iſle of *Jerſey*, in the *Britiſh Channel*, he gave it the Name of *New-Jerſey*, and *Eaſt* and *Weſt New-Jerſey*. Lord *Berkley* aſſigned his Part to *William Penn* and three others, as did afterward Sir *George Carteret* to *Penn* and eleven others, *Anno* 1681. The before-named Aſſignees ſold many Shares to the Earl of *Perth*, Sir *George M'Kenzie*, and many other *Scots*. Many of the *Scots* being ſoon after perſecuted for their religious Opinions, went and ſettled there; and, amongſt others, the famous Mr. *Robert Barclay* (who might not unfitly be termed the Apoſtle of the *Quakers*) went thither as Governor, with his Family. In 1683, Lord *Neil Campbell*, Son of the Marquis of *Argyll*, ſucceeded him as Governor of *Eaſt-Jerſey*. So that *New-Jerſey* continued to be two ſeparate Proprietory Governments till 1702, when, as will be ſeen under the next Century, they were united under one Regal Government.

Colbert, the able prime Miniſter of *France*, commences his great Commercial and Naval Improvements:

Encourages the Woollen Manufacture.

Running of Wooll from *England* to *France* firſt encouraged by *Colbert*.

In this Year 1664, and in the Minority of *Louis* XIV. of *France*, his able Miniſter *Colbert*, commenced his deep-laid Schemes for the Advancement of the Commerce, Manufactures, and Naval Power of that Monarchy, the Foundation whereof had been laid by the great *Richlieu*. For which Purpoſe, he granted numberleſs Immunities, Indulgences, Premiums, Penſions, Protections, *&c.* to foreign Artiſts, Artificers, Manufacturers, *&c.* from all Parts, to ſettle with their Families and Workmen in *France*.——He got his King to appropriate a Million of Livres annually for the Improvement of the *Woollen* Manufacture alone. And it is generally believed, that it was firſt owing to *Colbert* that the miſchievous Practice of *Owling* (as it is vulgarly termed, *i. e.* the running of our *Engliſh* and *Iriſh Wooll* into *France*) was firſt ſet on Foot; whereby they gradually brought forward their preſent great *Woollen Manufacture*; having till this Time been chiefly ſupplied with that Manufacture from *England*.

The Culture of *Raw-Silk* by this Time greatly improved in *France*.

So far likewiſe had the Culture of *Raw-Silk* been improved, ſo early in this King's Reign, on the Plan of his Grandfather King *Henry* IVth, that the Perſon employed by *Colbert* for this End did, in this ſame Year, produce a conſiderable Quantity of it raiſed in *France*, ſaid to have been better than that of *Avignon* or even *Meſſina*.

France firſt erects her preſent *Eaſt-India* Company:

In this ſame Year 1664, notwithſtanding former fruitleſs Attempts, *France* erected an excluſive *Eaſt-India* Company for *fifty* Years, (on the Ruins of a *China* Company, erected *Anno* 1660, which came to nothing ſoon after:) Their Limits being from the *Cape of Good Hope* Eaſtward to the fartheſt *Indies*; and from the *Streights of Magellan* and *Le Maire* Weſtward into all the *South Seas*: Which Company's Immunities, *&c.* were much augmented in the Year following. It was to be under twenty-one Directors; twelve whereof were for *Paris*, and nine for the Sea-ports. Soon after, they poſſeſſed and fortified *Pondichery*, on the *Coromandel* Coaſt; which has ſince been their capital Settlement; their principal Trade on that Coaſt being in *Muſlins* and *Callicoes*, of many various Kinds. Yet, partly from the Difficulties of ſettling of Trade by any Nation before unacquainted with *India*, and partly by their War with the *Dutch* in *India*, they did not proſper for a great Number of Years after this Time.

And alſo her new *Weſt-India* Company.

In the ſame Year 1664, *Colbert*, on the Ruins of their former *Canada* and *Weſt-India* Companies, erected a new excluſive *Weſt-India* one, for forty Years. "Its Limits being, 1ſt, that Part of the Continent of *South-America* lying between the Rivers of *Amazons* and *Oronoko*, with the adjacent Iſlands. 2dly, In *North-America*, all *Canada* down to and behind *Virginia* and *Florida*. And, 3dly, all the Coaſt of *Africa* from *Cape Verd* Southward to the *Cape of Good Hope*."

Colbert's great Encouragement to thoſe two Companies.

Till about this Time *France*'s foreign Colonies were little profitable to her; but now ſhe reſettles and improves *Martinica*, *Canada*, *Cayenne* and *Madagaſcar*.

☞ *Colbert* ſaw how much the *Dutch* had increaſed their Power and Wealth by their extended Commerce, although *France*, which naturally abounded with all Things, was in a Manner deſtitute of Commerce and Naval Strength. He therefore got King *Louis* to make him Protector of both thoſe Companies; to whom he lent *ſix* Millions, without Intereſt.' Mr. *Voltaire*, in his Age of *Louis* XIV. ſays, That, from the Year 1635 to 1665, the Colonies of *Martinica*, *Canada*, &c. had been in a languiſhing State, and rather chargeable than profitable: But that *now* [*i. e.* 1665] they began to flouriſh: And that, in the ſaid Year 1664, his King ſent a freſh Colony to *Cayenne* Iſland, firſt ſettled on by *France*, *Anno* 1635; and another Colony, in that ſame Year, to *Madagaſcar*, which had been ſettled on by *France*, *Anno* 1650, but afterward deſerted: Yet, *ten* Years after, *Louis* reverſed all theſe Grants to that Company, and laid the Trade open to all the King's Subjects.

War commences between *England* and the *Dutch*.

In this ſame Year, King *Charles* the Second of *England*, made War on the *United Netherlands*, in a very extraordinary Manner, without a formal Declaration of it till ſome Months after. For which no other certain Grounds are generally aſſigned by Hiſtorians than Jealouſy on Account of Rivalſhip for Commerce and Naval Power; ſet on likewiſe ſecretly (as it is ſaid) by the Arts of the *French* Court and of *Rome*, for the weakening of both Sides. The *Engliſh* Fleet, under Admiral *Holmes*, takes ſeveral Forts near *Cape Verd* from the *Dutch*, for the Benefit of the *Engliſh African* Company, at the Head of which was the Duke of *York*; which Forts the *Dutch* Admiral *De Ruyter* re-took the ſame Year. *Holmes* alſo erected a new Fort at the Mouth of the River *Gambia*, and named it *James Fort*, which we ſtill hold. Thence ſailing Southward, he maſtered all the *Dutch* Forts on the *Guinea* Coaſt, except *St. George del Mina* and *Acheen*: Though *De Ruyter* ſoon re-gained all again. Whereupon the *Engliſh* Fleet, commanded in Chief by the Duke of *York*, made Prize of 130 *Dutch* Merchant-Ships. A War was then formally declared, for which the Parliament voted 2,500,000 *l.* What is already in all Hiſtories, and alſo not very material for our Subject, was, That the grand Fleet of *England*, in 1665, conſiſting of 108 Ships of War and 14 Fireſhips, under the Duke of *York*, attacked the *Dutch* Fleet, under *Opdam*, of 103 Ships of War and 11 Fireſhips, and quite defeated it; many of the latter being taken, ſunk, and burnt: And, in the ſame Year, our Fleet took 8 *Dutch* Ships of War, 2 *Eaſt-India* Ships, and many other Merchant-Ships.

The Spice Iſland of *Poleroon* taken from the *Engliſh* Company by the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company.

Had the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company better fortified their Iſle of *Poleroon*, which produced fine *Nutmegs* and *Mace*, (but, according to others, only *Cloves*) it had not been ſo eaſily taken, as it was in this Year 1664, by one ſingle *Dutch* Ship, from *Batavia*. Hereby the *Engliſh* were quite excluded from all the *Spice* Iſlands, which the *Dutch* Company has abſolutely poſſeſſed to this Day.

A Valuation of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Capital Stock;

In the ſaid Year 1664, a general Valuation was made of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Capital, the Market Price on the Exchange of *London* being *then* only 70 *l. per Cent.* And it then appeared, that their Stock was (as their Writers ſay) intrinſically worth 130 *per Cent.*: And that, A.D. 1664 that, in the remaining Quarter of this Year and the Compaſs of next Year, they are ſaid actually to have divided 50 *per Cent.* Profits on their Capital Stock. But this ſeems ſomewhat exaggerated!

and the vaſt Dividend made on its Capital in one Year and a Quarter.

There was a private Company of Merchants of *Dieppe*, in *Normandy*, who, in early Times, had carried on a Trade to the River of *Senegal*, being the ſame with the great River *Niger* of the Ancients, on the Weſt Coaſt of *Africa*; where, by Means of a ſmall Settlement on an Iſland, at the Mouth of a Branch of that River, they had carried on a conſiderable Trade. That Branch of Trade fell afterward to certain Merchants of the City of *Rouen*, who, in this Year 1664, yielded it up to the *French Weſt-India* Company. Yet, the laſt-named Company being diſſolved ten Years afterwards, the old *Senegal* Company reſumed that Commerce till 1681, when *Colbert* transferred that Trade into the Hands of a much larger Number of Merchants; whoſe Privileges alſo being thought too extenſive for their Capital Stock, a new *Guinea* Company was hereupon erected, to whom moſt of their Privileges were aſſigned; and yet the old *Senegal* Company continued to be a thriving Society! A ſingle Member whereof however, in the Year 1694, (by their after ill Management) bought out their Privileges, and erected a new Company; which laſt-named Company proved at length ſo unfortunate as to be obliged to yield up their Privileges to certain rich Merchants at *Rouen*; who, with various Succeſs, carried on the *Senegal* Trade till the Year 1718, when it was united to the *Eaſt-India* Company.——The *Guinea* Company, on the Acceſſion of King *Philip* V. to the Throne of *Spain*, had a Grant of the *Aſſiento Negro* Trade; which Trade was, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, conveyed to the *South-Sea* Company. And thus the main Commerce of *France* was united to what they called their *India Company*, comprehending not only the *Eaſt-India*, the *American*, the *Guinea*, but alſo the *Senegal* Trade, by the wild Schemes of the Duke Regent and Mr. *Law*!

A ſhort Hiſtory of the *French Senegal* Trades and Companies.

By an *Engliſh* Act of Parliament, of this 16th Year of King *Charles* the Second, “ for preventing the Commanders of Merchant-Ships from delivering of ſuch Ships to *Turkiſh* and other Pirates without fighting; whereby (according to its Preamble) not only Merchants were much prejudiced and diſcouraged, but the Honour of the *Engliſh* Navigation was likewiſe much diminiſhed.——To which Practice ſuch Commanders were much encouraged by a Practice uſed towards them by thoſe Pirates; who, after they have taken out the Goods, as an Encouragement to Maſters of Ships to yield, do not only reſtore the Ship, with ſuch Goods as are claimed by Maſters or Seamen, but do many Times pay unto the Maſter all or ſome Part of the Freight. It was therefore now enacted, That where any Merchandize ſhall be laden on board any *Engliſh* Ship of the Burden of 200 Tons or upwards, mounted with ſixteen Guns or more; if the Maſter ſhall yield up the ſaid Goods to any *Turkiſh* or other Pirate without fighting,—he ſhall thenceforth be incapable of commanding any Ship,—and the Ship ſo delivered back to him, and alſo the Goods, ſhall be forfeited, to make good the Loſs ſuſtained by the Owners of the Goods detained by ſuch Pirates, *pro rata*; and the ſaid Owners to have their Action againſt ſuch Maſter for the Remainder.——And if an *Engliſh* Ship, though it be under the ſaid Tonnage and Guns, ſhall be yielded up by the Maſter to any ſuch Pirate not having at leaſt double his Number of Guns, without fighting, ſuch Maſter ſhall be liable to all the Penalties aforeſaid.——Alſo every Mariner refuſing to fight ſuch Pirates, when required by the Maſter of the Ship, ſhall forfeit all his Wages and his Effects in ſuch Ship, and ſhall be impriſoned for *ſix* Months, and kept during that Time to hard Labour.——Moreover, Mariners laying violent Hands on their Maſter, to hinder him from fighting ſuch Pirates, ſhall ſuffer Death as Felons.——Maſters or Mariners wounded in Defence of their Ship from Pirates, ſhall, on their Return home with their Ship, receive a Compenſation from the Owners of the Ship and Goods, not exceeding 2 *per Cent.* of the Value of the ſaid Ship and Goods ſo defended, to be diſtributed amongſt the Captain, Maſter, Officers, and Seamen, of ſuch Ship, or the Widows and Children of the Slain, by Direction of the Judge of the Admiralty-Court, in due Proportion.

A Statute for preventing the Commanders of *Engliſh* Merchant Ships from yielding them up without fighting.

“ Laſtly, Whereas it often happeneth, that Maſters and Mariners of Ships, having enſured or taken up on *Bottomree* greater Sums of Money than the Value of their Adventure, do willfully caſt away, burn, or otherwiſe deſtroy the Ships under their Charge, to Merchants and Owners great Loſs; ſuch Captain, Maſter, &c. ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon.”

Frauds relating to *Bottomree* puniſhed with Death.

1665 In the Year 1665, the *Dutch* Admiral *De Ruyter* not only re-took moſt of the Forts which Sir *Robert Holmes* had taken from *Holland*, but he alſo took our own Fort of *Cormanteen*, which they hold to this Day by the Name of *Fort Amſterdam*. They alſo ſeized on the Iſle of *St. Helena*, which was a refreſhing Place for our *Eaſt-India* Shipping, and therefore was retaken even the ſame Year.

The *Dutch* re-take their Forts on the *African* Coaſt, and take alſo ours called then *Comanteen*; as likewiſe our Iſle of *St. Helena*; but ſoon re-taken by *England*.

Under the Year 1645 we have given the Riſe of *Banking* by *Goldſmiths* in *London*; and how much they improved that new Branch of their Buſineſs after King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration, by taking Advantage of that King's perpetual Neceſſities, by his unfrugal Management of the public Revenue, which he was conſtantly anticipating; partly proceeding from their Readineſs to lend him at extravagant Intereſt, and their taking to pawn the King's Bills, Orders, and Tallies. Neverthleleſs, the Number of Bankers increaſed ſo much, and the Money came ſo faſt into their Hands, by People to whom they paid a moderate Intereſt for the ſame, that all the public Demands fell ſhort of employing their whole Caſh. This made them run into the Way of lending Money on private Pawns at high Intereſt,—on diſcounting of Bills of Exchange,—on lending on perſonal Security to Heirs in Expectancy, &c.———Theſe and many other ſuch-like Methods of beſtowing their Caſh were about this Time put in Practice by the Goldſmiths, ſays the Author already quoted under the Year 1645; who, through the

The Hiſtory of the *London Bankers* farther illuſtrated, being now in their greateſt Credit.

Increaſe of Commerce, thinks the ſaid *Banking* Trade was at its greateſt Height in the Year 1667, when the *Dutch* burnt our Ships at *Chatham:* But that Diſaſter cauſing what is in our Days called a *Run* [probably the firſt of its Kind] on the Bankers, it, in ſome Meaſure, leſſened their future Credit, which was entirely ruined by the ſhutting up of the *Exchequer* five Years after; of which more in its Place. As there was a great Quantity of Caſh in the Kingdom at that Time, this brief Account may, in part, ſerve to anſwer a Query often made in our own Days, *viz. How were monied People able to diſpoſe of their Superlucration-Caſh, before the modern public Funds exiſted?*

A terrible Plague in *London.*

In this ſame Year, a violent Peſtilence in the Compaſs of a Year ſwept off in *London* alone 100,000 Perſons, which was a terrible Shock to the Commerce of *England.*

Conflicts between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleets.

In an obſtinate Sea-Fight, this Year, between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleets, both Sides claimed the Victory; which ſhews it was a doubtful Conflict. They ſoon after met again, being about 100 Ships of War on each Side, when the *Engliſh* Fleet obtained a real Victory, deſtroying 20 *Dutch* Ships of War. Soon after which Sir *Robert Holmes* burnt 150 *Dutch* Merchant-Ships on the Coaſt of North *Holland*, and two of their Ships of War. Yet, in this ſame Year, the *Dutch* inſulted our own Coaſts, making Deſcents in ſeveral Places.

Holland's *Eaſt-India* Company's Privileges prolonged for forty Years.

In the ſame Year, the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company's Privileges were renewed for forty Years longer.

Carolina's ſecond Charter.

Whether the *Engliſh* Noblemen, *&c.* who were *Grantees* in the Charter for *Carolina*, *Anno* 1663, did judge their ſaid Charter was too far North of the Latitude of the *Silver Mines* of *New-Mexico*, although their Longitude reached as far back Weſtward as the *South-Seas*, by conſidering, that all or moſt of thoſe rich Mines lay ſomewhat nearer to the Equator than thirty-one Degrees, or what other hidden Conſiderations they might have to move the King for a ſecond Charter; ſuch as, that *Spain*'s then feeble Condition pointed it out to be a fit Seaſon for extending the *Britiſh* Monarchy's Claim at leaſt as far South on the *Florida* Coaſt as ſtill remained unplanted by *Spain*, or by any other *European* Nation, whereby the *Engliſh* might have a Chance to fall Weſtward into the ſame Parallel of Latitude with ſome of the *New-Mexico* Mines, in which Latitude, though perhaps not ſo far Weſt as *New-Mexico*, they might probably find a Vein of *Silver:* Or whatever other Reaſons they were guided by we cannot expreſly ſay: But it is certain, that, in this Year 1665, King *Charles* granted a ſecond Charter to the ſaid eight honourable Perſons, to be extended *Southward* as far as *twenty-nine* Degrees; where, or within which Parallel, Mr. *John Laſwon*'s Hiſtory of *Carolina* (printed, in Quarto, in Queen *Anne*'s Reign) obſerves, "That the "very Mouth of the great River *Miſſiſippi* is included, as falling ſomewhat North of *twenty-nine* Degrees." Theſe Patentees had likewiſe an Extent of half a Degree farther Northward, on or to the Borders of *Virginia*, viz. to *thirty-ſix* Degrees and *an half* North Latitude. So that by both Charters they had now an *Extent* of *ſeven Degrees and an half*, or about 450 Miles, along the Coaſt South and North, and an unknown Depth Weſtward to the *South-Seas*. This ſecond Charter ſtiles the Grantees, "*The true and abſolute Lords Proprietors of the Province and Territory of* "Carolina.——*Saving always the Faith, Allegiance, and Sovereign Dominion, due to Us, our Heirs,* "*and Succeſſors, for the ſame.——To be held in free and common Soccage, as of our Manor of* Eaſt-"Greenwich, *in* Kent; *yielding and paying to Us and our Succeſſors, for the ſame, the fourth Part of* "*all Gold and Silver* Ore *found within their Limits, beſides the yearly Rent of twenty Marks!*" Thoſe Patentees were empowered to grant peculiar *Titles* of Honour to great Planters in *Carolina*, ſo as they ſhould not be the ſame as in *England*. And, in Conſequence of this Clauſe, they accordingly, at different Times, conferred the Titles of *Caciques* and *Land-Graves*; the former an *Indian* Dignity, the latter a *German* one.——The Patentees had alſo the Power to enjoy Quit-Rents, and alſo reaſonable Cuſtoms on Merchandize; but not without the Conſent and Approbation of the Freemen of the Colony.——Alſo to erect Forts, to incorporate Towns and Cities, to train Soldiers, *&c.*

The Extent, South and North, of *Carolina*'s ſecond Charter.

Its Conſtitutions.

The noble Patentees immediately ſet about the planting of that delightful Country: And all Freemen who ſettled there had 50 Acres of Land granted to them for their own Perſons, and 50 more for each Man-Servant; alſo 50 Acres for each marriageable Woman-Servant; and 40 for unmarriageable ones.——Covenant-Servants, when out of their Time, to have 50 Acres alſo given them. The firſt Embarkation coſt the Proprietaries 12,000 *l.*——The fundamental Conſtitutions of its Government were framed by the truly great *John Locke*, Eſquire, founded on the moſt juſt and generous Principles, and calculated for encouraging Men of all Perſuaſions to ſettle therein. The eldeſt of thoſe Lords Proprietaries had the Title of *Palatine*; in whom, aſſiſted by three other Proprietaries, the executive Powers in moſt Caſes were lodged: And thoſe four conſtituted the *Palatine* Court, whoſe Deputies in *Carolina* acted by their Directions.——Its Parliament conſiſted, in the Upper Houſe, of the Proprietaries, or their Deputies, with the *Governor*, *Council*, *Caciques*, and *Landgraves:* And the Commons, or Lower Houſe, were elected as in other Colonies.

King *Charles* IId. of *England*, erects a regulated *Canary* Company: Which is revoked 2 Years afterward.

In this ſame Year 1665, King *Charles* the Second, of *England*, in the 17th Year of his Reign, erected, an ill-judged *Canary* Company, by his Patent, to *ſixty* Perſons, and to all others of his Subjects that had within ſeven Years paſt traded to the *Canaries*, to the Value of 1,000 *l.* yearly; and alſo to all others who ſhould be admitted: Whereby they were conſtituted a *Body-Politic*, and were to enjoy the ſole Trade thither, under a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twelve Aſſiſtants. The Grounds for this Charter, as ſet forth in its Preamble, were, "That the Trade "to the *Canary* Iſles was formerly of greater Advantage to the King's Subjects than at this "Time.——That, by Reaſon of the too much *Acceſs* and *Trading* of Subjects thither, our Merchandize

A. D. 1665 “ chandize were decreaſed in their Value, and the *Canary* Wines, on the other Hand, were increaſ'd to double their former Value: So that the King's Subjects were forced to carry *Silver* and Bullion thither to get Wines: And that *all this* was owing to Want of *Regulation* in Trade.” The Word *Regulation* was, in thoſe Days, much uſed, but little underſtood, and often ill-applied. This Company, in Spite of the *Non obſtante* in its Charter to the Statute of *Monopolies*, had Judgment given againſt it, *Anno* 1667, when both Houſes of Parliament, in an Addreſs to the King, thanked him for revoking its Patent. And the Third Article of the Houſe of Commons's Impeachment of the Lord Chancellor *Clarendon* directly charges him with having received great Sums of Money, for procuring this and other illegal Patents.

Genoa firſt in vain attempts a regular Commerce with *Turkey*.

In this ſame Year 1665, (according to the Supplement to *Puffendorf*'s *Introduction to the Hiſtory of Europe)* the State of *Genoa* made its firſt Attempt for a Treaty of Commerce with *Turkey*, by their Envoy going thither, under the Protection of Count *Leſley*, the Imperial Ambaſſador, though much oppoſed by that of *France*. But, (ſays *De Mailly*, Vol. III. Livre xvii.) in Spite of all their Endeavours they were not able to put off a Sufficiency of their woollen Cloth, in the Goodneſs of which they were excelled by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*; nor of their Silver-Coin of *five* Sols, (counterfeited from the *French* Coin of that Name, then in great Credit in *Turkey)* which the *Turks* named *Themins*, to ſupport the Expence and Dignity of their Reſident at *Conſtantinople*, and their Conſul at *Smyrna:* So that this Attempt proved abortive. They again made a freſh Attempt for this Purpoſe, in the Year 1675, which alſo proved abortive; and we have not heard, that they have ſince ever attempted it. The *Genoeſe*, in their above-named firſt Attempt, took Advantage of the Aſſiſtance which *France* had afforded to the Emperor in *Hungary*, and to the *Venetians*, in Defence of *Candia*. Yet, though thoſe Aids made a Difference between *France* and the *Ottoman Port* for a while, *Lewis* the Fourteenth found Means, in the Year 1673, to renew his Commerce with *Turkey*; which *Colbert* began, in this ſame Year 1665, ſeriouſly to think of, though retarded for the laſt-named Reaſons.

France renews her Trade to *Turkey*.

Terrible Conflicts between the Fleets of *England* and *Holland*.

1666 The War between *England* and *Holland* continuing, the Fleet of the former, under Prince *Rupert* and the Duke of *Albemarle*, fought the *Dutch* Admiral *De Ruyter* for four Days ſucceſſively; in which Conflicts the *Engliſh* are ſaid to have loſt *twenty-three* Ships, and *ſix thouſand* Men killed, with the Admirals Sir *William Berkeley* and Sir *Chriſtopher Mynes*; beſide *two thouſand ſix hundred* Men taken Priſoners by the *Dutch*, who allege, that they loſt only *ſix* Ships, *two thouſand eight hundred* Soldiers, and *eighty* Seamen, beſide *three* of their Admirals, and ſundry Officers. ——In *Auguſt*, this ſame Year, another Sea-Fight gave *England* the Advantage: And, in the *Mediterranean*, the *French* joined the *Dutch* with *thirty-ſix* Ships, in Hopes to ruin the *Engliſh* Trade in thoſe Parts. A *French* Squadron likewiſe joining the *Dutch* Fleet near *Dunkirk*, obliged ours to retire, with the Loſs of one of our *fifty*-Gun Ships. Theſe terrible Conflicts are very variouſly repreſented by the Writers of the oppoſite Nations, and, in ſome Reſpects, by different *Engliſh* Writers.

Voltaire's State of the *naval* Power of *France* at this Time.

“ The vain and ridiculous Competition between *England* and *Holland*,” (as *Voltaire* terms it, in his *Age of Lewis the Fourteenth)* “ *for the Honour of the Flag*; and alſo concerning the Commerce to *Eaſt-India*, having kindled the War between thoſe two Nations; King *Lewis* the Fourteenth of *France* with Pleaſure beheld them deſtroying each other, by the moſt obſtinate Sea-Fights that had been ever ſeen before in any Age of the World: All the Fruits whereof” (as the ſame Author juſtly remarks) “ were merely the weakening of both Nations.——Thus,” (ſays he) “ the Sovereignty of the Seas was for ſome Time divided between thoſe two Nations, and the Art of Ship-building, and of employing them in Commerce and in War, was *perfectly* known only by them. *France*, under *Richlieu*'s Miniſtry, eſteemed herſelf powerful at Sea, becauſe that of ſixty Ships then in her Ports, ſhe could put to Sea about thirty, of which only one carried ſeventy Cannon. Under *Mazarine*, the few Ships *we* [*France*] had, were purchaſed of the *Dutch*.——We were in Want of Officers, Sailors, Manufactures; and, in ſhort, of every Thing needful for Shipping.——*Annis* 1664 and 1665, whilſt the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* covered the Ocean with near *three hundred* large Ships of War; *Lewis* the Fourteenth had not then above *fifteen* or *ſixteen* of the loweſt Rates.——But *Lewis* uſed his utmoſt Efforts to efface the Shame thereof in the moſt ſudden and effectual Manner.”

The *French* of *St. Chriſtopher*'s Iſle expel the *Engliſh* there, who are however reſtored four Years after.

In this ſame Year, the *Engliſh* Colony in the Iſland of *St. Chriſtophers*, in the *Weſt-Indies*, was overpowered by that of *France*, in the ſaid Iſle, and they were intirely diſpoſſeſſed of all their Plantations, which however were reſtored four Years after. It was ſurely very ill-judged in both Nations to plant on the ſame ſmall Iſle; which however was not intirely remedied, until, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, *France* yielded up the whole to *Great-Britain* for ever.

An Act (Iſt.) farther confirming a former one againſt the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle.

In the ſaid 18th Year of King *Charles* the Second, an Act of Parliament, (Cap. ii.) declaring that the Penalties of the Statute of the 15th of that King, (Cap. viii.) already recited, not being found effectual for preventing the Importation of foreign live Cattle, it was enacted, “ I. That the Continuance of any Importation either of *lean* or *fat* Cattle, *dead* or *alive*, is not only unneceſſary, but alſo very deſtructive to the Welfare of this Kingdom: And it was farther enacted, That ſuch Importation thenceforth ſhall be deemed a public common Nuiſance: And that all great Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Beef, Pork, or Bacon, imported, (except for neceſſary Proviſion) ſhall be forfeited.” Sir *William Petty*, in his *Political Survey of Ireland*, ſays, “ That before this Statute took Place, three-fourths of *Ireland*'s foreign Trade was *with England*, but ſince not one fourth Part of the ſame.”

And (IIdly.) prohibiting the Importation of *Fiſh caught by Foreigners*.

“ II. And for the better Encouragement of the *Fiſhery* of this Kingdom, it was hereby enacted, That if any *Ling*, *Herring*, *Cod*, or *Pilchard*, freſh or ſalted, dried or bloated; or any *Salmons*, *Eels*,

“ *Eels*, or *Congers*, taken by any Foreigners, ſhall be imported, uttered, or ſold in *England*, it “ ſhall be lawful for any Perſon to ſeize the ſame; half for his own Uſe, the other half for the “ Poor of the Pariſh. *Proviſo*, That 600 Head of black Cattle, of the Breed of the Iſle of *Man*, “ may annually be imported, at *Cheſter* only.”

This Act to continue for ſeven Years, and to the End of the firſt Seſſion of the next Parliament. [Prolonged and farther ſtrengthened by the 20th of the ſaid King, Cap. vii.]

And by an Act of the 32d of the ſaid King, Cap. ii. this Act is farther continued and extended to *Mutton*, *Lamb*, *Butter*, and *Cheeſe*, from *Ireland*; yet, by reaſon of a late very great Dearth of Proviſions, *Anno* 1757, an Act of Parliament allowed the Importation of ſalted *Beef*, *Pork*, and *Butter*, from *Ireland*.

Remarks on theſe Laws prohibiting the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle.

Concerning theſe Laws, for prohibiting the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle, many People think them in the Main to be hurtful; and that it would be wiſer to ſuffer the *Iriſh* to be employed in breeding and fattening of their black Cattle for *us*, than to turn their Lands into *Sheep-Walks* as at preſent; whereby they are enabled (in Spite of all our Laws to the contrary) to ſupply foreign Nations with their *Wooll*, to our very great Detriment. Of this Opinion was the great Sir *William Temple*, in his *Miſcellanies*, the ſecond Edition, *Octavo*, *Anno* 1681; and later Experience has confirmed it.

The Law in *England*, for burying only in *Woollen*, very beneficial to that Manufacture.

In the ſaid 18th Year of that King, by a Statute, Cap. iv. *For the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactures of England*, it was enacted, “ That no Perſon ſhould be buried in any Shirt, Shift, “ or Sheet, made of, or mingled with *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Silk*, *Hair*, *Gold*, or *Silver*: or other than what “ ſhall be made of *Wooll only*,——upon Forfeiture of 5*l.* to the Poor of the Pariſh, towards a “ Stock or Work-Houſe for their Employment.”

☞ This is certainly a wiſe and ſalutary Law, as it is a Means of conſuming a conſiderable Quantity of our ſlight *woollen* Manufactures. Yet ſuch is the Vanity of too many, that they will rather forfeit the ſaid 5*l.* than be inſtrumental in promoting our own moſt important Manufacture.

A good Law in *England* for encouraging of the *Coinage* of *Gold* and *Silver*.

Another good Law was made in this ſame 18th Year of King *Charles* the Second, (Cap. v.) *For encouraging of the Coinage of Gold and Silver*: Whereby both Natives and Foreigners were intitled “ to receive out of the Mint an equal Quantity of our Gold and Silver Coin, for what *Crown-* “ *Gold* or *Sterling-Silver* they ſhould bring thither: And in the ſame Proportion for over or under “ Fineneſs: Without any Expence whatever to the Bringers of the ſame to the Mint. The Ex- “ pence of which Coinage was *now* to be defrayed by a Tax on Wines, Spirits, Vinegar, Cyder, “ and Beer imported.”

Antigua Iſle finally ſettled on by *England*; and its brief Deſcription, Trade, *&c.*

The Iſland of *Antigua* [or *Antego*] one of the *Caribbees*, in the *Weſt-Indian* Seas, (about twenty Miles in Length and almoſt as broad) by Reaſon of its having no freſh-Water Brooks, and at that Time ſcarcely any Springs of Water, was for a long Time deemed almoſt uninhabitable: And it was probably for that Reaſon, that ſome *Engliſh* Families, from its neighbouring Iſle of *St. Chriſtophers*, who had ſettled thereon about the Year 1632, ſoon deſerted it again: Yet the Lord *Willoughby de Parham*, having obtained a Grant of it from King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1663, planted a Colony on it, in this Year 1666: Since which Time it has proſpered extremely, being the beſt *Engliſh* Colony of the *Caribbees*, next after *Barbados* and *St. Chriſtophers*. It is noted for the beſt Harbours in all the *Caribbee* Iſles; though ſomewhat dangerous coming into them without a ſkilful Commander to be well acquainted with the Rocks round this Iſle. It is much troubled with Hurricanes, often doing much Hurt on Shore, as well as on the adjacent Seas. It is now well fortified at proper Diſtances; and, by means of Tanks or Ciſterns, they make a tolerable Shift to ſupply themſelves with Rain-Water, when their Wells fail. They raiſe and ſend Home to *Britain* great Quantities of *Sugar*, *Rum*, and *Molaſſus*, and many of their Planters bring over with them very conſiderable Eſtates to ſettle finally in *Britain*. Yet, for Want of a Sufficiency of freſh Water, it is a conſiderable Inconveniency, that their Shipping are obliged to take in their Water at *St. Chriſtopher's* Iſland.

London's moſt terrible Conflagration, and Remarks thereon.

The moſt extenſive and dreadful Conflagration that ever happened to the City of *London*, broke out this Year, on the ſecond of *September*, burning no fewer than 13,200 Houſes, and moſt of its Churches and Corporation-Halls: The Damage hereby has been uſually computed to amount to *ten Millions*, Sterling. So vaſt a Loſs of Merchandize, Treaſure, Plate, and Houſhold-Furniture, and ſo immenſe an Expence for rebuilding that City, in a more beautiful, convenient, and ſubſtantial Manner than it ever was before, was undoubtedly a great Shock and Obſtruction, for ſome Time, to *London's* Commerce; yet the noble City, by redoubling its Diligence, did in a few Years recover its priſtine foreign and domeſtic Trade; and has ſince ſo very much increaſed it in both thoſe Reſpects, as to be, beyond all Doubt, at preſent the greateſt commercial City in the known World. By the Aid of two Acts of Parliament, it was ſooner and more beautifully rebuilt than could have been reaſonably expected, conſidering the great Neceſſity there was for Diſpatch, for accommodating Merchants and Traders.

The immenſe Increaſe of *London's* Suburbs, every Way, ſince that Conflagration, briefly noted; and particularly that named *Spital fields*, &c.

☞ Since that terrible Conflagration, the Increaſe of our foreign Commerce, and of our Home-Manufactures, has been ſo great, that the Suburbs of that City, as well as the adjacent Villages and Hamlets, have ſo vaſtly increaſed, as (in Point of Magnitude, though not of Wealth) to vie with, and (taken together) even to ſurpaſs the City itſelf. Particularly the vaſt Increaſe of the Hamlet of *Spital-fields* occaſions Surprize to all who know, or have heard from their Friends, of but one

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and to the nearly-adjoining Villages.

one or two Generations backward, that almoſt all that Space of Ground running from *Artillery-Lane*, on the Eaſt Side of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, quite down to *Shoreditch* Church; next, turning Eaſtward towards *Bethnal-Green*, and then South-eaſtward quite to *Whitechapel* Road, containing by common Eſtimation between three and four hundred Acres of Ground, ſhould have, ſince then, been built up into almoſt numberleſs Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and Courts, filled with induſtrious Manufacturers, chiefly of the *Silk* Kind; and of Trades depending thereon, to the Amount perhaps of above 100,000 People, where probably not one ſingle Houſe ſtood little above 150 Years ago. Another vaſt Increaſe of Buildings, on new Foundations, is the great Number of Streets contained within the Compaſs of Ground ſtill called *Goodman*'s-*Fields*, with *Well-Cloſe Square*, *Ratcliff Highway*, and the adjacent Streets. Northward, there is the greateſt Part of the Village of *Hoxton* built on, ſince about the Year 1688; and all about *Old-Street*, on each Side, and up to *Iſlington Road*, to a Place where a Wind-Mill ſtood, ſtill called *Mount-Mill*. The fine and extenſive Street of *Hatton-Garden*, on the Site of the ſingle Houſe and Garden of the Lord *Hatton*, the great Number of Alleys in and about *Saffron-Hill*, (formerly called the Biſhop of *Ely*'s *Vineyard) Brook-ſtreet*, *Grevil-ſtreet*, &c. where formerly ſtood Lord *Brook*'s Houſe and Garden, as were alſo all the Streets from the *Strand* down to the *Thames*, formerly only Noblemens Houſes and Gardens. Weſtward, on *Red-Lyon Fields*, near *Holbourn*, on which Ground now ſtands *Red-Lyon Square*, and *Red-Lyon Street*, and many other Streets built in and ſince the Reign of King *James* the Second, quite up to *Bloomſbury-Square*, (otherwiſe called *Southampton Square)* and thence to the Town, as it was then called, of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, formerly a detached Village; all the Vacancy of which was built ſince 1680. More Weſtward and South-Weſtward ſtill, all the Buildings North of the Street named *Long-Acre*, up to the Place now called the *Seven Dials: Covent-Garden* and its Neighbourhood, built up in the Reigns of King *Charles* the Firſt and Second, though ſome Part of it in the Memory of many ſtill living. And, Northward from *Leiceſter-Fields* and *St. Martin's-Lane*, up to *Soho* and *St. Giles*'s Road; and, Weſtward, to the farther End of *Piccadilly*, and from the North Side of *Piccadilly* up to *Tyburn-Road*, including *Soho* [otherwiſe named *King*'s] *Square*, and *Golden-Square*; and, on the South Side of *Piccadilly*, *St. James's Square*, *Pall-Mall*, *St. James's Street*, *Arlington-Street*, &c. All which were Paſture-Grounds till about the Year 1680.

In the City of *Weſtminſter*, ſtrictly ſo called, ſince the Year 1688, there has been a great Increaſe of Buildings towards *Tothill-Fields*, &c. beſide the ſuperb Streets, in our Days, erected in the Purlieus of the new Bridge there. Laſtly, ſince the Acceſſion of our preſent illuſtrious Royal Family to the Throne of theſe Realms, there is ſo great an Addition made to the Weſtern Suburbs, where ſtand *New Bond-Street* and the other Streets adjoining to the fine Squares called *Hanover*, *Cavendiſh*, *Groſvenor*, and *Berkeley Squares*, as alone would conſtitute a conſiderable and beautiful City: And a conſiderable Addition has been alſo made in the proper City of *Weſtminſter*: Beſide the great Additions made to the nearly-adjoining Villages of *Paddington*, *Chelſea*, *Knightſbridge*, and *Kenſington*, Weſtward; and *Marybone*, *Iſlington*, and *Newington*, Northward; and, more eminently, to the famous Village of *Hackney*, North-eaſtward; and alſo, Eaſt-ward, to *Mile-End*, *Bow* and *Stratford*, *Wapping* and *Limehouſe*; and a new Town, growing gradually up, South of the *Thames*, from the fine Bridge of *Weſtminſter*; and at *Stockwell* and *Clapham*; beſide the many Streets built on the Marſh-Grounds of *Rotherhith* and *Deptford*, and alſo at *Greenwich*.

Whither indeed can we turn or caſt our Eyes, *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *South*, or *North*, where there are not great Improvements on new Foundations, adjoining to, and occaſioned by the immenſe Commerce of the ancient and noble mercantile City of *London*?

Before the ſaid great Conflagration of the Year 1666 happened, the Streets were very narrow, ſo as in many of them the Garrets on each Side projected very near each other, the Houſes being almoſt wholly of Timber, Lath, and Plaiſter, one Story ſtill projecting farther than the next lower one. Wherefore, in order to widen many of the more public Streets, after this great Diſaſter, there were two extenſive Acts of Parliament paſſed, Cap. ii, and iii. of the 19th Year of King *Charles* the Second, for determining, in a ſummary Way, of the Ground and Bounds of Houſes and Streets to be rebuilt in *London*; and many and great Alterations were made for the better, in the Width of Streets and Lanes, as in the famous Streets of *Fleet-Street*, *Ludgate-Hill*, *Ludgate-Street*, *St. Paul's Churchyard*, *Cheapſide*, *Newgate-Street*, the *Poultry*, *Gracechurch-Street*, *Thames-Street*, *Old Fiſh-Street*; and from *Cheapſide* to the *Thames*, then a poor, narrow, and crooked Lane called *Soper-Lane*, now *Queen-Street*: A fine new Street, from *Cheapſide* up to *Guildhall*, called *King-Street*, there being no other Coach-Way thither before the Fire, but down *Laurence-Lane*. *Thames-Street* was raiſed three Feet, to prevent Inundations. Conduits, blocking up Streets, were removed; and alſo ſundry middle Rows of Houſes in many Parts. The new and widened Streets were to be at leaſt 24 Feet in Breadth. Hereby alſo we learn, that the *Water-Houſe*, adjoining to *London-Bridge*, had ſupplied the South Side of the City with Water, for almoſt a hundred Years preceding. From *Mincing-Lane*, down a new Way to the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, as may be ſeen in the ſaid Act (Cap. iii.) Several other Streets, now paſſable by Coaches, were only Foot-Way Thoroughfares, as *Princes-Street* near the new *Manſion-Houſe*; others were only open by mean Gate-Ways, as *Shoe-Lane*, &c. and ſome (as *Bartholomew-Lane*, behind the *Royal Exchange)* had no Exiſtence at all.

The City of *London* is more populous ſince the ſaid Fire, than ever before that Period.

In order to widen the more public Streets, much Ground, before built on, was ſet apart; ſuch as middle Rows of Houſes in many Streets, now quite clear of ſuch Nuiſances, Gate-Ways turned into open Streets: On the other Hand, it is known, that many of the great Merchants Houſes, and City-Halls ſtood on much more Ground than at preſent, with Gardens and large Court-Yards: So that, according to ſome Opinions, there were near 4000 more Houſes erected after this Conflagration than had been in the City before, and that conſequently there are more People in it. Thus, (for a few Inſtances) the famous *Exchange-Alley*, on which ſo conſiderable a

Number of capital Tenements now ſtand, was, till that Period, only one ſingle Merchant's Houſe and Garden, running between the Streets of *Cornhill* and *Lombard-Street*. And the like of *Sweeting's-Alley*, at the Eaſt End of the *Royal Exchange*. All *Croſby-Square* (though not then burnt down) was, it ſeems, only the Houſe and Garden of Sir *James Langham*, a Merchant. The like might be ſaid of *Princes-Street*, *Copthall-Court*, *Angel-Court*, and *Warnford-Court*, in *Throgmorton-Street*, and of *Kings-Arms-Yard* in *Coleman-Street*, formerly ſingle Houſes, now containing many eminent Merchants and Traders Habitations: *Devonſhire-Square*, with the adjoining Back-Streets and Alleys, were all built on the Earl of *Devonſhire*'s Houſe and Garden; as were *Bridgewater-Square* and adjoining Streets, on that of the Earl of *Bridgewater*, burnt down, *Anno* 1687. The Ground-plots of many other of the great Houſes of the Nobility and great Merchants have had the like Improvements; ſome few before this great Fire, though moſtly ſince: Such as, Prince *Rupert*'s in *Barbican*; the Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*'s in *Alderſgate-Street*; where two others ſtill remain intire, *viz.* the Earl of *Shafteſbury*'s, and the Biſhop of *London*'s Palaces: The Biſhop of *Wincheſter*'s in *Wincheſter-Street*, &c. All which (though happening in various Periods of Time) we have thrown together in this Place, that we may not any more have Recourſe to them hereafter.

Providence Iſle, the chief of the *Bahamas*, ſettled on by *England*; with ſome Account of it.

In the ſaid Year 1666, Captain *Sayle*, in the Service of the new Colony of *Carolina*, in his Way thither, was by Storm driven on the Shore of the Iſle of *Providence*, the chief of the *Bahama* or *Lucay* Iſlands; and on his Return to *England*, with a Report of the Condition of thoſe Iſles, on which, as we have ſeen, ſome *Engliſh* had ſettled long before, but afterwards were driven out by the *Spaniards*, *Anno* 1641, King *Charles* the Second now granted a Patent to the Lords Proprietors of *Carolina*, of the ſaid Iſles.

The Iſle of *Providence* lies in the Midſt of ſome Hundreds, great and ſmall, of dangerouſly-ſituated Iſles, from Latitude 22, to 27, North of the Iſle of *Cuba*, and Eaſt of the Coaſt of *Florida*, for the moſt Part of them, good for very little, and more noted for frequent Shipwrecks, when Ships chance to be driven amongſt them by Streſs of Weather, and the Tempeſtuouſneſs of thoſe Seas, than for any material Benefit they can afford us in Time of Peace, as lying ſeveral hundred Miles out of the uſual Courſe of our Ships to or from any of our own Plantations: Yet, when we are at War with other *European* Nations, who have Colonies in *America*, our Privateers may be uſefully employed thereabout, as alſo our ſmaller Ships of War, which the Port of *Naſſau*, in *Providence* Iſle, can well receive; whereby, and by a Royal Squadron ſtationed at *Port-Royal* in *Carolina*, the *Spaniſh* Plate-Fleets from the *Havana*, in Time of War, might be more eaſily intercepted, than by any Fleet at *Jamaica*; which Captain *Rogers*, Governor of *Providence*, clearly explained to our Government in the Year 1728. It has, for ſuch-like Reaſons, been judged proper to fortify *Providence* Iſle, which has alſo a regular Government: For ſhould it be poſſeſſed by any other Nation it might be a Means of greatly injuring our *American* Commerce. It lies in 25 Degrees of North Latitude, and is about 28 Miles in Length and 11 Miles in Breadth. *Spain*'s Jealouſy of our poſſeſſing it (ſo near to the *Havana*) occaſioned their ſurprizing the *Engliſh* there, as above, *Anno* 1641, burning their Habitations, and murdering the Governor; ſo that it remained a Deſart till replanted in 1666; but was ſoon after again neglected or deſerted till about the Year 1690, when the ſaid Lords Proprietors once more repeopled it, and appointed them a Governor. In Queen *Anne*'s War (*Anno* 1703.) the *French* and *Spaniards* utterly waſted and depopulated the Iſle of *Providence*, driving out the *Engliſh*, carrying off their Negroes, *&c.* and demoliſhing *our* Fort of *Naſſau*; and ſo it remained till the Reign of King *George* the Firſt; when *our* Houſe of Lords addreſſed that King, to replant and refortify the *Bahama* Iſles, where Pirates then had their uſual Retreat. Whereupon, in the Year 1718, Captain *Woods Rogers* was ſent Regal Governor to *Providence*, to whom the Pirates for the moſt Part ſubmitted, and accepted of our King's Pardon; and it has ever ſince remained a Regal Colony, where there is a ſmall Town, named *Naſſau*, with two good and well-deſigned Forts, erected *Anno* 1745, ſo as to be now in a very good State of Defence againſt any Enemy. And, beſide this principal Iſland of *Providence*, there are ſmall *Britiſh* Settlements on *Harbour-Iſland* and on *Eleuthera*, and a few Families on ſome other of thoſe Iſlands, who join with the reſt of the Iſles in the Choice of twenty Aſſembly-Men, to repreſent them all. Thoſe Iſles abound with many Sorts of good, and ſome very uncommon Timbers; and with Plenty of Stones and Lime: On *Exuma*, there is excellent Salt; and they have made ſome Eſſays at *Sugar-Canes*. The whole white People in thoſe Iſles were lately ſaid to be about 2000 in Number; but the Condition of ſuch Kind of Places is uſually ſo fluctuating, more eſpecially in Time of War, that we can ſay little more of them at preſent.

State of the *Dutch* Colony, at the *Cape of Good Hope*.

By a State of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company's Affairs, publiſhed in this ſame Year, it appears, that their Settlement on the *Cape of Good Hope* was, even ſo early, in a pretty good Condition; their Garriſon conſiſted of 500 Men, and their new Fort was near compleated: They indeed complained of ſome Want of Slaves for the Cultivation of their Lands; but their *Vines* and *Olive-Trees* proſpered very well.

Rate of Wheat.

Wheat this Year at 1 *l.* 16 *s.* *per* Quarter, (*Chronicon Precioſum*) a great Bleſſing amidſt the terrible Calamity of the great Conflagration at *London*.

Dying and *dreſſing*, in *England*, of fine white *Woollen* Cloth, now brought to Perfection.

1667 What Alderman *Cockayne* had fruitleſsly attempted for ſeven Years together, *viz.* from 1608, to 1615, was, in the Year 1667, eaſily effected, by making Uſe of proper Workmen, and taking other prudent Meaſures. For, one *Brewer*, from the *Netherlands*, came over to *England*, with his Servants, and had due Encouragement from the Crown for inſtructing our People in the dying and dreſſing of our fineſt white Woollen Cloths, which hereby were brought to the greateſt Perfection before their Exportation.

Since

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Project of a *North-weſt Paſſage* thro' *Hudſon's Bay*, revived.

Since Captain *Fox*'s and Captain *James*'s Attempts for a *North-Weſt* Paſſage, through *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, to *China*, &c. *Annis* 1631, and 1633, we hear of no more ſuch until the Year 1667, that ſundry Perſons of Worth and Diſtinction, who had been, for ſome Years before, conſulting about that Voyage and Diſcovery, fitted out a Ship with Merchandize from *London*, under the Command of one Captain *Gillam*, who paſſed through *Hudſon*'s-*Streights*, and ſo into *Baffin*'s-*Bay*, as far as 75 Degrees Northward: Next he ſailed as far Southward as to 51 Degrees, odd Minutes, where, in the River he named after Prince *Rupert*, one of the Adventurers, he built *Charles*'s-*Fort*, the firſt we ever had in *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, and he was the firſt that ever practiſed any Thing like real Commerce in that Bay. *Gillam* carried with him two *Frenchmen*, who had lived at *Quebec* in *Canada*, and who (upon the Information of an *Indian* there, that the *French*, by travelling farther North, would come to the Bottom of a great Bay or Sea) had gone Home to *France*, to ſolicit for Ships to ſail into *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, but their Propoſal being ſlighted by the *French* Court, our Ambaſſador there picked them up, and ſent them to *England*, where the noble Adventurers employed them as above.

Peace between *England* and *France*, at *Breda*.

The Parties at War againſt *England*, *viz. France* and *Holland*, being willing to treat of a Peace, their Plenipotentiaries met, in this Year, at *Breda*; a Peace between *England* and *France* was concluded: Whereby the latter yielded up to *England* all their Part of the Iſle of *St. Chriſtopher*'s, together with the Iſles of *Antigua* and *Montſerrat*. On the other Hand, the *Engliſh* Court, not then knowing or duly weighing the Importance of the Country of *Acadia*, or *Acadie*, (Part of *Nova Scotia*) yielded the ſame up to *France*.

And between *England* and *Holland*, after the *Engliſh* Diſaſter at *Chatham*, after deſtroying the Fort at *Sheerneſs*.

At the ſaid Place, and in the ſame Year, a Treaty was concluded between *England* and *Holland*; whereby it was agreed, that both Parties ſhould retain what they then poſſeſſed. But, before it was quite concluded and ſigned, the King, imagining the Peace to be certain, [ſome ſay too for ſaving the Money granted by Parliament, for leſs valuable Ends] omitted to fit out his principal Fleet to Sea; the *Dutch*, at the Inſtigation of the *French* Court, ſent over *De Ruyter* with 70 Ships of War, who, entering the Mouth of the River *Thames*, maſtered the Fort of *Sheerneſs*, which he blew up with a great Quantity of naval and military Stores, &c. Thence ſending *Van Ghent* with Part of his Fleet, up the River *Medway*, to *Chatham*, where many of our capital Ships lay, they burnt four, [the *Dutch* ſay ſix] of them, and brought off the Hull of the *Royal Charles*: But two or three of the *Dutch* Ships running aground, they burnt them, to prevent their falling into *our* Hands; and ſo returned in Triumph to their own Coaſt. But as the Peace was now too far gone to break it off, it was ſoon after ſigned. We ſhall here only farther take Notice, that the Fort at *Sheerneſs* has ſince been rebuilt in ſo ſubſtantial and judicious a Manner, as probably will prevent any ſuch daring Attempt hereafter.

Sheerneſs Fort now much improved.

A great *Run* upon the *London Bankers*, prevented by King *Charles* the Second's Declaration, that Payments at his *Exchequer* ſhould be inviolable.

Yet this Diſaſter did, at that Time, create great Uneaſineſs amongſt the *Londoners*, and more eſpecially in the People who had truſted the *London* Goldſmiths with Money, at a moderate Intereſt, which Money the ſaid Goldſmiths had advanced to the King, at a much higher Intereſt, on the Security of his Revenue, as it ſhould come in; the Creditors of theſe Bankers being juſtly apprehenſive leſt a ſudden Stop ſhould be put to their Payments at the Exchequer. The King therefore, in order to the quieting of ſuch Uneaſineſs in the People, who were continually demanding their Money of the ſaid Goldſmiths or Bankers, iſſued his Declaration for preſerving inviolably the Courſe of Payments in his Exchequer, both with Regard to Principal and Intereſt: Although, in leſs than five Years, we ſhall ſee, that he abſolutely diſregarded the ſaid ſolemn Declaration!

Terms granted to the *Dutch*, by *England*, at the Peace of *Breda*.

Poleroon and *Surinam* confirmed to *Holland*, and *New-York* to *England*.

At the ſaid Treaty of *Breda*, the *Engliſh* Miniſters, at firſt, inſiſted on the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company's reſtoring the Spice-Iſle of *Poleroon*; *Cromwell* had indeed obliged them [*Anno* 1654] to reſtore it: Yet the *Dutch* had again ſeized on it in the Year 1664.——But at length, *Poleroon* was agreed to be left to the *Hollanders* for ever: Although it is ſaid to yield the beſt *Nutmegs* and *Mace* of all the *Molucca* Iſles.

A Demonſtration of the great Benefit of the *Engliſh* Act of *Navigation*.

Nothing could more effectually demonſtrate the Excellency of the *Engliſh Navigation-Act*, than the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries ſo ſtrenuouſly inſiſting, at this Treaty of *Breda*, that the ſaid Law was deſtructive of the *Hollanders* Commerce, and ſhould therefore, by a Clauſe therein, be made void. Yet, although our Miniſters durſt not go ſo far, it was however thereby ſtipulated, "That "all Merchandize brought down the *Rhine* from *Germany*, to the *Staple* at *Dort*, ſhould be "deemed the ſame as if they were of the Growth of *Holland*, and might conſequently be tranſ-"ported to *England* in *Dutch* Bottoms."

And whereas, during the ſaid War, the *Engliſh* Colony at *Surinam*, on the Coaſt of *Guiana*, had been attacked, and had ſurrendered to the *Zealand* Squadron; and conſidering, that the *Uti poſſidetis* was agreed, at this Treaty, to be the *Baſis* thereof, that Colony was therefore yielded to the *Dutch*; which *England* had never made of any great Importance to her Commerce, though there were ſome fine Sugar-Plantations then in it, and alſo ſome *Tobacco* ones; the latter not good for much. And it has ever ſince been in their Poſſeſſion: As by this ſame Rule, the fine Province of *New-York* (a much nobler Exchange) was confirmed to *England*. Laſtly, it was, by this Peace, ſtipulated, that as well *Dutch* Ships of War as their Merchant-Ships, which ſhall meet any *Engliſh* Ships of War within the four Seas ſurrounding *Great-Britain*, ſhall ſtrike the Flag and lower the Topſail, as formerly. But the Heirs of Sir *William Courten* received no Satisfaction for the Capture of his two Ships in *India*, by the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company, long before, after much Stir made about it for many Years paſt. It was, on the whole, rather a diſhonourable Peace for *us*, and an honourable and advantageous Peace for the *Dutch*: For, although they hereby quitted all Pretenſions to *New-York* Province, it was purely becauſe they were before quite diſpoſſeſſed of

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it, and being ſurrounded by the other *Engliſh* Colonies, could never have been able to regain or keep Poſſeſſion thereof. The Province of *New-York* is ſaid, by ſome, to have, on Trial, yielded as good *Tobacco* as *Virginia* or *Maryland*. It has a great Increaſe of Corn, and a profitable Trade for Furs and Peltry, with the *Iroquois Indians*; and with the *Sugar-Iſles*, for its Horſes and Proviſions of all Kinds, and Pipe-Staves; as alſo to *Madeira* and the *Azores*.

The firſt proper, but general *Pacification* between *England* and *Spain*, in *America*.

We are at length arrived to ſomewhat like a Pacification between *England* and *Spain*, in the *American* Seas, where till now both Nations had continued, in ſome Sort, in a State of Hoſtility, even while they lived peaceably together in *Europe*. By this Time indeed, *Spain*'s old Pretenſions to an univerſal Sovereignty in the *American* Seas, were become obſolete; yet till now both Nations took Advantages of each other in thoſe Parts: The improving Spirit of the *Engliſh*, and the great Declenſion of *Spain*'s Power, had gained them conſiderable Ground in *America*. King *Charles* the Second, of *England*, thought it nevertheleſs, at this Time, prudent to agree to a general Pacification with *Spain*, in *America*, in a Treaty of Peace and Alliance, concluded with that Crown, the VIIIth Article whereof, being the only one relating to *America*, or any particular commercial Point, runs in the following Strain, *viz.*

“ We do mutually agree to remain on the ſame Footing, with regard to our *American* Commerce, upon which the *States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands* were put by the VIth Article of the Treaty of *Munſter*, between *Spain* and the ſaid *States General*, [*Anno* 1648] which runs in the following Words, *viz.*

“ As to the *Weſt-Indies*; the Subjects and Inhabitants of the ſaid Lords, the *King* and the *States General*, reſpectively, ſhall forbear ſailing to and trading in any of the Harbours, Places, *&c.* poſſeſſed by the one or the other Party, *viz.* The Subjects of the ſaid Lord the *King* ſhall not ſail to or trade in thoſe held and poſſeſſed by the ſaid Lords the *States*; nor ſhall the Subjects of the ſaid Lords the *States* ſail to or trade in thoſe held and poſſeſſed by the ſaid Lord the *King* of *Spain*.”

This VIIIth Article, though thus looſely expreſſed, was at leaſt a tacit Agreement of the *Uti poſſidetis* in *America*; and was introductory of another more explicit Treaty three Years after.

France's great Improvements in *Tapeſtry*, &c. about this Time, and becomes the great Rival of *England* and *Holland*, at foreign Markets: Who, in their Turn, have ſince ſucceſsfully rivalled the *French* in many Manufactures.

About this Time, *France*, in the Miniſtry of the ſharp-ſighted *Colbert*, ſet on Foot the famous Tapeſtry-Manufacture, at the *Gobelins* in *Paris*; for this End, procuring from all foreign Parts, Drawers, Deſigners, Painters, Dyers, and Engravers; alſo Workers in Gold, Silver, Ivory, Braſs, *&c.* which, under the Direction of the famous *Le Brun*, were brought to great Perfection, and thereby much Money kept at Home, which before was ſent abroad for ſuch-like Ornaments and Curioſities: As alſo every poſſible Means was uſed for improving of old Manufactures, and introducing of new ones, and new Branches of Commerce. By all which Meaſures, *France* ſoon became the great Rival and Supplanter of both *England* and *Holland* in moſt foreign Markets, as in *Turkey*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*, more particularly for *Woollen* Goods, with which, till after this Time, the two firſt-named Nations alone ſupplied moſt of the Countries of *Europe*.——Yet, in ſome Reſpects, the *French* overſhot the Mark, as even their Countryman, Monſieur *Huet*, in his *Memoirs of the Dutch Commerce*, obſerves: For, “by laying ſuch high Duties on all foreign Merchandize imported,—and pretending to ſell their own Merchandize to other Nations, without buying any from them, they vainly imagined, that foreign Nations could not be without *French* Wares; for which, too, they would pay ready Money to *France*, whilſt the *French* took off none of theirs. This” (he obſerves) “made both the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* ſet up many of the Manufactures which they were wont to have from *France*, and who (eſpecially the *Dutch*) ſold them in Imitation of thoſe of *France*, much cheaper than *France* could afford to do; ſuch, particularly, as *broad Silks*, *Gold* and *Silver Brocades*, *Ribbons*, *Laces*, *Hats*, *Hard-ware*, *Watches*, *Toys*, *Paper*, &c. and have ſince been wonderfully ſucceſsful therein.” We may add, that in *England*, our broad Silk Manufacture has been brought to great Perfection, as alſo that of *Hard-ware*, *Watches*, and *Haberdaſhery*; and our Paper, quite a modern Manufacture, ſo far improved, as to ſave great Sums, formerly paid to *France*.

England and *Holland* fall into the rivalling of *France*, in many of her Manufactures, ſucceſsfully.

Commercial Treaty between King *Charles* of *England* and the States of the *United Provinces* of the *Netherlands*.

1668

In *January* 1668 (N. S.) King *Charles* the Second of *England* concluded with the *States-General* of the *United Provinces* of the *Netherlands* a defenſive Alliance; and, in *February* following, a Treaty of Commerce, in Subſtance as follows, *viz.*

Articles I, II. “ The King's Subjects may freely trade with ſuch Kingdoms and States with whom he is in Peace, although the *States-General* ſhould happen to be at War with the ſaid Kingdoms and States;——which Freedom ſhall extend to all Kinds of Merchandize, but *contraband* Goods.

III. “ By *contraband* Goods are meant all Sorts of Fire-Arms, Gun-Powder, and military Inſtruments of War: Alſo Ropes, Horſes, Saltpetre, Horſe-Accoutrements, Saddles, Bridles, *&c.*

IV. “ But Proviſions of all Kinds, for the Suſtenance of Life, may be carried freely even to the Enemies of the States, excepting only to Towns beſieged or inveſted.

V. “ *Engliſh* Ships entering laden into any of the Ports of the States, with an Intention to ſail thence to Places at War with them, ſhall only be obliged to produce their Paſſports, containing an atteſted Inventory of their Lading, and then may freely proceed.

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VI, VII, VIII. " Other Means to be uſed where there may be juſt Ground for Suſpicion of " carrying *contraband* Merchandize.

IX. " *Contraband* Goods, found in *Engliſh* Ships bound to the Ports of Enemies of the *States*, " ſhall be taken out, but neither the Ship nor the other Merchandize ſhall be ſeized.

X. " Merchandize ſent by the King's Subjects, in Ships belonging to the Enemies of the *States*, " even though not *contraband*, ſhall be forfeited together with the other Goods in ſuch Ships: " But, on the other Hand, whatever is found on Board *Britiſh* Ships, though the Lading, or " Part of it, ſhould belong to the Enemies of the *States*, ſhall be free, except they be *contraband* " Goods.

XI. " And the Subjects and Ships of the *States-General* ſhall, in all Reſpects, enjoy all the be-" fore and after-named Privileges allowed to the King's Subjects and Ships, in Reference to Trade " and Navigation on the Coaſts and in the Ports of the King's Dominions.

XII, XIII, XIV. " No Violence nor Injury ſhall be offered by *Britiſh* Ships and Subjects to " thoſe of the *States*, [and *vicé verſa*] and the Commanders of Privateers, before they put to " Sea, ſhall give Security, to the Value of 1500 *l.* or 15,000 Guilders, for this End: But if a " Commander of any *Engliſh* Ship ſhall take a Veſſel, laden with prohibited Goods, he ſhall not " be allowed to open Cheſts, &c. nor to ſell, barter, or make away with them till brought on " Shore, in the Preſence of the Officers for Prizes: And unleſs the prohibited Goods make only " a Part of the Lading, in which Caſe they ſhall be preſently taken out, that the Ship may pur-" ſue the Voyage.

XV, XVI, XVII. " The King promiſes to do all poſſible Right and Juſtice in the Caſe of " *Prizes*; and, in Caſe of the *States* Miniſters complaining of any Injuſtice in the Sentences " paſſed, the ſame ſhall be reviewed by his Council in *three* Months Space.——Neither ſhall the " controverted Goods be ſold nor diſpoſed of in the mean Time (unleſs periſhable) but by the " Conſent of the Parties complaining; who, if they get a Sentence in their Favour, either in " the firſt or ſecond Inſtance, ſuch Sentence, upon giving Security, ſhall be put in Execution, " although the other appeal to a higher Court: But not againſt the Opponents, if the Sentence " ſhould be pronounced in their Favour. And finally all the foregoing Stipulations ſhall be " equally obſerved by the States, in Reſpect to the Suits of the King's Subjects." (Vide Tom. i. p. 136, of a *Collection of Treaties*, ſecond Edition, *Anno* 1732.)

The ingenious and well-known Treatiſe, intitled the *Britiſh Merchant*, and many other Writers, loudly and juſtly complain of *England*'s giving too much Encouragement to the Conſumption of *French* Wines and Brandies, and to the Wear of their Silks, Linens, Hats, &c, formerly in immenſe Quantities.

England's Trade with *France* was at this Time greatly to the Damage of the former.

That, until the Year 1688, *French Wines* were ſold in *London*, by Retail, at 8 *d. per* Quart: But that a Duty of 4 *d. per* Quart being, in this Year, laid on them, they were thenceforward ſold for many Years after at 12 *d. per* Quart; whilſt we took off infinite Quantities of them, and of almoſt every other Species of *French* Merchandize, and that Nation, on the contrary, were continually diminiſhing more and more their Conſumption of *Engliſh* Manufactures and Merchandize, by new and high Impoſitions, Obſtructions, and, at length, Prohibitions. Inſomuch that, in this ſame Year 1668 (according to the above-named *Britiſh Merchant*, Vol. iii. p. 315, 316, firſt publiſhed *Anno* 1713.) the general Balance of the Trade of *England*, for this ſame Year, was moſt grievouſly to our Loſs, *viz.*

French Wines, their retail Price in *England.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Imported into *England*, *Anno* 1668, from all the World - - - - -	4,196,139	17	—
Exported -	2,063,274	19	—
The Imports exceed the Exports, the Sum of - - - - - - -	2,132,864	18	—

Balance of *England*'s Commerce for the Year 1668, greatly againſt her.

" This great national Loſs" (continues our ſaid Author) " was owing to our having a full " Trade with *France*. Which full Trade being afterwards prohibited, the general *Balance*, *Anno* " 1699, was got to be ſo far in our Favour as 1,147,660 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.* Total gained by us, from " having no Trade with *France*, *Anno* 1699, 3,280,525 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* which *Balance*, in the Year " 1703, was ſo conſiderably increaſed, as to be no leſs than 2,117,523 *l.* 3 *s.* 10½ *d.* Total " gained by us, from our having no Trade with *France*, *Anno* 1703, 4,250,388 *l.* 1 *s.* 10½ *d.* A " moſt intereſting Conſideration."

Balance of Trade *Annis* 1699 & 1703.

As the ſaid *Britiſh Merchant*'s principal Author was Mr. *Martin*, then Inſpector-General of the *Britiſh* Cuſtoms, a Gentleman of great Honour and Abilities, we may ſafely rely on the Truth of theſe *Balances*, and may fairly draw ſome very uſeful and important Inferences therefrom, in Behalf of our foreign Commerce, and alſo particularly in Favour of our *American Continent Plantations*; which, to our vaſt Beneſit, might, by the Help of Bounties and other Encouragements, in a few Years be brought to ſupply us with all the Merchandize we now take from *Norway*; and, indeed, moſt, if not all, that we take from the Countries on both Shores of the *Baltic* Sea, with all which Parts the *Balance* is greatly againſt us. A wiſe Nation therefore ſhould not heſitate a Moment on a Point ſo clear as this is univerſally judged to be.

Intereſting and important Inferences to be drawn herefrom.

At this Time alſo (ſays the ſame ingenious Author) " The laudable *Engliſh* Faſhions of former " Times began to alter in Favour of *France*. The Womens Hats were turned into Hoods made of " *French*

The deſtructive Conſumption of *French* Merchandize

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in *England*, whilſt *France* diſcouraged all *Engliſh* Merchandize.

“ *French* Silk; whereby even every Maid-Servant in *England* became a ſtanding Revenue to the “ *French* King of the half of her Wages. Many Hats for Men were likewiſe brought from “ *France*, which alſo ſupplied *Italy* with Woollen Goods, made of *Engliſh* Wool run to them, in “ Return for *Italian* Silk, which *France* manufactured, and ſold to *England* to pay for that Wooll. “ And whilſt *they* laid ſuch high Duties on *our Woollen Cloths* as amounted to a Prohibition, *we* “ were in a Manner totally ſupplied with their Linens; beſide their Wines, Brandies, Paper, *&c.*” And this alſo ſupplies *us* with another obvious Inference, *viz.* to learn even from *Enemies* whatever may be for national Advantage.

King *Charles* of *England* erects a ſpecial Council of Trade, which he drops a few Years after.

In the ſaid Year 1668, by Lord *Aſhley*'s Perſuaſion, (who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer) King *Charles* the Second of *England* inſtituted a *Council of Commerce*, conſiſting of a Preſident, (Salary 800*l.*) Vice-Preſident, (600*l.*) and nine other Counſellors, (with each 500*l.* Salary) who (inſtead of the former Method of referring all commercial Matters to a fluctuating Committee of the Privy-Council, which was liable to ſundry Objections) were to apply themſelves diligently to the Advancement of the Nation's Commerce, Colonies, Manufactures, and Shipping. But as this King was never long conſtant in any very laudable Regulation, he, a few Years after, laid aſide ſo very beneficial an Inſtitution, too expenſive alſo for him to ſpare from his Pleaſures, whereby commercial Concerns fell into the former Way of a Reference to a Committee of the Privy-Council.

The Triple Alliance of *England*, *Holland*, and *Sweden*, in Behalf of *Spain* againſt *France*.

In this ſame Year, King *Charles* the Second of *England*, having in *January* concluded a defenſive Alliance with the *Dutch*, to which the King of *Sweden* acceded, called, by Way of Eminence, the *Tripple Alliance*; to the Intent to oblige *France* to make a reaſonable Peace with *Spain*, whereby the reſt of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* might be preſerved; he, in the ſame Year, concluded alſo the before-recited Treaty of Commerce with the *Dutch*.

Lewis the Fourteenth of *France* (by the Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*) has a great Part of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* yielded up to him.
Spain's feeble State at this Time.
King *Charles* of *England* ſhamefully ſuffers the Balance between *France* and *Spain* to be broken.

At length *France* was induced to conclude a Peace with *Spain*, at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, though on the following very diſadvantageous Terms for the latter: *Spain* now yielding up to *France* the Towns and Forts of *Charleroy*, *Binch*, *Aeth*, *Doway*, *Fort-Scarp*, *Tournay*, *Liſle*, *Audenard*, *Armentiers*, *Courtray*, *Bergues*, and *Furnes*, together with their *Bailywicks*, *Chatellanies*, *Territories*, and *Dependencies*. Thus *France* got a more firm Footing farther into the very Heart of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, whereby the Balance of Power between thoſe two great Nations was ſhamefully ſuffered, by King *Charles* the Second of *England*, to be quite deſtroyed; who, had he had any great Regard for *England*'s commercial Intereſts, or for the *Equilibrium* of *Europe* in general, might have undoubtedly prevented it. Yet *Lewis* the Fourteenth ſcarcely kept to this Peace for ſo long as two Years Time, without making farther Encroachments on *Spain*'s weak King, *Charles* the Second, and his feebly-declining Monarchy. At this Time however, *Lewis* found himſelf obliged to reſtore back to *Spain* the County of *Burgundy*, commonly called *Franche Compté*, the invading whereof and of the *Netherlands*, had obliged *Spain* to make Peace with, and renounce all Pretenſions on *Portugal*.

The *Cinque-Ports* of *England* have a new Charter granted to them.
They are now of very little Importance to *England*.

In this ſame Year, King *Charles* the Second of *England* granted a new Charter to the famous *Cinque-Ports*, ſituated on the Coaſts of *Kent* and *Suſſex*, whereby he confirmed their ancient Privileges, with ſome new Regulations, more ſuitable to modern Times, relating to Taxes, and the Election of their Officers, *&c.* now of no Uſe to our Purpoſe. Since our vaſt Increaſe of the Royal Navy, theſe *Cinque-Ports* are no more of any great Importance; though, as we have more than once ſhewn, they were greatly uſeful to our *Norman* Race of Kings in their Expeditions to the Continent, and alſo in Caſe of threatened Invaſions from thence, before our Kings had any Royal Navy properly ſo called.

French and *Spaniſh*, *&c.* Wines, their Retail Prices, before and now, *per* Quart.

We learn the Retail Prices of Wines at *London*, in this Year 1668, by an Act of Parliament of the 20th of *Charles* the Second (Cap. i.) for laying the following Duties thereon, *viz.* For every Quart of *French* Wine retailed, 4*d.* of *Spaniſh* Wine, and all other Wines, 6*d.* *Brandies*, and all other Spirits imported, 12*d.* *per* Quart——And for the better enabling Retailers to pay thoſe Duties on *Wines*, they are impowered to take or demand for every Quart of *French* Wine, 4*d.* and of *Spaniſh*, *&c.* Wines, 6*d.* over and above the Prices they were ſold at before.——*Provided*, that *French* Wines ſhall not hereafter be ſold for above 12*d.* nor *Spaniſh*, *&c.* Wines, above 2*s.* *per* Quart, the ſaid new Duties included. This ſhews, that, till theſe new Duties were laid, *French* Wines (as already noted) were retailed at 8*d.* and *Spaniſh*, *&c.* Wines, at 18*d.* *per* Quart.

A commendable Law for incloſing and preſerving of Timber on the Foreſt of *Dean*, for the Uſe of Shipping.

The Timber of the King's Foreſt of *Dean*, in *Glouceſterſhire*, being of late much deſtroyed; by an Act of Parliament of this ſame Year 1668, (Cap. iii.) “ Eleven thouſand Acres of the waſte “ Lands in that Foreſt were directed to be incloſed, for the Growth and Preſervation of Oak-“ Timber, for the Supply of the Royal Navy, and the Maintenance of Shipping for the Trade “ of this Nation.” So ſays this Act; and we wiſh it may be inquired into whether the ſame be duly obſerved at this Day.

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The *Scots* import much *Linen* Yarn to *England*.

The *French* at *Ipſwich* make very fine Linen.

It is ſcarcely worth relating, were it not, as being ſomewhat hiſtorical, in Reſpect of the *Linen Manufacture*, what the anonymous Author of a Book frequently before-quoted, intitled, *The happy future State of England*, acquaints us with, *viz.* that in the Year 1669, there was 23,680*lb.* Weight of Linen-Yarn imported from *Scotland* into the Port of *London*. He alſo relates, that at this Time the *French Proteſtants*, ſettled at *Ipſwich*, made Linen of 15*s.* *per Ell.*

De Witt's fine Account of the Increaſe of *England*'s naval Power and Commerce.

Under this Year 1669, Penſionary *De Witt*, in his *Intereſt of Holland*, ſpeaking of the increaſed Power of *England*, begins ſo far back as the preceding Century. Thus,” (ſays he) “ when the “ compulſive Laws of the *Netherland*-Halls, had firſt driven the cloth-weaving from the Cities “ into

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“ into our Villages, and thence into *England*, and that, by the Cruelty of the Duke *d'Alva*, the “ *Say-weaving* went alſo after it; the *Engliſh*, by Degrees, fell to vend their Manufactures “ throughout *Europe*: They became potent at Sea, and no longer to depend on the *Netherlands*.——Alſo by that Diſcovery of the inexpreſſibly rich Cod-Bank of *Newfoundland*, thoſe “ of *Briſtol* in particular made Uſe of that Advantage.——Moreover, the long Perſecution of “ *Puritans* in *England* has occaſioned the planting of many *Engliſh* Colonies in *America*, whereby “ they drive a mighty foreign Trade thither.—— So that this mighty Iſland united with *Ireland* “ under one King——Seated in the Midſt of *Europe*, having a clear deep Coaſt, with good “ Havens and Bays, in ſo narrow a Sea, that all foreign Ships that ſail either to the Eaſtward “ or Weſtward are neceſſitated, even in fair Weather, to ſhun the dangerous *French* Coaſt, and “ ſail along that of *England*, and in ſtormy Weather to run in and preſerve their Lives, Ships, “ and Merchandize, in its Bays!——So that *England now*, by its Conjunction with *Scotland*, being much increaſed in Strength, as well by Manufactures as by a great Navigation, will in all “ Reſpects be formidable to all *Europe*! For, according to the Proverb, *A Maſter at Sea is* “ *a Lord at Land*; and more eſpecially a King of *England*; ſeeing he is able, both by whole “ Fleets and private Ships of War, at all Times, to ſeize on Ships ſailing by that Coaſt; the “ weſterly Winds which blow for the moſt Part of the Year on this Side of the Tropic giving “ the *Engliſh* great Opportunities to ſail out of their numerous Bays and Harbours, at Pleaſure, to infeſt our Navigation!——Of which formidable Power King *Henry* VIIIth was ſo “ ſenſible, that he dared to uſe this Device, *Cui adhæreo præeſt*, i. e. *He whom I aſſiſt ſhall be* “ *Maſter*: And he accordingly made War as he liſted; ſometimes againſt *France*, at other Times “ againſt *Spain*, though then ſtrengthened with the *German* Empire and theſe *Netherlands*; “ making Peace at his own Pleaſure, both with King *Francis* the Firſt and with the Emperor “ *Charles* the Fifth, whom he dared ſo horribly to deſpiſe as to repudiate his Aunt Queen “ *Catherine*!”

The City of *Briſtol* fell early into the *Newfoundland* Fiſhery.

☞ Thus this able [though *frenchified*] Miniſter of State lays down an immutably intereſting Leſſon for *Britain*, viz. ever to be ſuperior to any other Nation on the Ocean; whereby we ſhall ever be ſuperior in Commerce: And whilſt thereby we preſerve our great Influence in the Councils of the Nations on the Continent of *Europe*, we ſhall increaſe our Wealth, and preſerve our Independency and our conſequent Liberty. Neither need we, on this Subject, to obſerve, That our ſaid Superiority muſt ever be very conſiderable; not only on Account of the Guard of our own extenſive Coaſts, but alſo for the Protection of our Commerce in all the four Quarters of the Earth. This will ever be *our* great *Palladium*; and, according to the Poet,——

Britain's Superiority on the Ocean its great *Palladium*, both for her Commerce, Independency, and Liberty!

“ *We then moſt happy, who can fear no Force,*
“ *But winged Troops and Pegaſean Horſe!*”

WALLER.

In this Year, the *French* Prime-Miniſter *Colbert* brought, from *Holland*, *Van Robais*, a *Dutch* Merchant, to ſettle, with 500 Workmen, at *Abbéville*, in *Picardie*, where a new Manufacture for ſuperfine *Woollen* broad Cloth was very ſucceſsfully ſet on Foot. It is ſuperfluous to recite all the Privileges, Immunities, and Sums of Money, beſtowed on him and his ſaid Workmen.—— From 30 Looms, *Anno* 1681, he was encouraged to ſet up 50.——*Anno* 1698, *Van Robais*'s Looms amounted to 80.——And, *Anno* 1708, they exceeded 100 in Number. And the *French* King, for doing the greater Honour to this new Manufactory, gave Leave even for the Nobleſſe to be concerned in it, without its detracting from their Nobility.

France ſucceſsfully ſets up a new Manufactory of ſuperfine Woollen Cloth at *Abbéville*, and thereby ſupplants *England* and *Holland* in much of their *Turkey* Trade.

And, for procuring a ſufficient Vent for theſe and other *French* Woollen Goods in *Turkey*, Money was iſſued to the Merchants of *Marſeilles* out of the King's Treaſure, to be re-paid after the Return of their Ships from *Turkey*; whereby that City has gradually ſupplanted *England* and *Holland* of much of their *Turkey* Trade. And the Apprehenſions of ſome People go ſo far as to think, *Marſeilles* will be able in Time to engroſs the whole of it!

Marſeilles enriched by her Trade to *Turkey*.

France, at this Time, (as has been already in part obſerved) began to abound in all Kinds of curious Manufactures, Toys, &c. with which they ſupplied every Corner of *Europe*. One moſt material Thing, however, they hitherto wanted, for compleating their Superiority over the reſt of the World, *viz.* a Superiority of Naval Power. Penſionary *De Witt*, who firſt wrote at this Time his *Intereſt of Holland*, obſerves, (in Part ii. Chap. vii.) That “ it is apparent the *French* “ have very few Ships and Mariners of their own: So that all their Traffic is driven by *Holland* Ships, and to *Holland*, or at leaſt by unlading there, (ſome few *Engliſh* Ships and Traffic “ excepted:) And when any Goods are to be tranſported from one *French* Harbour to another, “ they are put on board Ships of *Holland*.” This was the Caſe at this Time. In the ſecond Volume of *Voltaire*'s *Age of Louis the Fourteenth* it is ſaid, That this great Prince ſoon after granted a Bounty of five Livres *per* Ton for every new Ship built in *France*; whereby Shipping ſoon became more Plenty: Yet, he ſays, that ſo ignorant were they then in *France*, that not a few condemned thoſe wiſe Meaſures as pernicious!

France abounds in Manufactures, and yet is in great Want of Shipping at this Time; tho' ſoon after remedied.

The mercantile foreign Commerce of *France* carried on by *Dutch* Shipping.

☞ With Reſpect to the *Woollen* Manufactures in general, there is a general Miſtake prevails with many even to this Day, in imagining, That the fine Broad-Cloth in *France* is principally ſupported by our *Engliſh* run Wooll. Seeing it is well known, that the real very *ſuperfine* Cloth every-where muſt be intirely of *Spaniſh* Wooll; and therefore often called *Spaniſh* Cloths. And that altho' the ſecond Sort of *French* Cloth is much meliorated by the Help of our fine *ſhort Wooll*, yet, for the moſt Part, the beſt Wooll of *France* alone may do well enough for their coarſe Cloths.——And it is principally for their fine Stuffs, Hoſe, Caps, &c. that the *French* find our ſoft and long combing Wooll (the beſt of its Kind in all *Europe*) abſolutely neceſſary! Seeing, without a certain Proportion thereof, mixed up with their own *Wooll*, they cannot make thoſe

A too general Miſtake rectified concerning the *Material* of the fine Broad Cloth every-where, and of fine Stuffs, Stockings, &c.

fine Goods fit for the Markets of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*. Moreover, by running of our Wooll to *Hamburg*, *Holland*, *Flanders*, *France*, &c. thoſe Countries are enabled to manufacture thoſe Stuffs and Stockings, to the great Detriment of our own Manufacturers!——

France, in our Days, takes from *us* no other Commodities than what they can farther improve or manufacture; or elſe, ſuch as they cannot *as yet* be without, *viz.* *Raw-hides*, *Leather*, *Beef*, and *Butter*, chiefly from *Ireland*; and alſo much *Leaf-Tobacco*.

Holland's Commerce and Navigation how much increaſed in 21 Years Time. And the great Decleníion of *Spain*'s Naval Strength; ſo as now to be forced to employ *Dutch* Ships to carry on her Trade to *America*, contrary to former Maxims.

So much was the Commerce and Navigation of *Holland* improved ſince the Pacification with *Spain*, *Anno* 1648, to the Time of *De Witt*'s firſt writing his *Intereſt of Holland*, *Anno* 1669, [*viz.* in twenty-one Years Time] that [in Part iid, Chap. iid] he thinks it was increaſed one half.—"That it was during her before-named War with *Holland* that *Spain* loſt the Bulk of her *Naval Power*: And ſince the above-named Peace we have moſtly beat the *Eaſterlings* and the *Engliſh* out of the Trade to *Spain*, all the Coaſts of which Country are navigated chiefly with *Dutch* Shipping; and, for Want of Ships and Sailors of their own, *Spain* has now openly begun to hire *Dutch* Ships to ſail to her *Indies*, though formerly ſo careful to exclude all Foreigners from thence: And ſo great is the Supply of *Dutch* Manufactures to *Spain*, &c. that all the Merchandize brought from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* is not ſufficient to make Returns for them; ſo that the *Dutch* carry Home the Balance in Money."

De Witt's Computation of the Number of People in the Province of *Holland* alone, and their ſeveral Claſſes.

The ſaid great Author, *De Witt*, has, for the better Illuſtration of the Increaſe of the *Dutch* Commerce and of their People, exhibited the computed Number of the Inhabitants of the Province of *Holland and Weſt-Friſeland*, with the ſeveral Means whereby they are ſupported, *viz.* [as at this Time]

	Perſons.
"I. By the Fiſheries at Sea, and the ſeveral Trades and Traffic depending thereon --	450,000.
"II. By Agriculture of all Kinds; Turf-making, Inland-fiſhing; and by furniſhing thoſe People with all Sorts of Materials, they being Huſbandmen - - - - --	200,000.
"III. By Manufactures, Shipping, Works of Art, *&c.* conſumed abroad; and by Trades relating to the ſaid Manufactures - - - - - - - - - - - - - - --	650,000.
"IV. By Navigating for Freight and Trade jointly; (excluſive of the Fiſhery) and Trades depending thereon - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - --	250,000.
"V. By all the before-named People, (Men, Women, and Children) who muſt be ſupplied with what they want; as Food, Cloathing, Houſing, Furniture, and all other Things for Art, Eaſe, Pleaſure, and Ornament - - - - - - - - --	650,000.
"VI. *Gentry*, without Employment; Civil Magiſtrates, and Officers; and ſuch as live on their Eſtates or Money; Soldiers; the Poor in Hoſpitals, Beggars, *&c.* --	200,000.
"Total Number of Souls in the ſingle Province of *Holland* - - - - - - --	2,400,000.

Holland unable to feed the *eighth Part* of its Inhabitants by its own Product.

He adds, "That the *eighth Part* of this Number could not be ſupplied with Neceſſaries out of the Product of *Holland*, it being their Gain by Traffic which brings in the Neceſſaries for the other ſeven-eighth Parts of the whole People!"

The vaſt Increaſe of the City of *Amſterdam*, and alſo of *Leyden*, *Dort*, &c.

In another Place (Chap. vi. Part 3d.) he acquaints us, "That the City of *Amſterdam* hath, to his ſaid Time, been enlarged two Parts in three. And yet none can obſerve, That either the Houſes or the Inhabitants are thereby leſſened in Value. Yea, that it is ſo augmented in Buildings, that the Impoſts on the bulky Goods of that City only, in the laſt Farm, yielded above 300,000 Guilders more than in the former Farm;—and we may affirm the like of *Leyden*, *Dort*, and other Cities in Proportion."

The *Dutch* get Poſſeſſion of the Fort of *Macaſſar*, in *Eaſt-India*.

In this ſame Year, the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company, after a long Conteſt with the King of *Macaſſar*, obliged him to yield up to them the Fortreſs of that Name.

Sir *John Narborough*'s unſucceſsful Adventure to the Coaſt of *Chili*.

King *Charles*, of *England*, having now received Intelligence, that the *Spaniards* had abandoned the moſt Part of the great Province of *Chili*, in *South-America*, was adviſed to attempt a Settlement in a Country ſo greatly abounding in Gold, *&c.* He therefore ſent out Sir *John Narborough*, with a Ship of 36 Guns and a Pink; with Orders to make Diſcoveries on that Coaſt and in other Parts of the *South-Seas*. He paſſed the *Magellan* Streights, ſailing along the Coaſts of *Patagonia* and *Chili*; but as his Orders were expreſs, not to moleſt the *Spaniards* in thoſe Parts, and as the *Spaniards* at *Baldivia* would not permit him to trade with the *Indians*, and had ſeized his Lieutenant and three of his Sailors, he judged it prudent to return Home; which he accordingly did by the ſame *Magellanic* Streights; which, probably, none after him has ever attempted, as the Voyage round *Cape Horne* into the *South-Seas* is every Way ſo far better. He arrived in *England Anno* 1671; and his Obſervations and Draughts were afterward publiſhed. Which is all that is needful to ſay on this Expedition, after briefly noting, that ſuch a Settlement as was hereby propoſed to be made in ſo remote a Part of the World from *England*, in ſo tempeſtuous an Ocean, and with ſo obſtinate a People as the *Chileſe*, would have, probably, been attended with almoſt inſuperable Difficulties; ſince *Spain* itſelf, though poſſeſſed of the Countries North and Eaſt of *Chili*, has had enough to do to preſerve their Footing there.

The Improbability of *England*'s ſucceſsfully ſettling in *Chili*.

Candia Iſland taken from *Venice* by the *Turks*; whoſe Naval Power has declined ever ſince.

In the ſaid Year, the *Turks* compleated the total Conqueſt of the noble Iſland of *Candia* [anciently *Crete*] from the Republic of *Venice*. Their Siege of its capital City, of the ſame Name, laſted twenty-eight Months, at which alone the *Turks* are ſaid to have loſt 100,000 Men, (which provoked the brutiſh Prime-Miniſter to monſtrous Cruelties) and in their Conqueſt of the whole Iſland above half a Million of Men. As *Candia* lies directly in the Way of the Navigation from and

A.D. 1669 and to *Conſtantinople*, and to the *Turkiſh* Iſles of the *Archipelago*, and alſo to *Egypt*, &c. it was a great Eye-ſore to them whilſt in the Poſſeſſion of *Venice*. It is commonly remarked, That ever ſince this Conqueſt the Naval Power of *Turkey* has greatly decreaſed; poſſibly, becauſe that being poſſeſſed of *Candia* they are more ſecure and uninterrupted in their Communication with *Egypt* and their other *Levantine* Provinces. Formerly the *Turks* were very formidable in thoſe Seas; and indeed ſundry Parts of their Dominions afford great Abundance of Materials for Ship-building and Naval Stores; but, as they never were much (and now leſs than ever) addicted to Commerce, this Reaſon alone is ſufficient to account for the preſent Declenſion of their *Marine*.

It was in or about this Year, that the *French Eaſt-India* Company abandoned their Settlement in *Madagaſcar*, [called by them *l'Iſle Dauphine*] as not finding it worth keeping, and tranſferred their principal Reſidence to *Surat*, in *India*. Soon after, the King, by the Patronage of *Colbert*, granted them the Haven of *Port Louis*, in *Bretagne*, for their Ships; in Virtue of which Grant they afterwards eſtabliſhed their Warehouſes, Ships, and Magazines, at what they named *Port l'Orient*, near *Port Louis*. *Colbert* alſo obtained for this Company a Remiſſion from the King of three Millions of Livres due to him. He alſo obtained for them an Exemption from all Duties on their imported Merchandize. Notwithſtanding all which, their Affairs remained at his Death, *Anno* 1683, in a declining Condition!

The *French Eaſt-India Company*'s unproſperous Condition, maugre all the Favours obtained for them by *Colbert*'s Patronage.
They abandon *Madagaſcar*.
Port l'Orient eſtabliſhed for that Company's Uſe.

1670 It was in or about this Year, that the wear of the flimſy *Muſlins*, from *India*, was firſt introduced into *England*: Before which Time our more natural and uſual Wear was *Cambricks*, *Sileſia Lawns*, and ſuch Kind of fine Flaxen Linens, from *Flanders* and *Germany*, in Return for *our* Woollen Manufactures, of various Kinds, exported to thoſe Countries, in very conſiderable Quantities.

The Wear of *Muſlins* firſt introduced into *England*.

In this Year an additional Act of Parliament, of the 22d Year of King *Charles* II. Cap. xi. paſſed, *for the rebuilding of* London, *the uniting of ſundry Pariſhes, the rebuilding of the Cathedral of* St. Paul, *and of the Parochial Churches.*

More Streets enacted to be enlarged in *London*, as alſo certain public Buildings.

Whereby, 1ſt, the following Streets were directed to be widened, *viz.* *Pater-noſter-Row*, *Warwick-Lane*, *Watling-Street*, *Candlewick-Street*, [near the former] *Eaſtcheap*, *Swithin's-Lane*, *Little Wood-Street*, *Milk-Street*, *Tower-Street*, *Water-Lane*, [near the Cuſtom-houſe] *Rood-Lane*, *St. Mary Hill*, *Thames-Street* from *London-Bridge* to *Puddle-Dock*, *Pye-Corner*, *Threadneedle-Street*, and the Paſſage at *Holborn-Bridge*. Alſo the following public Buildings were directed to be enlarged, *viz.* the *Royal-Exchange*, *Guildhall*, the *Seſſions Houſe in the Old Bailey*, and the City Priſons. Two Shillings more *per* Chaldron was to be laid on Coals, (in all *three* Shillings.) One-fourth Part of all Monies appropriated for the re-building of Pariſh Churches was to be applied for the re-building of *St. Paul*'s Cathedral.

The Channel of *Bridewell-Dock* from the *Thames* to *Holborn-Bridge* [now known by the Name of *Fleet-Ditch*, though it will ſoon loſe that Name alſo] to be made navigable. Alſo a new Street to be made from the Weſt-End of *Threadneedle-Street* into *Loathbury* [this is *Princeſs-Street.*]——Two Poſterns for Foot Paſſengers to be made at *Ludgate*, and the Gate to be enlarged.

At this Time, King *Charles* the Second was enabled by two Acts of Parliament (*viz.* one of the 22d Year of his Reign, Cap. vi. and another of the 22d and 23d, Cap. xxiv.) to diſpoſe of or alienate his *Fee-farm Rents*; the Purchaſe-Money of which was preſently ſquandered away, under Pretence of paying the King's Debts bearing Intereſt. Theſe Rents were a noble Income and Reſource to the Crown; which, ſurely, no wiſe King would ever have alienated on any Pretence whatever. ☞ The Purchaſers had very cheap Bargains of thoſe Rents, though now they ſell at very high Prices! Thus this improvident Monarch compleated what his Predeceſſors had begun and carried very far, *viz.* To render themſelves abſolutely dependent on their Parliaments; which was, and ſhould be, very far from diſpleaſing to all true Lovers of *England*'s Liberty!

King *Charles* IId. ſells his Fee farm Rents.

Notwithſtanding former Prohibitions, the planting of *Tobacco* in *England* ſtill continued; wherefore an Act of Parliament now paſſed [22d and 23d of *Charles* IId. Chap. xxvi.] to prevent it: Which in its Preamble ſays, "ſtill increaſed, to the apparent Loſs of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, "and the Diſcouragement of his Plantations in *America*, and the Trade and Navigation of the "Realm." The Peace Officers were therefore hereby directed to ſearch for and preſent *Tobacco* growing within their reſpective Bounds; and alſo to deſtroy the ſame wherever found. With a Proviſo, however, as formerly, of allowing it to the Phyſic Gardens of both Univerſities, or other private Gardens for Phyſic or Surgery, ſo as any one ſuch Plantation exceed not the Compaſs of half a Pole or Perch for every ſuch Garden.

Tobacco again ſtrictly prohibited to be planted in *England*.

To this Act was added a Clauſe, expreſly repealing the Word *Ireland*, in an Act of the 12th of this King, Cap. xviii. So that *now* the Product of the *Engliſh* Plantations brought to *Europe* muſt be firſt landed in *England only*, before they be re-ſhipped for other Parts.

A Clauſe for landing Plantation-Goods, wherein *Ireland* is excepted: Being now obliged firſt to land all ſuch in *England only*.

We have ſeen, under the Year 1667, that till that Year there was not the leaſt mention of *America* in any Treaty between *England* and *Spain*; the *latter*, willing to keep up her ancient Claims in that Country, and the former, determined to keep and improve the Footing ſhe had gained there. *Spain*'s great Feebleneſs, however, at length brought her to reaſonable Conditions. And as the VIIIth Article of the ſaid Treaty of 1667 was, by the Court of *Spain*, thought

The famous Treaty of Peace between *England* and *Spain*, commonly called the *American* Treaty.

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thought now to be *too general*, the *Spaniſh* Miniſtry earneſtly applied to the *Engliſh* Court for a more clear and explanatory Treaty relating to *America*; which was accordingly complied with by King *Charles* of *England*, upon King *Charles* II. of *Spain*'s agreeing to recognize the former's Right to all the *American* Dominions he was poſſeſſed of in this Year 1670; when Sir *William Godolphin*, the *Engliſh* Miniſter at *Madrid*, concluded the following Treaty, *viz.*

"Article Iſt and IId. There ſhall be an univerſal Peace, and a true and ſincere Friendſhip in *America* (as well as in all other Parts of the World) between the two Nations.

"III and IV. All Enmities, Hoſtilities, &c. ſhall henceforth ceaſe between the two Kings and their Subjects: And for this End, both Sides are to forbear all Acts and Violence, and to call in all Commiſſions, Letters of Marque, &c. and to declare them null and void.

"V. Both Kings do hereby renounce all Leagues, Confederacies, &c. to the Prejudice of one another.

"VI. Priſoners on both Sides, detained by Reaſon of Acts of Hoſtility hitherto committed in *America*, to be forthwith ſet at Liberty.

"VII. Offences, Injuries, and Loſſes, ſuffered by either Party in *America*, ſhall be utterly buried in Oblivion.

"VIII. The King of *Great Britain*, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, ſhall always poſſeſs, in full Right of Sovereignty and Propriety, all the Countries, Iſlands, Colonies, &c. lying and ſituate in the *Weſt-Indies*, or in any Part of *America*, which he and his Subjects now hold and poſſeſs; inſomuch, that they neither can nor ought hereafter to be conteſted, under any Pretence whatſoever.

"IX. The Subjects, Merchants, Captains, Maſters, and Mariners, of each Ally reſpectively, ſhall forbear and abſtain from ſailing to and trafficking in the Ports and Havens that have Fortifications or Magazines, and in all other Places poſſeſſed by either Party in the *Weſt-Indies*.——But if at any Time either of the Kings ſhall think proper to grant the other's Subjects any general or particular Leave or Privileges to ſail to and traffic in any of the Places under his Obedience, the ſaid Traffic and Navigation ſhall be exerciſed according to the Form and Effect of the ſaid Leave and Privileges ſo granted them; for the Security, Guaranty, and Authority whereof, this preſent Treaty and the Ratification of it ſhall ſerve.

"X. In Caſe the Subjects of either Ally, and their Ships, whether Ships of War or Merchant Ships, ſhall at any Time be forced, by Storm, Purſuit of Pirates or Enemies, or any other Accident, to retire and enter into any of the Rivers, Creeks, Bays, Havens, Roads, and Ports, belonging to the other in *America*, for Protection and Refuge, they ſhall be received and treated there with all Manner of Humanity, Civility, Protection, and Aſſiſtance; ſhall be allowed to refreſh themſelves, and, at a common Price, to buy Proviſions and other Neceſſaries, for the Conveniency of their Voyage; and ſhall be permitted to depart without Let or Moleſtation.

"XI. Or if the Ships of either Party ſhall run upon Sand-Banks, or be ſhip-wrecked, within the Dominions of the other, or ſuffer any Damage there, the ſaid Perſons ſhall by no Means be detained Priſoners; but, on the contrary, ſhall have all Manner of Aſſiſtance, and ſhall have Paſſport for their free and peaceable Return to their own Country.

"XII. But yet, in Caſe thoſe Ships happen to be three or four together, ſo as to give juſt Ground of Suſpicion; in ſuch Caſe they ſhall, as ſoon as arrived there, let the Governor or chief Magiſtrate of the Place know the Cauſe of their coming; and ſhall tarry no longer there than the ſaid Governor or chief Magiſtrate will give them Leave, after ſupplying themſelves with Proviſions, and refitting their Ships. And they are ever to abſtain from putting any Wares or Bales of Goods on Shore, to expoſe them to Sale: Neither are they to receive any Merchandize on board, nor do any Thing that is contrary to this Treaty.

"XIII. and XIV. The preſent Treaty to be inviolably obſerved by both Parties and their Subjects. And particular Offences ſhall no Way prejudice this Treaty:—But every one ſhall anſwer for what he has done, and be proſecuted for contravening it. Neither ſhall Letters of Repriſal or any other-like Methods for obtaining Reparation be granted, unleſs Juſtice ſhall be actually denied, or unreaſonable Delays be uſed. In which Caſe, it ſhall be lawful to have Recourſe to the ordinary Rules of the *Law of Nations*, until Reparation be made to the Perſon that has been injured.

"XV. This Treaty ſhall not derogate from any Pre-eminence, Right, or Signiory, which either the one or the other of the Allies have in the Seas, Streights, or Freſh-Waters of *America*.—— ☞ And it is always to be underſtood, that the Freedom of Navigation ought by no Manner of Means to be interrupted when there is nothing committed contrary to the true Senſe and Meaning of theſe Articles."

This Treaty occaſioned the *Buccaneers* to be ſuppreſſed. Remarks thereon.

By this famous Treaty, the Pirates or Buccaneers (who, for ſeveral Years, had greatly annoyed *Spaniſh America*) were cut off from all future Protection from *England* in any hoſtile Attempts on the *Spaniſh American* Dominions, and all Commiſſions to ſuch were called in and annulled; whereby a very troubleſome Thorn was taken out of her Foot.

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It was on the Authority of this Treaty, (confirmed by ſubſequent ones) that *Engliſh* Ships ſailing along, though not landing on the Coaſts of the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *America*, have been formerly ſo long and ſo much diſturbed by the Ships of *Spain*, called *Guard de Coſtas*, and which obliged the late King of *Great Britain* at length to declare War againſt *Spain*, *Anno* 1739, as will be ſeen under that Year: And yet this Controverſy ſtill remains to this Day undecided; even although the laſt Part of the above XVth Article provides for the Freedom of Navigation in expreſs Terms!

A Controverſy has ariſen from this Treaty, not decided between *Britain* and *Spain* even to this Day.

About this Time, Sir *Joſiah Child* firſt publiſhed his Diſcourſes on Trade; which he tells us he firſt wrote at his Country-Houſe in the Sickneſs Year, (*Anno* 1665.) and although ſo long ago written, yet, taken all together, it is ſtill an excellent Book on that Subject. One of his greateſt and moſt favourite Points therein was to labour to perſuade Men how much the *low Intereſt of Money* contributes to the Advancement of the Commerce and Riches of a Nation; which he more particularly exemplifies in the *Hollanders*.——Yet certainly, in ſome few leſſer Points, he puſhes the Subject too far; and is for introducing ſome *Dutch* Cuſtoms, which would not ſuit the Genius, Laws, and Conſtitution of *Britain*; ſuch as the transferring of all Bills of private Debts; alſo *Gavel-kind*, or the dividing the Eſtate of a Father equally to all his Children. Such Points ſeeming fitter for a Republic, like *Holland*, wholly made up of Merchants, than for a great Monarchy with an immenſe Fund of Land. Yet, upon the whole, his Foundations, Obſervations, and Informations are juſt, and very uſeful.

Sir *Joſiah Child's* judicious Remarks on *The State of England's Trade at this Time.*

1. In his Preface he aſſerts, "That our Exports of native Commodities to *Spain* and *Por-*" *tugal* are more than trebled within leſs than thirty Years; (or ſince 1640.)

Trades increaſed by *England.*

"2. That in the *Ruſſia* Trade the *Hollanders* had, in the preceding Year, twenty-two Sail of" great Ships, and the *Engliſh* but *one*.

Trades decayed.

"3. That in the *Greenland Whale-Fiſhery*, the *Dutch* and *Hamburghers* have annually four or" five hundred Sail, and the *Engliſh* but one Ship laſt Year, and none in the former one.

"4. That the *Hollanders* have the great Trade for Salt from *Portugal* and *France*; and that" immenſe Fiſhing for *White-Herrings* upon our own Coaſts.

"5. In the *Eaſtland* [i. e. *Baltic*] Trade, the *Engliſh* have not half ſo much to do as for-" merly; and the *Dutch* ten Times more than they formerly had. And

"He ſays, That the *Dutch* Intereſt of 3 *per Cent.* and the narrow-limited Companies of *Eng-*" *land*, have beaten us out of theſe and ſome other Trades which he could name." [He means here the *Ruſſia*, *Merchants-Adventurers*, and *Eaſtland* Companies.]

"6. He juſtly remarks, That, in all Probability, the *Dutch* would have long ſince engroſſed the" Trade of *Red-Herrings*, but for two ſtrong Reaſons, *viz.* 1ſt, That the Fiſh for that Purpoſe muſt" be directly brought *freſh* on Shore, [as at *Yarmouth*] which the *Dutch* cannot do, becauſe the" Herrings ſwim on *our* Coaſts, and are at too great a Diſtance from theirs. 2dly, They muſt" be ſmoaked with *Wood*; which cannot be done on reaſonable Terms but in a woody Country," which *Holland* is not. And the like may be ſaid of our *Pilchard* Trade, which muſt be cured" and preſſed upon the Land, which the *Dutch* cannot do.

Why *Holland* can never attain to the Trade of *Red-Herrings* and *Pilchards*.

"7. Neither can the *Dutch* gain firm Footing in the *Newfoundland* and *New-England* Fiſheries," as being managed by our Weſt-Country Ports, properly ſituated for it.

Nor of the *Newfoundland* and *New-England* Fiſhery.

"8. *England* (ſays our Author) has no Share in the Trade to *China* and *Japan*; to both" which the *Dutch* have a great Trade." [Since his Time we have long had the largeſt Trade to *China* of any *European* Nation.]

"As to our *Norway* Trade, it is in great Part loſt to the *Danes*, *Holſteiners*, &c. by Means of" ſome Clauſes in our *Act of Navigation*."

☞ Theſe Northern Nations by bringing to us their own Product in their own proper Shipping, which they navigate cheaper than we can do, muſt ever retain a great Share of that Trade.

And with reſpect to our having loſt (as he juſtly obſerves) a very great Part of our former Exportations to *France*, we need only to obſerve, That, ſince his Time, we have done all that was in our Power for retaliating their great Impoſts on our Draperies, chiefly by our laying high Duties on their Wines, Brandies, &c. and by our Legiſlature's rejecting the *French* Bill of Commerce in the Year 1713.

He ſays, "That a great Part of the Plate-Trade from *Cadiz* is loſt by us to the *Dutch*." [Had he lived till our Time, he would have been louder with Regard to the *French*, in this Reſpect.]

What he ſays of the *Dutch* having bereaved us of the Trade to *Scotland* and *Ireland*, is quite reverſed in our Time. With regard to the former Country, by the conſolidated Union of the two Kingdoms; and to the latter, by the greater Application of both Nations.

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He well obſerves, “That no Trades do ſo much merit our Care as thoſe which employ moſt Shipping; ſince, beſide the Profit by the Merchandize, the Freight is often more in Value than the ſaid Merchandize, and is all clear Profit to the Nation: And the Ships and Sailors are an Addition of Power and Strength to us.”

The Advantages of *England* ſtill, in Point of Commerce, briefly noted by Sir *Joſiah Child.*

Next, he comes again to the brighter Side of our Commerce, beſide our two before-named Fiſheries, &c.

“1ſt, In our *Turkey*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, and *Portugueſe* Trades, we have the natural Advantage of our *Wooll.*

“2dly, Our Proviſions and Fuel, in Country-Places, are cheaper than the *Dutch* have them.

“3dly, Our native Commodities of *Lead* and *Tin* are great Advantages.

“4thly, He juſtly terms our *Act of Navigation* our *Charta Maritima*, on Account of its many Benefits to us; as it *compels* us to import foreign Merchandize in our own Shipping, and as it alſo ſecures to us the ſole Trade to our own Plantations in *America.*

“5thly, He ſhews the vaſt Increaſe of *England*'s Riches, even in only twenty Years Space, *i. e.* ſince the Year 1650.

“For, 1ſt, (ſays he) we give generally *now* one third more Money with Apprentices than we did *twenty* Years before.

“2dly, Notwithſtanding the Decay of ſome, and the Loſs of other Trades; yet, in the Groſs, we ſhip off now one third more of our Manufactures, and of our *Tin* and *Lead*, than we did *twenty* Years ago.

“3dly, New-built Houſes in *London* yield twice the Rent which they did before the Conflagration, *Anno* 1666; and Houſes, immediately before that Fire, generally yielded about one fourth more Rent than they did *twenty* Years ago.

“4thly, The ſpeedy and coſtly rebuilding [after that great Fire] in *London*, is a convincing (and to a Stranger an amazing) Argument of the Plenty and late Increaſe of Money in *England.*

“5thly, We have now more than double the Number of Merchants and Shipping that we had *twenty* Years ago.

“6thly, The Courſe of our Trade, from the Increaſe of our Money, is ſtrangely altered within theſe *twenty* Years; moſt Payments from Merchants and Shopkeepers being *now* made with ready Money; whereas formerly the Courſe of our general Trade did run at *three*, *ſix*, *nine*, *twelve*, and *eighteen* Months Time.”

As to the Objection, *That all Sorts of Men complain ſo much of the Scarcity of Money*, eſpecially in the Country; he judiciouſly anſwers,

There are always Complaints againſt the preſent Times.

“1ſt, That this Humour of complaining proceeds from the Frailty of our Natures: *it being natural for Men to complain of the preſent, and to commend the Times paſt.* And I can ſay with Truth, upon my own Memory, that Men did complain as much of the *Scarcity of Money* ever ſince I knew the World as they do now: Nay *the very ſame Perſons who now complain of this, and commend that Time.*

“2dly, This Complaint proceeds from many Men finding themſelves uneaſy in Matters of their Religion, [*i. e.* the Perſecution of the Proteſtant Diſſenters.]——It being natural for Men, when they are diſcontented at one Thing, to complain of *All.*

“3dly, And more eſpecially, this Complaint in the Country proceeds from the late Practice of bringing up the *Tax-Money* in Waggons to *London*, which did doubtleſs cauſe a Scarcity of Money in the Country.” [In this Gentleman's Time, the Dealings between the Country and *London* were not probably ſo great as in our Days, wherefore Bills of Exchange on *London* might not then ſo readily be had, on eaſy Terms, as in our Days; which Conſideration explains what he ſeems to have left unaccounted for.]

“4thly, and principally, This ſeeming Scarcity of Money proceeds from the Trade of *Bankering*, which obſtructs Circulation, advances *Uſury*, and renders it ſo eaſy, that moſt Men, as ſoon as they can make up a Sum of 50*l.* or 100*l.* ſend it in to the Gold-ſmith: *which doth and will occaſion (while it laſts) that fatal preſſing Neceſſity for Money ſo viſible throughout the whole Kingdom, both to Prince and People.*”

☞ This Paragraph, ſo far as relates to Circulation, merits Explication: For the Money ſo put into the Goldſmiths Hands of *London*, in thoſe Times, was far from circulating, as do the running Caſh-Notes of the Bank of *England*, and of ſome Bankers in our Days; for in ſuch Caſe, it would undoubtedly have increaſed the Currency; but as the Bankers of *London*, in thoſe Times, advanced their Money to the Crown on the Credit of Parliamentary Grants, and that to King

Charles

A.D 1670 *Charles* the Second thoſe Advances were always at extravagant Intereſt; the Bankers therefore, in order to be ready to ſupply the Neceſſities of that improvident Prince, were glad to allow a leſſer Intereſt, for a certain Time, to People who brought their Money to them as aforeſaid; which Trade certainly hindered the Circulation of Money, inſtead of increaſing it: But we ſhall ſoon ſee an End put to it, by the ſhutting up of the Exchequer.

This famous Author alſo inſiſts much on the great Advantage the *Dutch* had over *England*, in Point of Commerce, from the Lowneſs of their Cuſtoms on Merchandize.——And yet, he ſubjoins, "That 2 *per Cent.* extraordinary on the Intereſt of Money is worſe than 4 *per Cent.* extraordinary in Cuſtoms; becauſe Cuſtoms run only upon our Goods imported or exported, and "that but once for all: Whereas Intereſt runs as well upon our Ships as Goods, and muſt be "annually paid on both, ſo long as they are in Being."

In his ſaid Treatiſe, he remarks, "How much *Ireland* has been improved by the late Com"monwealth's *Engliſh* Soldiers ſettling on the Lands of that Kingdom; whereby they were be"come ſo conſiderable as to ſupply foreign Markets, as well as our own Plantations in *America*, "with *Beef*, *Pork*, *Hides*, *Tallow*, *Bread*, *Beer*, *Wood*, and *Corn*, at cheaper Rates than *we* can af"ford to do; to the beating *us* out of thoſe Trades. Whereas formerly, [*i. e.* preſently after "the late *Iriſh* War, begun *Anno* 1640] many Men got good Eſtates by tranſporting of *Engliſh* "Cattle thither."

The Origin of *Ireland*'s Superfluity of *Beef*, *Pork*, *Tallow*, *Corn*, &c. aroſe from the late *Commonwealth*'s Soldiers ſettled on their Lands.

Such are the perpetual Fluctuations in Commerce. Inſomuch that the *Iriſh*, about theſe Times, poured in their Live-Cattle upon *England*, till we were obliged, for the pacifying of our landed Gentlemen, to enact a total Prohibition of them.

We have alſo ſeen, in our own Times, ſo great an Improvement in thoſe Reſpects, in our Northern Continent Colonies of *America*, in Point of raiſing Stocks of Cattle, more eſpecially of Hogs, as alſo in producing Corn and Pulſe, that they in a great Meaſure ſupply our own Sugar-Colonies therewith, and with Timber, Pipe-Staves, and other Lumber, (as they term it) and alſo the Sugar-Colonies of other *European* Nations. In Times of Dearth alſo, even in *Britain* and *Ireland*, thoſe of *New-York*, *Penſilvania*, and the *Jerſeys*, have helped to ſupply *us* with Corn.

Our Northern *American* Colonies of late ſupply our *Sugar*-Colonies with many Kinds of Proviſions and Lumber.

About this Time it was, that the Duke of **Buckingham** ſent for the beſt *Glaſs-Makers*, *Glaſs-Grinders*, and *Poliſhers*, from *Venice*; which public-ſpirited Deſign has ſince ſo well ſucceeded, as to be now enabled to ſend to that very Place, and to almoſt every other Part of *Europe*, and to *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*, the very fineſt Glaſs of all Sorts that the Earth can produce.

The Duke of *Buckingham* introduces from *Venice* the Manufacture of fine *Glaſs*, into *England*, with amazing Succeſs.

With reſpect to the Benefits and Advantages accruing to *England* from its *Eaſt-India* Company and Trade, Sir *Joſiah Child* (who was an eminent Director and Promoter of it) in his before-quoted Work, ſuppoſes it to be far from difficult to evince it to be the moſt beneficial Trade which *England* at that Time carried on: Which he lays down in the following Poſitions, *viz.*

Sir *Joſiah Child*'s judicious Vindication of the Advantages of the *Engliſh* *Eaſt-India* Trade.

I. "It employs from 25 to 30 Sail of the moſt warlike mercantile Ships of the Kingdom, "with 60, to 100 Mariners in each Ship.

II. "It ſupplies the Kingdom conſtantly and fully with that moſt material Neceſſary of "*Saltpetre*.

III. "It ſupplies the Kingdom, for its Conſumption, with *Pepper*, *Indico*, *Callicoes*, and ſeveral "uſeful Drugs," [The *China Tea* Trade was not as yet introduced] "to the Value of 150,000*l.* "to 180,000*l.* yearly.

IV. "It alſo ſupplies us with Materials for carrying on our Trade to *Turkey*, *viz.* with *Pepper*, "*Cowries*, *Callicoes*, and *painted Stuffs*; as alſo for our Trades to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Guinea*: "to the Amount of two or three hundred thouſand Pounds yearly. Moſt of which Trades," (he aſſerts) "we could not carry on with any conſiderable Advantage but for thoſe Supplies. ☞ And "thoſe Goods exported, do produce, in foreign Parts, to be returned to *England*, *ſix Times the* "*Treaſure in Specie, which the Company exports from* England *to* *India*.

He therefore concludes, "That, although the *Eaſt-India* Company's *Imports* greatly exceed "its *Exports* of our Manufactures, yet, for the above Reaſons, it is clearly a gainful Trade to "the Nation: He ſubjoins to this, 1ſt, That if we had not this Trade ourſelves, the ſingle Ar"ticle of *Saltpetre*, ſo abſolutely neceſſary for making of *Gun-powder*, would coſt us a vaſt annual "Sum to purchaſe it from the *Dutch*. 2dly, The Loſs of ſo many ſtout Ships and Mariners "would be a great Detriment to the Nation. 3dly, Were we forced to buy all our Pepper, "Callicoes, &c. from the *Dutch*, they would make us pay as dear for them as we do for their "*Nutmegs*, *Cinnamon*, *Cloves*, and *Mace*.——And if we did not uſe *Callicoes*, we ſhould fall into "the Uſe of foreign *Linens*."

By the immenſe Increaſe and Improvements of *Scotch* and *Iriſh* Linens, ſince our ſaid Author wrote, this laſt-named Poſition ſeems to be fruſtrated; but the other Arguments remain valid even to our preſent Times.

In the ingenious Mr. *Polexfen*'s *Diſcourſe on Trade*, *Anno* 1696, there is the following remarkable Paragraph, relating to our *Engliſh* *Eaſt-India* Company, *viz.* "Till after the Year 1670, "the Importations from *Eaſt-India* were chiefly *Drugs*, *Saltpetre*, *Spices*, *Callicoes*, and *Diamonds*:

“ Then *Throwſters*, *Weavers*, *Dyers*, *&c.* were ſent to *India*, by the Company, for teaching the “ *Indians* to pleaſe the *Europeans* Fancies.” And this brought to us an Inundation of wrought Silks and Stuffs of many very various Sorts, whereby our own Manufactures were greatly obſtructed: Wherefore, long after, the Legiſlature found it neceſſary abſolutely to prohibit the Wear of them at Home. So now they are all re-exported.

The *national Balance of Trade*, how it may be beſt aſcertained.

After all that has formerly been ſaid on the following Subject, we are nevertheleſs greatly obliged to Sir *Joſiah Child* in particular, in his aforeſaid Work, for the firſt judicious Diſſertation we have met with, on the Difficulties attending the Means of diſcovering the true State of our *national Balance of Trade*: Wherefore we have thrown this, and the Arguments of ſome other later Authors together, on this curious and moſt intereſting Enquiry, that the whole may appear in one View.

There are (ſay they) but three Ways or Rules of judging whether the *Balance of Trade* be *for* or *againſt* us, *viz.*

1ſt, By diſcovering the true Value of our Exports and Imports from the *Cuſtom-Houſe* Books; and this would doubtleſs be a good Rule were it practicable: Yet as there is a Difficulty, and even an Impoſſibility, of taking a *true* Account, as well of the Quantity as of the Value of Commodities exported and imported, this Rule will by no Means effectually ſerve us.

An Eſſay of the *general Balance* of the Nation's Commerce.

1ſt, Becauſe many fine Goods, as Jewels, fine Lace, Cambricks, rich Silks, *&c.* are imported by Stealth.

2dly, In our remote Out-Ports and Creeks, the like is often true even of more bulky Wares.

3dly, The true Quantities and Qualities are not, in many Caſes, exactly entered; more eſpecially with Reſpect to *Woollen* Goods exported; becauſe many Traders, to get a great Name, and perhaps ſometimes for worſe Reaſons, do enter greater Quantities than they really export; they paying little or no Duty.

4thly, As the Rates of the Cuſtoms are in no Kind proportionable on Exportations; ſome of our own Commodities being rated very low, as our Drapery, Silk-Wares, Haberdaſhery, and Iron-Ware; others high, as *Lead* and *Tin*; and Fiſh, in *Engliſh* Ships, nothing at all: And the Rates of foreign Commodities imported, are yet more unequal: Beſides that foreign Commodities, imported in *Engliſh* Ships, ſhould be valued only at prime Coſt and Charges, till on Board; and thoſe in foreign Ships with the Addition of the homeward Freight.

Moreover, by Accidents in Trade, ſuch as Loſſes at Sea, bad Markets, Bankruptcies beyond Sea, Seizures, *&c.* the original Stock may be leſſened, and the Value of the Commodities imported in Return, may be conſiderably leſs than the Value of the Commodities exported, and yet may be the full Returns; and ſo the Nation no Gainer, tho' the Exports were more in Value than the Imports.——On the other Hand, it may chance that the Stock exported may meet with a very lucky Sale, whereby the Returns may be of a much greater Value, tho' really but the bare Returns of the Exports; and ſo the Nation no Loſer, but in Fact a Gainer thereby, although the Imports may exceed the Exports.

Sir *Joſiah Child* alledges the Examples of *Ireland*, *Virginia*, and *Barbados*, to ſhew the great Uncertainty, in ſome Caſes, of the Notion of truly ſtating the *general Balance* of a Nation's Commerce: “ For (ſays he) thoſe three Countries do, without Doubt, export annually a far “ greater Value of the Commodities of their native Growth, than is imported to them from “ hence, or from any foreign Country, and yet they are not ſuch great Gainers, but continue “ poor.” With Reſpect to *Virginia* and *Barbados*, it may be remarked on this able Author, that, even in his Time, thoſe Plantations, and eſpecially the latter, were growing rich; for even then we find them ſending home to their Mother-Country, ſome of their overgrown Planters, to ſettle with their Fortunes with *us*. As to *Ireland*, it has been intirely the People's own Fault in not being rich *then*, through the Lazineſs and Sloth of the poorer Sort, and the Luxury of their landed Gentry, who affect to indulge themſelves with foreign Wines, Manufactures, *&c.* and many of them ſpend their Incomes out of their own Country; yet, notwithſtanding, *Ireland*, in our Days, is well known to be growing more rich and proſperous than ever before; and has much more Commerce and Manufactures than formerly, more eſpecially that immenſely-increaſed one of the Linen and Cambrick Manufacture; giving Jealouſy not only to *Scotland*, its great Rival therein, but to *Holland* and *Germany*, in a very great Degree.

Moreover, the Rule of judging of the *general Balance* of *Trade* from a Nation's *Exports* and *Imports*, is very exceptionable, when applied to particular Trades. Seeing it may happen, that although we may really import much more in Value from ſome certain Countries than we export thither, yet the Trade to thoſe very Countries may be ſuch an one, as either, in its own Nature, we cannot be without, or elſe, in its Conſequences, is really productive of greater Profit by the Re-exportation of its Merchandize firſt imported hither.

Let us (for Inſtance) ſuppoſe, what will readily be granted, that *naval Stores*, *Spaniſh Wooll*, and *Saltpetre*, are three Commodities which we cannot be without: The *firſt*, for our *whole Navigation and Commerce*; the *ſecond*, for our *fine Woollen Cloth Trade*; and the *third*, for *Gunpowder*. Then, we ſay, we ſhould be neceſſitated to carry on a Trade with the Countries which furniſh thoſe three Commodities, *let the Balance be ever ſo much againſt us!* Or, in other Words, let

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let our Imports from thence ever ſo much exceed our Exports thither. As to the firſt, *viz. Naval Stores*, the *Balance* is greatly againſt us; *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweden*, from whence we have the moſt of our Timber, taking off but very few of our Merchandize, in Compariſon with the Quantity we take of their Timber, Maſts, Deals, and Tar; [beſide Stockfiſh, *&c.*] and the like may be ſaid of the other Countries within the *Sound*, from whence our other Kinds of *naval Stores* come; as *Hemp*, from *Livonia* and *Ruſſia*; *Oak-Plank*, from *Pruſſia*, *&c.* Yet, until we can bring our own *North-American Plantations* into a Method of ſupplying us *intirely* with *naval Stores*, there is no Remedy. The like might be ſaid of the other two Commodities, even though the *Balance* ſhould be againſt us; neither of which, however, is the Caſe.

2dly, The ſecond Rule to judge of the *general Balance* of our Trade, is, to obſerve carefully *the Courſe of Exchange* between *us* and foreign Countries. And if that be generally found *againſt us*, that is to ſay, if it be generally above the *intrinſic Value* or *Par* of the *Coins* of thoſe foreign Countries, we certainly loſe by the general Courſe of our foreign Commerce: Or, in other Words, *they* certainly ſend *us* more of their Merchandize than they take of *ours*. And certainly (ſays Sir *Joſiah Child*) when once the Exchange comes to be 5 or 6 *per Cent.* above the true Value or *Par* of foreign Monies, our Treaſure will be carried out, whatever Laws we may make to prevent it. On the contrary, we ſhould be *Gainers*, if the Exchange were ſo much in our Favour; which is our Caſe with *Portugal*, and alſo with ſome other Countries, though perhaps not in quite ſo great a Degree; from whence we actually import much of their Coin, by Means of the *Balance* being in our Favour.

Yet even this Rule, drawn from *Exchanges*, though a very plauſible one, (and the diligent Obſervance whereof may be very uſeful and neceſſary in many Reſpects) is likewiſe liable to great Variations on ſundry Accounts, occaſioned from the Accidents which frequently happen in the public Concerns of Nations, by Wars, Famines, Revolutions, *&c.*——Moreover, there is no eſtabliſhed and direct Courſe of Exchange with ſundry Countries to which we trade: Such as *Poland*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Ruſſia*, *Turkey*, *Barbary*, *Sicily*, the *Canaries*, &c.——For theſe, and ſuch-like Reaſons, this Science of *Exchanges*, though a very ingenious Inquiry, and which, when applied to this or that particular Country, may often be extremely uſeful, will not, however, fully anſwer the Character of an *adequate Rule* to judge of the Nation's Profit or Loſs by our *general Trade*.

The moſt certain Rule for judging of the *general Balance* of a Nation's Commerce.

3dly, The third, laſt, and ſureſt Rule, to judge of the *general Balance*, *i. e.* of the Loſs or Gain of the Trade of any Nation, is, by the *Increaſe* or *Decreaſe* of its general Commerce and Shipping. Yet, even then, we muſt not frame our Judgment raſhly, or for a few Years only: For Nations, like private Merchants, may make a great Stir in *Shipping*, *Exportations*, and *Importations*, and may ſeem to have a mighty gainful Commerce; when, perhaps, in a few Years longer, all this ſeeming gainful Buſineſs may prove a conſuming Trade, and a viſible Decay may ſoon follow in the whole *Body-politic.*—Our Ships may lie unemployed;—our Sailors may be gone into foreign Service;—our Manufacturers and Artificers out of Buſineſs;—our Goods uncalled for;—our Cuſtoms falling ſhort;—our Poor's Rates increaſed, *&c.*—Theſe are the ſad and ſure Signs to a Nation of a declining Commerce. But, on the contrary, if a Nation has, for a long Series of Years, been increaſing in all the above Particulars; if the Number of our Merchant-Ships (and conſequently of our Mariners) be viſibly increaſed, and ſtill increaſing;—if there be a greater general Appearance of Wealth and Splendor than in former Times, *viz.* in Plate, Jewels, Houſhold-Furniture, Equipages, Apparel, Libraries, Paintings, Medals, *&c.* which, inſtead of being only confined to a few of the great ones, (as in old Times) are become diffuſed amongſt the middling Gentry, and Merchants, and even amongſt the middling Claſs of Traders and Manufacturers;—if the Prices of Lands keep up and increaſe;—and that there is a greater Appearance of Money every where than formerly;—then we may undoubtedly pronounce that Nation to be in a thriving Condition. And that this is the preſent happy Caſe of *Great-Britain*, and even of *Ireland*, whilſt we are now writing, is what is clearly demonſtrable and obvious.

The Author's Application hereof to the *preſent* happy State of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

National *Luxury* will ever accompany increaſing Riches.

Neither do the Complaints of our increaſing Luxury at all militate againſt this Poſition; ſince Luxury, more or leſs, is, and always will be, the Concomitant of increaſing Wealth and Commerce. Nor will it be of any ſolid Weight, to object, that ſome particular Branches of Trade are decaying,—if we increaſe at leaſt as much or more in ſome other Branches. If we have, for Inſtance, long ſince loſt the Market of *France*, and perhaps partly of *Italy* and *Turkey*, for Woollen Goods; how much more have we increaſed in the Exportation of them to other Parts of *Europe*; but more eſpecially to our *American* Plantations? Which, according to Sir *Joſiah Child*, in his Chapter on *Plantations*, "did (even in the Year 1670) employ near two Thirds of all our "*Engliſh* Shipping, and thereby gave conſtant Suſtenance, it may be, to 200,000 Perſons here at "Home." How greatly are our Manufactures of *Silk*, *Iron*, *Glaſs*, *Linen*, &c. increaſed of late Years; as alſo of fine Toys of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Ivory, and alſo Watches, *&c.* in the Memory even of many Thouſands ſtill living?—Our Cities and Port-Towns generally much increaſed in Buildings and Shipping; not only in *England*, but in *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Although we have, in our *Introduction*, more fully handled, illuſtrated, and enlarged on this Point, relating to the preſent thriving commercial State of the *Britiſh* Empire, yet we could not avoid making this ſhort Application of what Authors have ſaid on the *Balance of Trade*, and what our daily Experience confirms to be our own happy Condition.

France, and even *Sweden* alſo, are at this Time vigilant in promoting their Commerce and Navigation.

Although one of Sir *Joſiah Child*'s moſt principal Aims, in his ſo-often quoted Book, was the pointing out the increaſing Commerce of *Holland*; yet, in the Cloſe of his Preface, he obſerves, "That the *French* and *Swedes* were as induſtrious and proſpective for the promoting of their "Commerce as even the *Hollanders* themſelves. For, beſide the many Impoſitions of the *French* "on our Ships and Goods, ſo high, particularly on our Woollen Cloths, as 50 or 60 *per Cent.*

“ the *Swedes* have laid ſuch high Impoſitions on their own Merchandize, unleſs they be carried in *Swediſh* Bottoms, as amounts to almoſt a *Navigation-Act* in *Sweden*.”

De Witt's and Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s Account of the vaſt Fiſheries and Commerce, and the Shipping and Men employed by the *Hollanders* therein.

We have, at this Time, from *De Witt*'s *Intereſt of Holland*, a ſummary Account of the Shipping employed in their Fiſheries by the ſingle Province of *Holland* alone, *viz.* “ The *Herring* and *Cod* Fiſheries employ above a thouſand Buſſes, from twenty-four to thirty Laſts each; and above one hundred and ſeventy ſmaller ones, that fiſh at the Mouth of the *Texel*.——And that, ſince the *Greenland* monopolizing Company was annulled, that Whale-Fiſhery is increaſed from *one* to *ten*. So (ſays he) when we conſider, that all theſe fiſhing Veſſels are built at Home, and the *Ropes*, *Sails*, *Nets*, and *Caſks*, made here, as well as the Salt furniſhed from hence, we may eaſily imagine there muſt be an incredible Number of People who live thereby; eſpecially when we add, that all thoſe People muſt have Food, Cloaths, and Houſing, and that the Fiſh, when caught, is tranſported by the *Hollanders*, in their own Veſſels, throughout the World. And indeed if that be true, which Sir *Walter Raleigh* affirms (who made diligent Inquiry thereinto, in the Year 1618,” [here, we doubt, the *Engliſh* Tranſlator of *De Witt* muſt be miſtaken in the Date] “ to inform King *James* of it) That the *Hollanders* fiſhed on the Coaſts of *Great-Britain* with no fewer than 3000 Ships and 50,000 Men; and that they employed and ſet to Sea, to tranſport, and ſell the Fiſh ſo taken, and to make Returns thereof, 9000 Ships more and 150,000 Men; and if we hereunto add what he ſaith farther, *viz.* That 20 Buſſes do, one Way or other, maintain 8000 People; and that the *Hollanders* had, *in all*, no leſs than 20,000 Ships at Sea. And (as he alſo thinks) that their *Fiſhing*, *Navigation*, and *Traffic*, by Sea, with their Dependencies ſince *Raleigh*'s Time to the Year 1667,” (when *De Witt* was reviſing his ſaid Work for its new and compleat Publication) “ is increaſed to *one third more*; we may then eaſily conclude, that the Sea is a ſpecial Means of *Holland*'s Subſiſtence; ſeeing *Holland*, by this Means alone, yields, through its own Induſtry, above 300,000 Laſts of *Salt-Fiſh*. And if to this we add the Whale-Fins and Whale-Oil, and our *Holland* Manufactures, with that which our own Rivers afford us, it muſt be confeſſed, that no Country in the World can make ſo many Ships Lading of Merchandize, by their own Induſtry, as the Province of *Holland* alone can do.”

De Witt's Account of the immenſe Commerce of the ſingle Province of *Holland*.

France's vaſt Improvement of her foreign Colonies ſince *Colbert*'s Time, contrary to the Prediction of Sir *Joſiah Child*.

Under the Year 1642, we have given Sir *Joſiah Child*'s Reaſons, why the *Dutch* have never been very ſucceſsful in the planting and cultivating of foreign Colonies. What he ſays of the *French* he was certainly miſtaken in, *viz.* “ *That they are not much to be feared on the Account of Planting.*” For, ſince his Time, what fine Improvements have they not made on the Iſles of *Martinico* and *Guadaloupe*, and their other Caribbee Iſles, as well as on the Weſt End of the great Iſle of *Hiſpaniola*; whereby, in our own Days, they have been able to underſell and ſupplant *us* in the Sugar-Trade, and have thereby reduced our Exports of that Commodity to a very low Ebb: Beſide the Quantities of Indico, Cotton, Ginger, and Coffee, raiſed by them in thoſe Iſlands; and their great Improvements in the Iſle of *Maſcareen*, (by them ſince named *Bourbon*) near *Madagaſcar*, and in *Cayenne*, on the Coaſt of *Guiana*, as well as on the Continent of *North-America*, to our great Loſs and Coſt. It is indeed allowed, that thoſe Improvements were little thought of by the *French* till the Time of *Colbert*'s Miniſtry; but they have ever ſince been ſteadily proſecuted.

Spain can never equal *England* in the Improvement of her *American* Colonies.

What Sir *Joſiah Child* ſays, in Relation to *Spain*, has hitherto proved true, *viz.* “ *That ſhe can never equal England in the Improvement of her American Plantations.* I. By Reaſon of their high Freight for their Shipping, which (he ſays) is four Times that of ours, occaſioned chiefly by their high Intereſt of 12 *per Cent.* in *Spain*. II. By their Application principally to their Mines of Gold and Silver, whereby they loſe infinite Numbers of People, eſpecially of *Slaves*, neglecting the Cultivation of the Earth, and the Production of Commodities which might employ many Ships and People.” [Is it not at leaſt doubtful whether if *England* had ſuch precious Mines, ſhe might not fall too much into the like Neglect of Agriculture at Home?] “ III. *Spain*'s Multitude of *Friars* and *Nuns*, prohibited from Marriage: And the like bad Government in *America* which they have in *Europe*.”

Nor the *Portugueſe*, under their preſent Management.

The *Barbados Sugars* have quite beaten the *Portugueſe Brazil Sugars* out of the Markets.

Laſtly, with Regard to the *Portugueſe*; although he allows that they have been great Planters, in the *Braſils*, and other Parts, yet he adds, “ That if they do not alter their Politicks” [which he thinks impoſſible they ſhould do] “ they can never bear up with *us*, and much leſs prejudice *our* Plantations.——As *we* have already (in my Time, continues he) beat their *Muſcovada* and *Paneal* Sugars quite out of *England*; and their *Whites* we have brought down in all theſe Parts of *Europe*, in Price, from 7 *l.* and 8 *l.* *per Cwt.* to 50 *s.* and 3 *l.* And we have alſo much leſſened their Quantities; for whereas formerly their *Braſil* Fleets brought 100, to 120,000 Cheſts of Sugar, they are now reduced to about 30,000 Cheſts, ſince the great Increaſe of *Barbados*.”

Our *Newfoundland-Fiſhery*, the Cauſes of its Decay in Sir *Joſiah Child*'s Time.

He is of Opinion for diſplanting of *Newfoundland*, and why.

The great Decay of *England*'s *Newfoundland* Fiſhery, (from 250 Ships, *Anno* 1605, to 80, *Anno* 1670) Sir *Joſiah Child* thinks owing, firſt, and principally, to the increaſing Liberty which is every where more and more uſed, in *Romiſh* Countries, as well as in others, of eating *Fleſh* in *Lent*, and on *Fiſh*-Days. Secondly, to the Abuſe of allowing private Boat-keepers, who can doubtleſs afford their Fiſh cheaper than the Ships from *Old England* can; becauſe the former reſide on the Place, and are generally old Fiſhers. Thirdly, the great Increaſe of the *French* Fiſhery at *Placentia* there.——And he is of Opinion, that the *diſplanting* and *diſpeopling* of *Newfoundland* would be an Advantage to our fiſhing there; becauſe the Charges of a Government there is a Burden on the *Fiſhing*: And the Proviſions, Cloathing, *&c.* which the Planters (or rather *Inhabitants*) conſume, are ſupplied them from *New England* and *Ireland*; and they have their *Wine*, *Oil*, and *Linen* from the *Salt* Ships of *France* and *Spain*. Beſides, if the Planters of *New-*

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foundland ſhould be permitted to increaſe, it would happen to us, in a few Years, in that Country as it hath done with Regard to the *Fiſhery* at *New-England*, which, many Years ſince, was managed by *Old-Engliſh* Ships, from our Weſtern Ports, as the *Newfoundland Fiſhery* at preſent chiefly is; but as the Plantations in *New-England* increaſed, that *Fiſhery* fell ſolely to the People there.——Upon the whole, as Fiſhing Ships have ever been the Breeders of Seamen, it is our great Intereſt to increaſe the Number of them; who, beſides, ſupport Multitudes of *Engliſh* Tradeſmen and Artificers of various Kinds.

His Remarks on *New-England.*

Of *New-England* he remarks, that, by Means of their *Cod* and *Mackrel* Fiſheries, that People are more proper for building of Ships and for producing of Seamen, than our other *American* Colonies:—And he adds, that nothing is more prejudicial to any Mother-Country than the Increaſe of Shipping in its Colonies;——That it producing the ſame Commodities as *Old England*, is therefore the leaſt profitable to us.——Yet he owns, that what they took from *England* amounted to ten Times what we took from them. Of the other Continent-Colonies he ſays nothing. All which, though true in his Time, has ſince, in ſundry Reſpects, undergone conſiderable Alterations, with Reſpect to our *American* Colonies.

New *Money* coined in *England.*

King *Charles*, in this 22d Year of his Reign, coined what was called *Crown-Gold*, of 22 Carats *fine*, and 2 Carats *Allay*, into 44*l.* 10*s.* *per* Pound Weight, by *Tale*, in Pieces of 10, 20, and 40 Shillings, and 5*l.* And a Pound Weight of Silver, old Standard of 11 Ounces, 2 Penny-weight *fine*, and 18 Penny-weight *Allay*, into 62 Shillings by *Tale*, *viz.* into *Crowns*, *half-Crowns*, *Shillings*, *Six-Pences*, *Groats*, *Three-Pences*, *Two-Pences*, and *Pence*, fine milled Money.

Abſtract of the *Charter* of the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company.

The King's Couſin, Prince *Rupert*, and ſeventeen other Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction, having, in the Year 1669, ſent out Captain *Newland* to *Hudſon's-Bay*, where he ſettled, at *Port-Nelſon*; and Captain *Gilham* alſo returning, with ſome Succeſs, in his Proſpect of a Trade with the Savages in that *Bay*; thoſe noble Adventurers obtained of King *Charles* the Second an incorporating Charter, dated *May* 2, 1670, reciting, (in Subſtance) “ That thoſe Adventurers had, at “ their own great Coſt, undertaken an Expedition for *Hudſon's-Bay*, in order for the Diſcovery of “ a new Paſſage into the *South-Sea*; and for the finding of ſome Trade for *Furs*, *Minerals*, *&c.*— “ and having already made ſuch Diſcoveries as encourage them to proceed farther in their ſaid “ Deſign; by Means whereof there may probably ariſe great Advantage to *us* and our King- “ doms:—And we being deſirous to promote all Endeavours for the public Good;—do, by “ theſe Preſents, grant for us, our Heirs, and Succeſſors, unto them, and ſuch others as ſhall be “ hereafter admitted into the ſaid Society,—to be *for ever* one Body-corporate and politic,—by “ the Name of, *The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudſon's-Bay*,— “ with perpetual Succeſſion,—and to be capable of holding, receiving, and poſſeſſing *Lands*, “ *Rents*, *&c.*” [*without limiting the Value or Extent thereof*] “ and to alienate the ſame at Plea- “ ſure.——They may alſo ſue and be ſued;—have a common Seal;—ſhall have a Governor and “ ſeven other Perſons, to be called ***Committees***, to be annually elected out of the Proprietors; the “ Deputy-Governor to be elected out of the ſaid ſeven Committees:——A Governor and any “ three of the Committees for the Time being, ſhall have the Direction of the Voyages, and the “ Proviſion of the Merchandize and Shipping, and of the Sales of the Returns, as likewiſe of “ all other Buſineſs of this Company:——And they ſhall take the uſual Oath of Fidelity, as “ ſhall alſo all Perſons admitted to trade as a Freeman of this Company, who are to have *the ſole* “ *Trade* and Commerce of and to all the Seas, Bays, Streights, Creeks, Lakes, Rivers, and Sounds, “ in whatſoever Latitude they ſhall be,” [*The King, uncertain of the Latitudes of Places within this Bay, prudently omits the Specification of any particular Latitudes or Longitudes in this Charter*] “ that lye “ within the Entrance of the Streight commonly called *Hudſon's-Streights*; together with all the “ Lands, Countries, and Territories upon the Coaſts and Confines of the ſaid Seas, Streights, “ Bays, *&c.* which are not *now* actually poſſeſſed by any of our Subjects, or by the Subjects of “ any other Chriſtian Prince or State:——Together with the fiſhing of *all Sorts of Fiſh*, of “ Whales, Sturgeons, and all other Royal Fiſhes in the ſaid Seas, Bays, *&c.*—Together with the “ Royalty of the Sea within their Limits aforeſaid;—as alſo all Mines-Royal of *Gold*, *Silver*, *Gems* “ and *precious Stones*;—and that the Land be from henceforward reckoned and reputed as *one of* “ *our Plantations or Colonies in America*, and to be called *Rupert's-Land*;—The Company to be “ deemed *the true and abſolute Lords and Proprietors of the ſame Territories*:”—[*This is the Stile of the Carolina Charters.*]—“ (Saving always the Faith, Allegiance, and ſovereign Dominion to *us*, “ *our Heirs, and Succeſſors*) to be holden as of our Mannor of *Eaſt-Greenwich*, *in free and common* “ *Soccage.*——Yielding and paying yearly to us, our Heirs, and Succeſſors, for the ſame, *two* “ *Elks, and two black Beavers, whenſoever and as often as we*, our Heirs, and Succeſſors, ſhall hap- “ pen to enter *into the ſaid Countries, &c. hereby granted.*——The Company may make By-Laws, “ *&c.* for the good Government of their Forts, Plantations, and Factors; and may impoſe Fines, “ *&c.* on Offenders (not repugnant to the Laws of the Kingdom) without accounting to the “ Crown for the ſame.——This Company may not only enjoy the whole Trade, *&c.* within the “ Limits aforeſaid, but likewiſe the *ſole Traffic to and from all Havens, Bays, Creeks, Rivers, Lakes,* “ *and Seas, into which they ſhall find Entrance or Paſſage, by Water or Land, out of the Territories,* “ *Limits, and Places aforeſaid, and to and with all the Natives and People, within the Territories* “ *aforeſaid, and with all other Nations inhabiting any the Coaſts adjacent to the ſaid Territories and Li-* “ *mits aforeſaid, which are not already poſſeſſed, as aforeſaid, by any Chriſtian Potentate,*” [This Clauſe alludes to their Expectation of finding a Paſſage from thence into the *South-Seas*, and to *China* and *India*] “ *or whereof the ſole Liberty or Privilege of Trade and Traffic is not granted to any* “ *other of our Subjects.*” [This is a ſaving Clauſe in Behalf of our *Eaſt-India* Company's Charter, in Caſe this Company ſhould chance to find the ſaid ſuppoſed Paſſage into the *Eaſt-Indian* Seas.] “ None other than this Company, and their Agents and Aſſigns, ſhall directly viſit, haunt, or “ frequent, traffic or adventure, by Way of Merchandize, into the ſaid Limits, unleſs by Li-

“cence of this Company, on Pain of forfeiting Ships and Merchandize, half to the Crown, and half to the Company.——Every Perſon, having *one hundred Pounds* Stock, is intitled to one Vote in general Courts of Elections.——The Company may ſend Ships of War, Ammunition, &c. and may erect Forts in their Territories, as well as Towns;—may make Peace and War with any Prince or People not Chriſtian: Alſo may make Reprizals on any others interrupting or wronging them; may ſeize on and ſend Home all ſuch *Engliſh* or other Subjects ſailing into *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, without their Licence; and their Governors, &c. may fine, or otherwiſe puniſh Offenders, and may adminiſter an Oath for the Diſcovery of Offenders, &c.——Laſtly, all Admirals, &c. are to be aiding to the Company in the Execution of the above Powers and Privileges.”

Remarks on this, and all other formerly excluſive Charters, not confirmed by Act of Parliament.

A ſhort View of the Trade and preſent Condition of the *Hudſon's Bay Company.*

This Charter is a very ample one: And if our Laws and free Conſtitution (and particularly that moſt excellent Statute made in the ſecond Seſſion of the firſt Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Cap. ii. intitled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown)* had not limited the Prerogative in the Caſe of excluſive Charters of Privileges, this Company would doubtleſs be abſolute in thoſe immenſe Territories: But the Caſe, to our great Happineſs, is *now* quite otherwiſe; and, *ſince that great Eſtabliſhment of our Liberties*, neither the *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, nor any other Company, not confirmed by Act of Parliament, has any *excluſive* Rights at all: Wherefore any *Britiſh* Subjects may as freely ſail into *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, fiſh, and traffic with the native *Indians* there; may travel into, and make Diſcoveries therein, either by Land or Water, as freely as the ſaid Company can do, as will be ſhewn, has ſince been practiſed frequently in our own Days. All the Advantage that this Company has over other Adventurers thither, is, purely the Benefit of their own Forts, (ſuch as they are) whereby their Agents can reſide in ſo inhoſpitable a Country during the Winter, preparatory to their trading with the Savages againſt the Arrival of their Ships in the Summer; and that thereby they have not only more Safety and Protection, but alſo have more Experience in trading with the native *Indians* thereabout than any private Adventurers can have, whoſe Ships cannot, with Safety, remain in that vaſt Bay above a Part only of our Summer, leſt they be ſhut in by the Ice, which fills the Bay with Heaps of it like Mountains. And indeed even theſe Advantages alone on the Company's Side are ſo conſiderable, that they are not like ſucceſsfully to be rivalled in haſte by any private Adventurers. Their Capital, of about 110,000*l.* is confined to a ſmall Number of Proprietors, who have three or four Forts in different Parts of *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, in which they have in all about 120 Perſons, who, for nine Months of the Year, live in a Manner ſhut up within their ſaid Forts, in low Houſes, for defending them from the piercing Cold, Snow, and Rains. In Summer, they go out and ſhoot, hunt, and fiſh, and meet with *Deer* and *Wild-Fowl*; and they have ſome few wild Fruits, as *Strawberries*, *Dewberries*, and *Gooſeberries*. From *England* they ſend annually three or four Ships, laden with coarſe Woollen Goods, Guns, Powder and Shot, Spirits, Edge-Tools, and ſundry other Utenſils: In Return for which, the Natives ſell them all Kinds of Furs or Peltry, Gooſe-Quills, Caſtorum, Whale-Fins and Oil, Bed-Feathers, &c. and they make handſome annual Dividends to their Proprietors.

Great-Britain's undoubted and ſole Right to *Hudſon*'s-*Bay* and the Countries adjacent, not diſputed by *France* till long after this Time.

In the ſecond Volume of the *General Collection of Treaties of Peace and Commerce*, *Octavo*, *Anno* 1732, we have a clear Deduction of the ſole and undoubted Right of the Crown of *Great-Britain* to *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, made for the Uſe of our Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of *Utrecht*; wherein it is ſhewn, “That Mr. *Bailey*, the Company's firſt Governor of their Factories and Settlements in that Bay, entertained a friendly Correſpondence, by Letters and otherwiſe, with Monſieur *Frontenac*, then Governor of *Canada*, not in the leaſt complaining, in ſeveral Years, of any pretended Injury done to *France* by the ſaid Company's ſettling a Trade, and building of Forts, at the Bottom of *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*; nor making Pretenſions to any Right of *France* to that Bay, or to the Countries bordering on it, till long after this Time;” as will be ſeen in its Place.

An Account of the Product, and of the Manner of trading with the Natives of *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*.

In a Country ſo inhoſpitable, its Soil will bear no Kind of Corn; yet ſome of its late Voyagers relate, that ſome Barley, Oats, and Peaſe have been tried with Succeſs. Even in the moſt ſoutherly Part of the Bay, in the Latitude of but 51 Degrees, it is exceſſively cold for about nine Months of the Year. In ſo wretched a Country, therefore, there can be no Plantations properly ſo called, and much leſs any Towns or Villages. Our People therefore muſt be ſupplied from *England* with Bread, Beef, Pork, Flour, Peaſe, and other Neceſſaries.——With the poor Savages of the Country there can be no other Commerce but by Barter: Thus, for Inſtance, the Company, for one Beaver's Skin, give half a Pound of Gunpowder, four Pound-weight of Lead-Shot, two Hatchets, half a Pound of Glaſs-beads, one Pound-weight of Tobacco, eight ſmall or ſix large Knives, one large and two ſmall Powder-Horns: For twelve good Winter Beaver-Skins, a Gun of the beſt Sort;—for eight Ditto, the ſmalleſt Gun;—For ſix Ditto, a good laced Coat;—for five Ditto, a plain red Coat;—for four Ditto, a Woman's Coat; and ſo in Proportion for Kettles, Looking-glaſſes, Combs, &c.——*Arthur Dobbs*, Eſq; (ſince Governor of *North-Carolina)* in his Account of this Country, publiſhed in *Quarto*, *Anno* 1744, gives us the Particulars of one Sale in the Year 1740, wherein were 17,780 Beaver-ſkins, and 49,600 Skins of all Kinds, 2360 Pound-Weight of Bed-feathers; 160 *Caſtorum*; 610 Whale-Fins; and 120 Gallons of Whale-Oil. And, as he ſays, there are two Sales every Year, and that this Company reſerves three Fifths of their Beaver-ſkins for their ſecond Sale, (but no other Skins) then the ſecond Sale muſt have 26,670 Beaver-ſkins; and both the Sales muſt have had 44,450 Beaver-ſkins, &c.

The *French* from *Canada* began early to undermine *us* with the *Indians* of *Hudſon*'s *Bay*.

Although the *French*, at *Canada*, did not, for ſeveral Years, pretend to a Property in the Countries about *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*; yet in a few Years after the Company was eſtabliſhed, *viz. Anno* 1674, they began to be jealous, and very troubleſome to our People there; and they built a Fort within eight

A. D. 1670 eight Days Journey of our Settlement on *Prince Rupert*'s River. They alſo endeavoured, by underſelling us in their Barter with the *Indians*, to ruin our Trade and Intereſt with thoſe Savages: For the neareſt Parts of *Canada* are not 150 Miles diſtant from *Rupert*'s River.

Carolina more fully ſettled.

The Excellency of that fine Province, even in early Times, briefly deſcribed.

After the lately planted Colony of *Carolina* had ſurmounted the uſual Difficulties and Diſcouragements attending new Plantations, it gradually became a very conſiderable one. Mr. *John Lawſon*, who had been Surveyor-General of *North-Carolina*, and who publiſhed the Hiſtory of *Carolina*, *Anno* 1718, in Quarto, has made ſome good Remarks on the Excellency and Fertility of its Climate, and of its happy Situation. He obſerves, "That the beſt *Silver* Mines of the *Spaniards* lie directly Weſt from *Carolina*; and although none of that Sort be hitherto diſcovered in our ſaid Province, yet there is ſtill a Probability that ſuch hereafter may be found, when the hilly Parts Weſtward ſhall be more frequented and planted.——That none of our Continent Plantations are to be compared to *Carolina* for affording ſuch vaſt Quantities of *Naval-Stores*; ſuch as *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Turpentine*, *Roſin*, *Maſts*, *Yards*, *Planks*, *Boards*, Timber of many Sorts, and fit for many Uſes, *Pipe-Staves*, *Lumber*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, all Sorts of *Engliſh* Grain, and alſo *Indian* Corn." [Rice, its now grand Staple, was not then introduced, or at leaſt, perhaps, but juſt attempted.]——"Their Stocks of Cattle are incredibly large, and feed in their rank *Savanna's*, or Meadows, and they need no dry Fodder in their mild Winters: An Advantage which our more northerly Colonies want.——That *South-Carolina* produces conſiderable Quantities of *Silk*. Grapes in Plenty, though not ſo fine as in ſome Parts of *Europe*, for Want of a good and more general Cultivation.——So that he doubted not but that *Carolina* would in Time become a Wine-Country.——That *North-Carolina* is a ſeparate Government, and of a ſmaller Compaſs than the other, partaking more of the Nature of its adjoining Neighbour *Virginia*, both as to Soil, Climate, and Produce; making therein conſiderable Quantities of *Tobacco*; their Lands being generally richer than thoſe in *Virginia*. In fine, all the Experiments that have been made in *Carolina* have exceeded Expectation." [Which is, perhaps, the only Inſtance relating to any of our new *American* Plantations, whoſe Fertility, *&c.* were at firſt greatly exaggerated, by ſome only through mere ſanguine Hopes, by others perhaps through Artifice.] He ſays, "it affords ſome Commodities which other Places in the ſame Latitude do not!——It has rich and delightful Paſtures, fine Hills and Rivers, and a moſt wholeſome Air.——It will (continues he) doubtleſs, in Time, increaſe the Number of its Productions, and afford us thoſe rich Commodities which *India*, *China*, the *Streights*, *Turkey*, &c. ſupply us with at preſent; ſuch as *Tea*, *Coffee*, *Drugs of various Kinds*, *Dates*, *Almonds*, &c." Which Prediction has ſince, in a great Degree, proved true in Fact, as we have more fully ſhewn in the Introduction to this Work. And although all that Mr. *Lawſon* has ſaid of the Improvements of this excellent Province were not compleated ſo early as this Year 1670, yet, as many of them were then pretty far advanced, and as we ſhall ſcarcely have Occaſion to treat again of that Colony during the Remainder of this Century, we thought it beſt to throw all the before-named particular Conſiderations together at this Time.

Silk already produced, *Anno* 1718, in *Carolina*.

Wheat this Year at 2 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* *per* Quarter. (*Chronicon Precioſum.*)

Rate of Wheat.

Duties to be paid for Corn on Exportation.

	s.	d.
By an Act of Parliament, of the 22d of King *Charles* II. of *England*, Cap. xiii. it was enacted, That when *Wheat* was not above 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per* Quarter it ſhould, upon Exportation, pay Cuſtom and Poundage *per* Quarter, *viz.*	16	—
From that Price to 4 *l.* *per* Quarter	8	—
Rye at about 2 *l.* to pay	16	—
Barley and *Malt*, not above 1 *l.* 12 *s.* to pay	16	—
Oats, at 16 *s.* *per* Quarter, to pay	5	4
Peaſe and *Beans*, at 2 *l.* to pay	16	—

☞ That Statute permits the Exportation of any Sort of Live-Cattle but *Sheep*; as alſo of *Beef*, *Pork*, *Butter*, *Cheeſe*, &c.

Ireland's Linen Manufacture begins to be encouraged; and its Immenſeneſs in our Days.

About this Time, or perhaps a little later, the *Linen* Manufacture began to be encouraged in *Ireland*. It began among the *Scots* in the North of *Ireland*, where it has to this Day flouriſhed more than in any other Part. It has, eſpecially within the laſt forty Years, grown to ſo vaſt a Bulk as to ſurprize all Men, and to alarm all the *Linen* Countries beyond Sea, ſo as not a little to affect the general Balance of Trade with thoſe Countries. The vaſt Quantities of Linen which *England* takes of *Ireland* enables the latter to pay for almoſt every Kind of our Product and Manufacture which we ſupply them with. Before they made much *Linen* Cloth in *Ireland*, the People in the North of *Ireland* ſent their Linen-Yarn to *England*. *Ireland* is really a Mine of Treaſure to *Great Britain*, and is ſo perhaps in a much greater Degree than ſome of our *American* Plantations; ſince much of what is gained in *Ireland* centers at length in *Britain*. And the ingenious Author of a Tract, intitled the *Queriſt*, publiſhed ſome few Years ago, rightly obſerves, That every ſevere Step taken by *us*, with regard to *Ireland*, has been leſs injurious to it than advantageous to our foreign Rivals! It is now clearly ſeen, That the Prohibition of Live-Cattle from *Ireland* (in order to raiſe the Price of our own Lands) was not well judged.——Even the reſtrictive Laws relating to the Woollen Manufactures of *Ireland* forced the *Iriſh* Workmen to ſettle in *France*, and thereby laid the Foundation for the great Woollen Manufacture in that Kingdom; although, we muſt confeſs, this laſt-named Point to be extremely delicate on both Sides of the Queſtion.

The *Engliſh* *Eaſt-India* Company bargain with the King

1671 In the Year 1671, the *Engliſh Eaſt-India Company* had the good Fortune to bargain with the King of *Golconda*, for the certain yearly Sum of 1260 *Pagoda's* [a ſmall Gold Coin of about 7 *s.* *Engliſh*] to be paid for ever to him, in Lieu of the Cuſtoms till then collected by him at of *Golconda*, for the Cuſtoms at *Fort St. George.*

A D. 1671

Madras (or *Fort St. George*;) which is ſaid to have ſince then proved a great Benefit to the Company's increaſing Commerce at that Place.

A Law taking off the Duty till now payable by *Aliens* or Foreigners on the Exportation of *Engliſh* Product, Manufactures, and Fiſh.

1672

By an Act of Parliament, of the 25th Year of King *Charles* the Second, (Cap. vi.) *Anno* 1672. a wiſe Regulation was made for the Encouragement of the Exportation of our own Product and Manufactures, *viz. For taking off Aliens Duty upon all the native Commodities* (Coals *only excepted) and Manufactures of* England *exported by Foreigners:* Thereby putting them on a Level with *Engliſh* Subjects: Whereas by the 11th of King *Henry* VII. Cap. xiv. and the Tonnage and Poundage Act of the 12th (confirmed by one of the 13th) Year of the preſent King, they were to pay double Duties. By this ſame Law Aliens were to pay only the ſame Duty for *Fiſh* caught by *Engliſhmen*, and exported in *Engliſh* Shipping, (navigated as the Navigation-Act directs) as the Natives pay.

Durham County and City are the firſt Time impowered to elect Members of Parliament.

By an Act of Parliament, Cap. ix. of this ſame Year, the County Palatine of *Durham*, and alſo the City of *Durham*, were, for the firſt Time, impowered to ſend each two Repreſentatives to the *Engliſh* Houſe of Commons. It is ſomewhat ſtrange and whimſical, That in an enlightened and Proteſtant Age, ſuch a County and City ſhould have ſo long remained unrepreſented in the great Council of the Nation!

King *Charles* ſeizes on the *Bankers* Money in his *Exchequer.*

It was in *January* 1671, *(now* 1672.) that King *Charles* the Second was ſo ill adviſed (by Sir *Thomas Clifford*, for which he was created a Peer and Lord High Treaſurer) as to ſhut up the *Exchequer*; for which he made a Declaration in Council, That it ſhould be but for one Year only. Hereby all the Money which the *London* Goldſmiths and Bankers had lent to the King, at 8 *per Cent.* Intereſt, (beſide certain conſiderable Advantages, in the Manner of paying them the Money Weekly, as it came into the *Exchequer*, &c.) was made Uſe of by him for his intended War againſt *Holland*. In giving a brief hiſtorical Account of the Riſe of the Bankers of *London* we have, under the Year 1665, noted the various Ways they had of diſpoſing of the Caſh put into their Hands by Merchants, Widows, Orphans, and others; the two latter generally at 4 *per Cent.* Intereſt, the former without Intereſt, merely as running Caſh, to be drawn out as wanted: The cruel and unjuſt ſeizing on this Money, and not even paying the Bankers ſo much as the Intereſt due thereon, made a very great Clamour amongſt the Creditors of the ſaid Bankers, the whole Sum together amounting to 1,328,526 *l.* Several Pamphlets and one 8vo Book were publiſhed on this melancholy Occaſion. It was alſo ſaid, That near 10,000 Families were hereby greatly hurt, and many of them intirely ruined. It was now ſaid, and even publiſhed, "That a Stop of this Kind, which ſo much leſſened the Credit of the *Exchequer* and the "Reputation of the *Crown*, could proceed from nothing leſs than *a Reſolution of the Court to* "*borrow no more hereafter, but to take!*"——The King, in his printed Declaration, declared, "That although *(contrary to his Inclination)* he had been obliged to cauſe a *Stop* to be made, "as to the Principal-Money, he would punctually pay it hereafter, and till then 6 *per Cent.* Inte-"reſt for the ſame: At the ſame Time directing the Treaſury to fit out his Fleet with that "Money." His main Purpoſes for ſuch Preparations were, the Ruin of the *Dutch*, the Introduction of Popery, and the Eſtabliſhment of deſpotic Power, without the Controll of a Parliament! For which Ends he had entered into a ſecret League with *France*, (by Means of the Interview he had at *Dover* with his Siſter the Dutcheſs of *Orleans)* jointly to attack the *Hollanders* by Sea, whilſt *France*, the Elector of *Cologne*, and the Biſhop of *Munſter*, ſhould invade them in different Places by Land at the ſame Time. But as King *Charles* had already laviſhed away 3,200,000 *l. viz.* 2,500,000 *l.* given him by Parliament, and 700,000 *l.* given him by *France*, his *Cabal* adviſed him to this unjuſt Seizure of the Bankers Money; without which he could not ſend out his Fleet! As the Payments were always wont to come Weekly from the *Exchequer* to the *Bankers*, they were thereby enabled to anſwer the Intereſt and other Demands of their Creditors: Which now failing, they came in Crowds to the *Bankers*, who could neither pay them Principal nor Intereſt. But the King's Miniſters paid no Regard to thoſe ruined People's Lamentations, and the *Exchequer* long remained ſhut, to the great Detriment of Trade and Buſineſs! Yet, if poſſible, to quiet thoſe Clamours, the King found himſelf neceſſitated to grant them his Patent, to pay the ſaid 6 *per Cent.* Intereſt out of his Hereditary Exciſe; but he never paid the Principal: For although after ſome Years, the *Exchequer* was indeed opened, yet it was to no Purpoſe for the Bankers Principal-Money. That we may here compleat this Account of the Bankers Debt altogether, we ſhall farther obſerve, That although it was not a Parliamentary Debt, the Parliament of the 12th Year of King *William*, (Cap. xii.) after providing for a large Arrear of Intereſt on it, ſettled an Intereſt of 3 *per Cent.* on it for the future; but this Debt was thereby made redeemable, on paying one Moiety of the principal Sum, being 664,263 *l.* farther confirmed by an Act of the 2d and 3d Year of Queen *Anne*, Cap. xv. which *Moiety* was now therefore become the proper Debt of the Public; and, being reduced from 6 to 5 *per Cent.* at *Michaelmas* 1717, it was finally ſubſcribed into the *South-Sea* Capital Stock in the Year 1720.

King *Charles*'s bad Purpoſes in ſeizing the *Bankers* Money.

The final Hiſtory of the *Bankers* Debt.

Sir *William Temple*'s Parallel to this ſhutting up of the *Exchequer*, in King *Charles* I's ſeizing of 200,000 *l.* in the *Mint.*

Upon this Subject Sir *William Temple*, in his *Miſcellanies*, makes the following Remark. "The "Credit of our *Exchequer* is irrecoverably loſt, by the laſt Breach with the *Bankers*. For Credit "is gained by Cuſtom, and ſeldom recovers a Strain. I have heard a great Example given of "this, that happened upon the late King *Charles* the Firſt's ſeizing 200,000 *l.* in the *Mint*, "*Anno* 1638," [this *compulſory Loan* we have placed under the Year 1640] "which had then "the Credit of a *Bank*, and for ſeveral Years had been the Treaſury of all the vaſt Payments "tranſmitted from *Spain* to *Flanders:* But after this Invaſion of it, although the King paid "back the Money in a few Months, the *Mint* has never ſince recovered its Credit among foreign "Merchants."

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The Practice of the Bankers Buſineſs at this Time, had many Enemies.

Even ſo late as this Time, (according to our before-quoted anonymous Author, who has ſo judiciouſly tranſmitted the ſaid curious Hiſtory of our *London Bankers*) *The receiving and paying of Money from Morning till Night, in an open Shop, was ſo new*, that our ſaid Author himſelf ſeemed to think it *a ſtrange Sort of a Thing!* and was by no Means a Friend to that Kind of Trade.

Sir *Joſiab Child*'s View of *Banking*, as practiſed in his Time.

Sir *Joſiab Child* alſo ſeems to be equally prepoſſeſſed againſt it, and freely attacks the Bankers in ſeveral Parts of his *Diſcourſes on Trade*. He accuſes the *Bankers* of this Time " of being the " main Cauſe of keeping the Intereſt of Money at leaſt 2 *per Cent.* higher than otherwiſe it " would be: For (ſays he) they give 6 *per Cent.* to private Perſons for the Money which they " lend the King at 10 and 12 *per Cent.* and ſometimes more." He inveighs againſt what he calls this *innovated Practice of Bankers* [and, in other Parts of his Book, he calls it, *This new Invention of Caſheering*] as being productive of many Evils; which has made us ſuſpect, that he himſelf might have been the Author of the ſaid ſmall Tract on *the Myſtery of the new-faſhioned Goldſmiths*, of which we have made good Uſe under the Year 1645, &c. " For, by allowing their Cre- " ditors, at this Time, ſo high an Intereſt as 6 *per Cent.* (whereas, till the King's Wants in- " creaſed his Demands on them, they allowed but 4 *per Cent.*) they make monied Men ſit down " lazily with ſo high an Intereſt, and not puſh into Commerce with their Money, as they cer- " tainly would do were it at 4 or 3 *per Cent.* as in *Holland*. This high Intereſt alſo keeps the " Price of Land ſo low as *fifteen* Years Purchaſe, which would otherwiſe be at *twenty* Years " Purchaſe.——It alſo made Money ſcarce in the Country; ſeeing the Trade of *Banking* being " only in *London*, it very much drains the ready Money from all other Parts of the Kingdom."

Lands, *Anno* 1672, at 15 Years Purchaſe.

Concluſion of the Hiſtory of private *Bankers* and *Banking* down to our Days; and their Buſineſs juſtified.

Upon the whole, whatever might in thoſe Days be ſaid with Truth of the Practices of *Bankers*, the Caſe is at preſent quite otherwiſe; and the Diſpatch given by our modern *London Bankers* to many Merchants and other Dealers, is found ſo convenient, that they are glad to lodge their main Caſh with them, to be drawn out from Time to Time as they want it, without receiving or expecting of *any* Intereſt whatever; and yet, our ſaid *Bankers* generally get great Fortunes, by prudently inveſting a certain Proportion of their Caſh in our national Funds, and by ſome lent for private Pledges, &c. All which, it is hoped, may ſuffice for a general Hiſtory of *private Banking* in *London*, even down to our Days.

The *Whale* Fiſhery again in vain attempted to be revived from *England*.

Although the *Greenland* (or more properly the *Spitzbergen*) *Whale* Fiſhing, had been early practiſed by the *Engliſh*, yet it had been laid aſide toward the latter End of the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, though confeſſedly beneficial for the Employment of great Numbers of Ships and Seamen, and the Conſumption of much of our Proviſions, &c. and that, ſince our leaving it off, we were obliged to pay large Sums to the *Dutch* and to the *Hanſe-Towns*, for the Oil and Whale-fins, which we had need of. Wherefore, an Act of Parliament paſſed, in this 25th Year of King *Charles* the Second, (Cap. vii.) *for encouraging the* Greenland *and* Eaſtland *Trades; and for the better ſecuring the* Plantation *Trade:* In Subſtance, *viz.*

" I. That whereas *Engliſh Harpooners* could not *now* be got, the *Act of Navigation* was hereby " ſo far diſpenſed with, for ten Years to come; provided the Ship be *Engliſh* built, and the " Maſter and *half* the Crew be *Engliſh*, the other half might be Foreigners in the ſaid Fiſhery." This, it is true, produced ſome private Attempts for reviving that Fiſhery; which, however, in ſeven Years after, fell to nothing again, although neither the Oil nor the Whale-bone were to pay any Duty: " But our *Plantation* Shipping ſhould pay 6 *s.* for every Ton of Oil, and 2 *l.* 10 *s.* " for every Ton of Whale-fins, imported in their own Shipping; and half ſo much if imported " in *Engliſh* Shipping.——If Oil be imported in Foreign Shipping the Ton of Oil ſhall pay 9 *l.* " and the Ton of Fins 18 *l.*" In the firſt Seſſion of the 2d Year of *William* and *Mary*, Cap. iv. *Anno* 1690, this Act for the *Whale* Fiſhing at *Greenland* was continued for four Years longer; but not ſo much as a ſingle Ship was fitted out in Conſequence thereof.

" II. Ships trading from *England* to our Plantations, and returning back, laden with Sugars, " Tobacco, Ginger, Indico, Logwood, Fuſtick, Cotton, Cocoa Nuts, &c. and not giving Bond " to land them in *England*, were to pay ſundry Duties therein named, but needleſs here to be " ſpecified.

The *Eaſtland* Company hereby receive a mortal Wound.

" III. For the Encouragement of the *Eaſtland* Trade, it is hereby enacted, That all Perſons, " Natives or Foreigners, might, from the 1ſt of *May* 1673, have free Liberty to trade into " *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*; any Thing in the *Eaſtland* Company's Charter to the contrary " notwithſtanding.

" IV. Whoever (if an *Engliſhman*) ſhall henceforth deſire to be admitted into the Fellowſhip of " the ſaid *Eaſtland* Company, ſhall pay *forty Shillings*, and no more!"

Sir *Joſiab Child*'s unfavourable Opinion of the *Eaſtland Company*, and of moſt of our other excluſive ones.

Theſe two Clauſes proved a mortal Blow to the *Eaſtland* Company: For hereby all the North Side of the *Baltic* Sea was laid open to all, and the Freedom for trading to the South Side of it was reduced to ſo little as *forty Shillings!* Sir *Joſiab Child* was of Opinion, " That the *Eaſtland* " Company by excluding others from the Trade (not free of their Company) had enabled the " *Dutch* to ſupply all Parts within the *Baltic* with moſt of the Merchandize uſually ſent thither, " *viz.* Oil, Wine, Sugar, Fruits, &c.——And that the *Dutch* (who have no *Eaſtland* Company) " had then *ten* Times the Trade thither that we had.——And alſo, to *Ruſſia* and *Greenland*, where " we have Companies and *they* have none, they have forty Times the Trade that we have.—— " Laſtly, To *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, where we have no Companies, we have yet left full as " much, if not more, Trade than the *Dutch!*"

In

The ſecond War declared by *England* againſt *Holland*; in which *France*, at firſt, had rapid Succeſs.

In this ſame Year 1672, King *Charles* IId of *England*, declared War againſt the *Dutch*, purſuant to the before-named ſecret Agreement with *France*; for which his Miniſters were greatly puzzled to find any juſt Pretext whatſoever. The *French* Author of *Colbert*'s Life alleges, “ That by that ſecret Treaty the *United Netherlands* were to be divided between thoſe two Kings; “ but that King *Charles* withdrew from the League, growing at length jealous of King *Louis*'s “ vaſt Succeſs, who in forty Days Time conquered four of the Seven Provinces, and took forty “ Cities.” Such was *Louis*'s Inſolence, and ſo much was he alſo at a Loſs for any juſt Reaſon for invading the *Dutch*, that in his Declaration of War he only ſaid, “ That *he could not, with-* “ *out the Diminution of his Glory, any longer diſſemble his Indignation againſt the States-General!*” Without alleging ſo much as one ſingle Fact for the Ground of his ſaid Invaſion! So much barefaced Violence and Injuſtice practiſed by both thoſe Kings are however foreign to our Purpoſe to enlarge on. It is enough to remark, That *D'Etrees*, with forty *French* Ships of War, joined the *Engliſh* Fleet at *Portſmouth*, and entertained our King on board his Admiral-Ship: For, by this Time, *Colbert* had conſiderably augmented the Number and Goodneſs of the *French* Royal-Navy, though it was not brought to its utmoſt Perfection till ſix Years later. King *Charles* alſo, to ſecond the rapid Conqueſts of *Louis*, ſent over the Duke of *Monmouth* with 6,000 *Engliſh* Troops to join the *French* in the *Netherlands!* In this ſame Summer *De Ruyter*, with above 100 *Dutch* Ships of War, attacked the combined Fleets of *England* and *France*, commanded by the Duke of *York*, on the Coaſt of *Suffolk*; and after a moſt terrible Slaughter of gallant Men, from Morning till Night, and the Deſtruction of ſeveral great Ships, the *Dutch* retired to their own Coaſt. In this horrible Conflict, the *Dutch* Admiral *Van Ghent*, and the *French* Rear Admiral *De lá Robiniere* were ſlain: Our Admiral, Earl of *Sandwich*, diſdaining to quit his Ship when on Fire, was blown up in her. What pity ſo gallant a Man did not die in a better Cauſe? In the midſt of theſe Diſtreſſes the *Orange* Party in *Holland* prevailed ſo far as to get the Prince [afterward King *William* IIId of *Great Britain*] declared *Stadtholder*, and the two Brothers *De Witts* were deſtroyed!

The firſt terrible Sea-Fight between the *Dutch* and the combined Fleet of *England* and *France*.

Preamble to King *Charles*'s new Commiſſion for a ſelect Council of Trade and Plantations.

The Earl of *Sandwich*, blown up, as above, was ſucceeded, as Preſident of the *Council of Trade*, by the Earl of *Shaftſbury*, *Lord Chancellor*. The Preamble to this new Commiſſion, which has never yet been in Print that we know of, it having been communicated to the Author by a private Friend, ſets forth, That, “ Whereas, by the Goodneſs of Almighty God, our Dominions “ have of late Years been conſiderably enlarged, by the Occaſion of many great Colonies and “ Plantations in *America* and elſewhere: And both our Cuſtoms and Revenues, as well as the “ Trade and Wealth of our good Subjects at Home and Abroad, much increaſed, both by the “ mutual Commerce and Traffic between theſe our Kingdoms and our ſaid Colonies and Planta- “ tions.——And whereas ſeveral other Colonies and Plantations may hereafter accrue to *us*, and “ many other great Improvements may juſtly be expected, if ſufficient Care be taken for the En- “ couragement, Protection, and Defence of our ſaid Colonies and Plantations, and of all our good “ Subjects in their ſaid reſpective Trades and Commerce, and a due Regulation be made therein. “ We have thought fit to erect and eſtabliſh a ſelect Council, whoſe Employment ſhall be, to “ take Care of the Welfare of our ſaid Colonies and Plantations, and alſo of the Trade and Na- “ vigation of theſe our Kingdoms: And to give us a true and faithful Account thereof, from “ Time to Time, with their Opinions and Advice thereupon.——To that End know ye, That “ we, repoſing eſpecial Truſt and Confidence in your Abilities, *&c.* have conſtituted, *&c.*”—— [Here the whole Board is named.]——“ to be a *ſtanding* Council to Us for all the Affairs which “ do or may any way concern the Navigation, Commerce, and Trade, as well domeſtic as “ foreign, of theſe our Kingdoms,”—[*Tangier* only excepted]—“ whether immediately held by “ Us, or by any others, in Virtue of our Charters”—[This Clauſe reſpects the *Engliſh* incorporated Companies]—“ already made or granted, or hereafter to be ſo made or granted.—— “ And for the better Aſſiſtance of our ſaid Council in all their Debates and Conſultations, it “ ſhall be lawful for our moſt dear Brother *James* Duke of *York*, our High Admiral, our moſt “ dear Couſin Prince *Rupert*,”—[and ſeveral other great Perſonages therein named]—“ to be “ preſent at their Debates and Reſolutions, *&c.*” Yet, in a few Years Time, all theſe fine Words came juſt to nothing, the Commiſſion being intirely dropped; his Luxury, and his Schemes for the Advancement of Popery and lawleſs Power, not permitting him to be long at ſo much annual Expence for ſo good a Purpoſe. This Commiſſion was ſaid to have been principally promoted by the Chancellor *Shaftſbury*.

Intereſt of Money in *Scotland* reduced from 8 to 6 *per Cent.*

In this ſame Year the Parliament of *Scotland* legally reduced the Intereſt of Money from 8 to 6 *per Cent.*

France ſettles on the Iſle of *Maſcareen*, ſince named *Bourbon*, as an half-way Stage between *Europe* and *India*.

In this ſame Year 1672, the Court of *France* (or rather *Colbert*) obſerving, that all the moſt conſiderable *European* Nations trading to *Eaſt-India* ſaw it extremely needful to have a Settlement near the South End of *Africa*, for the Conveniency of their Ships in thoſe Voyages; they for that End ſettled on the Iſle then called *Maſcareen* (or *Maſcarenhas*) which they have ſince named *Bourbon*, about 370 Miles Eaſt of the great Iſland of *Madagaſcar*. It is about forty Leagues in Compaſs. Here their Ships meet with proper Refreſhments, that Iſle being well watered, and abounding in many Sorts of Trees, Plants, and Fruits, with horned Cattle, Hogs, and Goats, (brought originally thither from *Europe* by the *Portugueſe*) alſo with wild Fowl, Tortoiſes, *&c.* and of late Years yielding *Coffee*, and ſundry other Improvements.

France's vaſt Improvements at this Time, in Commerce, Colonies, and Manufactures.

Voltaire (though in many Things not abſolutely to be relied on, yet in theſe Matters may be better liſtened to) obſerves, in his Age of *Louis* XIV. how greatly he had improved, fortified, and adorned *France*.——“ It was (ſays he) wonderful to behold the Sea-ports, which before “ were deſerted and in Ruins, now ſurrounded by Works, at once both their Ornament and De- “ fence!—covered alſo with Ships and Mariners, and containing already near *ſixty* large Ships of

“ War:

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“ War.——New Colonies, under the Protection of his Flag, were ſent from all Parts into *America*, *Eaſt-India*, and *Africa*: A wonderful Change this, in ſix Years Time!——Moreover, every Year of *Colbert*'s Miniſtry, from 1663 to this Year 1672, was diſtinguiſhed by the Eſtabliſhment of ſome new Manufactory, ſuch as fine *Woollen* Cloth, *Silk*, and *Glaſſes* (with which till this Time *Venice* had ſupplied all *Europe*;) he alſo procured from *England* the Secret of the *Stocking-Frame*, of *Engliſh* Invention, by which Stockings are made *ten* Times quicker than by the Knitting-Needles; the Manufacture of Carpets alſo and of fine Tapeſtries were introduced; alſo wrought Iron-ware, Steel, fine Earthen-ware, *Morocco*-Leather, *&c.*”

Voltaire's beautiful Picture of *Holland*'s and *Amſterdam*'s Diſtreſs, *Anno* 1672.

☞ “ Whilſt ſuch vaſt Improvements were making at Home, *Louis* in this Summer kept his Court at *Utrecht*; and his Troops were making Excurſions within one League of *Amſterdam* itſelf.——Thus was the greateſt mercantile State that ever exiſted, upon the very Brink of utter Deſtruction!——A Moment's Diligence would have put that King in Poſſeſſion of *Amſterdam*. The richeſt Families and thoſe who were moſt deſirous of Liberty prepared to embark for *Batavia*, and fly even to the Extremities of the World. The Ships capable to make this Voyage were numbered, and it was found that 50,000 Families might be embarked! The *Dutch* would no longer have exiſted but in the moſt diſtant Part of the *Eaſt-Indies!* And theſe *European* Provinces, which ſubſiſt only by their *Aſian* Riches, their Commerce, and (if a *Frenchman* may ſay ſo) by their Liberty, would on a ſudden have been ruined and depopulated! *Amſterdam*, the Warehouſe and Magazine of *Europe*, wherein Commerce and the Arts are cultivated by 300,000 People, would have preſently become only one vaſt Lake;—and the adjacent Lands, which require an immenſe Expence to raiſe and maintain their Banks, would probably at once have wanted both the Support of Men and Money, and would at length have been overwhelmed by the Sea, leaving *Louis* XIV. only the wretched Glory of having deſtroyed *one of the fineſt and moſt extraordinary Monuments of Human Induſtry!* Four Deputies came to the King's Camp, to implore his Clemency for a Republic, which, ſix Months before, had thought herſelf the Arbitrator between Kings! Thoſe Suppliants were received with Haughtineſs, and even with Inſults and Raillery, by *Louvois* the Miniſter, and were made to return ſeveral Times. At length, the King ordered his Determination to be declared to them, *viz.* Iſt, The States to deliver up all they poſſeſſed on the other Side the *Rhine*, with *Nimeguen*, and ſeveral other Towns and Forts in the Heart of their Territories. IIdly, To pay the King *twenty* Millions. IIIdly, That *France* for the future ſhould be Maſter of all the great Roads of *Holland*, both by Land and Water, without paying any Tolls. IVthly, That the *Catholic* Religion ſhould be every where reſtored. Vthly, That the *Republic* ſhould annually ſend an Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the *French* Court, with a Gold Medal, whereon ſhould be engraved an Acknowlegement, *That They held their Liberties of* Louis XIV! VIthly, and finally, That they ſhould alſo make Satisfaction to the King of *England* and the Princes of the Empire, particularly thoſe of *Cologne* and *Munſter*, by whom *Holland* ſtill continued to be ravaged!

“ Theſe Conditions,” [continues *Voltaire*] “ which approached ſo near to Slavery, appeared intolerable; and the Rigour of the Conqueror inſpired the Vanquiſhed with a deſperate Courage! They determined therefore to die in Defence of their Liberty! Their Hearts and Hopes were all turned upon the Prince of *Orange*, and their Fury againſt the Grand-Penſionary *John De Witt*, and his Brother *Cornelius*, both whom the Mob at the *Hague* now maſſacred, and inſulted all their Friends. They immediately cut the *Dikes* which kept out the Sea; whereupon the Country Houſes, which are innumerable round *Amſterdam*, alſo the Villages and neighbouring Towns, ſuch as *Leyden*, *Delft*, &c. were overwhelmed! And yet the Country People did not repine at ſeeing their Herds of Cattle drowned in the Fields. *Amſterdam* itſelf appeared *like a vaſt Fortreſs in the Midſt of the Sea*, ſurrounded with Ships of War, which *now* had Depth of Water ſufficient to make them be ſtationed round the City, where freſh Water was now ſold at ſix Stivers *per* Pint. What will be moſt wondered at by Poſterity is, that *Holland*, whilſt thus overwhelmed on the Land, was yet formidable on the Ocean, under *De Ruyter*, who, with 100 Ships of War and 50 Fire-ſhips, gave Battle to the united Fleets of *England* and *France*, at *Solebay*,—and afterwards brought their *Eaſt-India* Fleet ſafe into the *Texel*; hereby defending and enriching his Country, on one Side, whilſt *Louis* was deſtroying it on the other.——In brief, the Emperor *Leopold*, the great Elector of *Brandenburg*, *Frederic-William*, the Governor of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, all flew to the Aſſiſtance of the *Dutch*; and, as no more Conqueſts could be made in a Country overwhelmed with Water, *Louis* found it beſt to leave his Army, and return Home; which Army being weakened by the numerous Garriſons of the Towns which had ſubmitted to him, was obliged to retreat; and the Prince of *Orange*, now Stadtholder, was, by the above-named Succours, enabled to recover all that *Louis* had conquered.——In the Midſt of thoſe Diſorders and Devaſtations,” [ſtill adds *Voltaire*] “ the Magiſtrates of *Amſterdam (to their eternal Honour)* manifeſted Virtues which are ſeldom ſeen but in a Republic. For as thoſe People who were poſſeſſed of Bank-notes” [he means *Bank-credit*, or *Compts en Banque*] “ ran in Crowds to the Bank, where it was to be apprehended they would lay violent Hands on the public Treaſure, every one being eager to get his Money out of the *little* which they ſuppoſed ſtill to remain there; the Magiſtrates opened the Places where the Treaſure was depoſited, and it was found intire juſt as it had been firſt depoſited, ſixty Years before. And the Silver was even ſtill black, from the Effects of the Fire, by which the old *Stadthouſe* had been conſumed long before. The Bank-notes” [*Credit*] “ *till now had been conſtantly negociated, and this Treaſure never touched*, till now, that thoſe who inſiſted on having their Money were paid out of it.” [This may be true for ought that was generally known to the contrary, or that any can, in our Days, certainly tell.] “ Such diſtinguiſhed *Good-faith*, and ſuch great Reſources were then ſo much the more admirable, as *Charles* the Second, King of *England*, to defray the Expences of his Pleaſures and of this War againſt the *Hollanders*, had, juſt at that Time, be-

The *unviolated* Credit of *Amſterdam*'s Bank, even at this calamitous Time, to the immortal Credit of her Magiſtrates.

“ come a *Bankrupt* to his Subjects,” [by ſhutting up his Exchequer] “ and it was as diſhonourable in this King, thus to violate the public Faith, as it was glorious in the Magiſtrates of *Amſterdam* to preſerve it, at a Time when a Failure might have appeared pardonable.”

This Account of *Holland*’s Condition is ſo finely told by *Voltaire*, that, though ſomewhat prolix, it cannot (we imagine) fail to be entertaining to every curious Reader, who has not read his ſaid Work.

In conſequence of this War, *Spain* is utterly and finally deprived of the County of *Burgundy*.

Spain having aſſiſted the *Dutch* in this War with *France*, as their own *Netherlands* muſt inevitably have been loſt had the *Dutch* been ruined; *Louis* laid hold thereof to ſeize on the *Franche County* of *Burgundy*, and on many Places in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; and although, by the ſucceeding Peace of *Nimeguen*, ſome of the *Netherland* Towns were reſtored to *Spain*, *France* nevertheleſs has retained the County of *Burgundy* to this Day.

The Erection of the fourth and laſt *African* excluſive Company.

We have ſeen the three former *Engliſh African* Companies ruined by War, Miſconduct, and their great Struggles with the Interlopers. In this Year the fourth and laſt excluſive Company was erected, after the third Company had ſurrendered their Charter, for the above Reaſons. To this fourth Company the King and the Duke of *York* ſubſcribed, as well as many Perſons of Rank and Quality, and the whole Capital of 111,000 *l.* was compleated in nine Months. In this new Subſcription the late Company was allowed 34,000 *l.* for their three Forts, *viz. Cape Coaſt Caſtle*, *Sierra Leone*, and *James Fort* in the River *Gambia*. The new Company ſoon improved their Trade, and increaſed their Forts; and whereas all former Companies were obliged to ſend to *Holland* to make up their Sortments of Goods, they now introduced into *England* the making of ſundry Kinds of Woollen Goods, *&c.* not formerly known. They alſo imported Quantities of Gold, out of which 50,000 *Guineas* were firſt coined in one Year, *Anno* 1673, [ſo named from *Guinea* Country.] They alſo imported Redwood, for Dyers, alſo Elephants Teeth, Wax, Honey, *&c.* And they exported to the Value of 70,000 *l.* annually, in *Engliſh* Goods, for ſeveral Years: But, at the Revolution, the *Weſt-India* Planters joined the *Interlopers*, in aſſerting, That they were always beſt ſerved with Slaves when the Trade was open to *all*. And the *Petition and Declaration of Right*, as that Act of Parliament is commonly called, (*1mo Gulielmi & Mariæ*) effectually debarring it and all other pretended excluſive Companies not authorized by Parliament, the Trade became open, although that Company ſtill perſiſted in ſeizing the ſeparate Traders; which occaſioned much Clamour, and no ſmall Obſtruction to the *Negro* Trade. Their great Diſputes with the ſeparate Traders are contained in many large Pamphlets; but the Subject is long ſince become ſo obſolete that it would tire our Readers, to very little Purpoſe, to give a Detail of it.

Copper Half-pence and *Farthings* were coined in *England*, by King *Charles*, in this Year 1672, having on one Side *Carolus a Carolo*; and on the Reverſe *Britannia*. “ There was” (ſays Mr. *Tindal* in his Notes on *Rapin*’s Hiſtory) “ another Farthing coined of rare Copper, having “ on the Reverſe *Quatuor Maria Vendico*; but theſe were called in, to pleaſe the *French* King.” And this Coinage now effectually ſuppreſſed the private Coins called *Tokens*.

War between the *Poles* and *Turks*.

In this ſame Year 1672, the *Turks*, with an Army of 150,000 Men, invaded *Poland*, maſtered the ſtrong Fortreſs of *Caminiec*, and alſo brought the *Poles* ſo low as to ſubmit to an annual Tribute, in order to obtain Peace of the *Porte*; which however, in the very next Year, was renounced, when King *John Sobieſki* gave the *Turks* a great Overthrow; and thereby made better and more honourable Terms of Peace for *Poland*, in the Year 1676.

Tobago Iſle taken by *England* from the *Dutch*. *St. Helena* taken by the *Dutch* from the *Engliſh*, but ſoon after, *viz. Anno* 1673, is retaken by Surprize.

At the very Cloſe of this memorable Year 1672, Sir *Tobias Bridges*, with ſix Ships from *Barbados*, took from the *Dutch* the Iſland of *Tabago* in the *Weſt-Indies*; and alſo *St. Euſtatia*; which laſt-named Iſle the *Dutch* Admiral *Evertz* retook the ſame Year. On the other Hand, the *Dutch* took *St. Helena* from *England*, which laſt-named Iſle was ſoon after recovered by us, *Anno* 1673, by ſurprizing the *Dutch* Garriſon, at a Place where only two Perſons a-breaſt could climb up the Rocks, (as were alſo three rich *Dutch India*-Ships) which Place is ſince then well fortified; ſo as the *Engliſh* Colony there, which is ſaid to conſiſt of about 200 Families, do now live in perfect Security, as the reſt of that Iſle is an intire ſteep Rock.

St. Helena’s Benefits to our *Eaſt-India* Shipping, and a ſummary Hiſtory of it.

1673

The whole Buſineſs and Benefit of the little Iſle and Colony of *St. Helena*, is, to ſupply freſh Proviſions and Water for, and to be a ſafe Retreat to our homeward-bound *Eaſt-India* Ships: In Return for which the Planters are ſupplied out of the Company’s Ware-houſes there, with *Brandy*, *Wine*, *Arrack*, *Beer*, *Malt*, *Sugar*, *Tea*, *&c.* alſo with Cloathing from *England* and *India*: So that this otherwiſe barren and rocky Spot is, by its happy Situation, of ſingular Benefit to our Shipping, and to thoſe alſo of other Nations in Amity with us. The *Portugueſe* diſcovered it, *Anno* 1501; when it was quite uninhabited; but they ſtocked it with Hogs, Poultry, *&c.* and alſo planted it with Lemons, Oranges, Figs, *&c.* which throve very much, and rendered it an uſeful refreſhing Place, where they often left their ſick Men till their next Return; but that Nation, poſſeſſing ſo many Ports afterwards along the South-eaſt Coaſt of *Africa*, ſuch as, *Sofala*, *Membaza*, *Melinda*, *Magadoxa*, *Moſambique*, *&c.* for refreſhing their Ships on their *Eaſt-India* Voyages, they abandoned *St. Helena*, which lay long after deſolate, until the *Hollanders* ſettled on it for the like Conveniency: But finding the *Cape of Good Hope* ſtill more convenient, they alſo abandoned *St. Helena*, about *Anno* 1651; whereupon *our Eaſt-India* Company firſt ſettled on it, and it now abounds with Cattle, Poultry, Greens, Fruits, *&c.* there being ſome good Spots, here and there, between the Rocks, whereon Herbage, Paſture, *&c.* are ſupplied for thoſe Ends. By King *Charles* the Second’s Charter to the *Eaſt-India* Company, that Iſle (*Anno* 1661) was confirmed to that Company; but the *Dutch* having, in their War with *England*, *Anno* 1665, ſeized on it, it was retaken in the ſecond *Dutch* War, *Anno* 1672 (as we have juſt ſeen.) The *Dutch* maſtered it again, and the King’s

A. D. 1673 King's Ships having *now* finally recovered it, *Anno* 1673, it became veſted in the Crown; wherefore, in the ſaid Year 1673, the King, by his Charter, re-granted it to the *Eaſt-India* Company, for ever, as abſolute Lords Proprietors of it, with all Royal Mines, &c.—in whoſe Poſſeſſion it remains to this Day.

St. Helena Iſle finally granted by Charter to the *Engliſh Eaſt-India Company*, for ever.

In the Summer of the Year 1673, there were (in two Months Space) three ſeveral and terrible Sea-fights, between the Fleets of *England* and *Holland*, though not ſo bloody as that in the preceding Year. In the laſt of them, under Prince *Rupert*, *England* loſt Admiral Sir *Edward Spragg*: In that Engagement the *French* Squadron are ſaid to have ſtood neuter all the latter Part of the Day. The *Engliſh* and *French* joint Fleet conſiſted of 110 Ships; the *Dutch* of 100, under *De Ruyter* and *Van Tromp*. Both Sides claimed the Victory in all the three Engagements; and both *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, by their gallant Conduct, merited it. In *February*, [*N. S.*] this Year, the Earl of *Shafteſbury*, Chancellor, in a Speech in the Houſe of Peers, inveighed with much Acrimony againſt the *Dutch*, whom he called "*England*'s conſtant Foes, both by Intereſt and Inclination," wherefore he concluded with the elder *Cato*'s Words, "*Delenda eſt Carthago*, i. e. *The Dutch muſt* "*be extirpated.*"

Three ſeveral Sea-fights happened in this Summer between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleets.

During this ſhort but hot War, the *Engliſh Eaſt-India Company* was neceſſitated to raiſe no fewer than *ſix thouſand* Men for the Security of *Bombay* againſt the Attempts of the *Dutch*.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India Company* at great Charge for the Preſervation of *Bombay*, from the *Dutch* Attempts.

To an *Octavo Engliſh* Tranſlation (in this ſame Year 1673) of a judicious Treatiſe, intitled, *The Buckler of State and Juſtice*, publiſhed, by Direction of the Court of *Spain*, in ſeveral Languages, [for expoſing the perfidious Deſigns of King *Louis* of *France* for univerſal Monarchy] there is annexed a ſhort Eſſay, called, *A free Conference touching the preſent State of England, both at Home and Abroad*; *in order to the Deſigns of France*, [ſaid to have been written by the Direction of the Earl of *Arlington*, (then going out of Favour) and aimed againſt the *Earl of Shafteſbury*, then Lord Chancellor, according to *Britannia Languens*, *Octavo* 1680, p. 41—50.] wherein we are told, "That not above three Years ago, (*viz.* about the Year 1670) *France* was hardly able to ſend "forth *twenty* Ships of War, and *now* they have *ſixty* large ones, ready furniſhed and well-"armed; and do apply all their Induſtry and Pains, in every Part, to augment the Number. "Could the Ghoſt of Queen *Elizabeth* return back into the World again, ſhe would juſtly re-"proach the Miniſters of State in *England* for having abandoned her good Maxims, by tamely "ſuffering, before our Eyes, a maritime Power to increaſe, which ſhe ſo diligently kept down "throughout the whole Courſe of her Reign. Whereas you" [this Conference is ſuppoſed to be with a Miniſter of State] "are ſo far from oppoſing the Growth of this Power, that you rather "ſeem to deſire *England* ſhould facilitate the Ways to make it grow the faſter, and to render it "yet more formidable than it is, by the Acquiſition of the Sea-Ports, which, in Concluſion, muſt "infallibly bring *France* to be Miſtreſs of the Commerce of the *Indies*. All the World knows the "vaſt Quantity of Money and Arms which the *French* have accumulated to that End alone, out "of the richeſt Purſes of that Kingdom.——*Our Power and Greatneſs conſiſt principally in the Mat-* "*ter of Commerce*; I therefore conclude, by an unerrable Conſequence, *That Commerce ought to be* "*the chief Object of our Jealouſy, and that we are bound to be as tender of the Conſervation of this Bene-* "*fit as of the Apples of our Eyes.*" Outed or declining Stateſmen often deliver Truths, the Reverſe of what they had practiſed when in Power. This great Truth is, however, of ſuch Importance to *us*, as to merit to be ever uppermoſt in our Thoughts and Counſels.

France's great Increaſe of naval Power in three Years Time.

The Earl of *Arlington*'s juſt Remark on the Importance of Commerce to *England*.

At this Time, the manufactured Commodities of *Eaſt-India* annually imported into *Europe*, and more particularly into *England*, were become ſo conſiderable as to occaſion loud Complaints againſt our *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, as Deſtroyers, or at leaſt great Leſſeners of the Conſumption of our own *Engliſh* Manufactures; whereby alſo, it was obſerved, that our annual Exportation of Bullion to *India* (which formerly did not often exceed 40,000 *l.*) was greatly increaſed. Theſe Complaints continued, without Intermiſſion, or rather increaſed, until long after, that the Legiſlature found it neceſſary to enact a total and abſolute *Prohibition* of the Wear of all ſuch in *England*, *Muſlins* only excepted. Which two Points, *viz.* the Increaſe of the Exportation of Bullion, and of the Importation of *Indian* Manufactures, ſupplied the Opponents of that Company and Trade with loud and popular Objections againſt both.

A great Clamour raiſed in *England* now, and many Years after, againſt the Importation and Wear of *Eaſt-India* Manufactures, and the Increaſe of our Exportation of Bullion thither.

In this ſame Year, a Fleet of *French* Ships of War, ſailed to attack the *Dutch* Forts on the Coaſt of the Iſle of *Ceylon*, with a Deſign to poſſeſs the *Cinnamon*-Trade; and they actually maſtered the important Fort of *Trinquemale*. But a Fleet of *ſixteen* large Ships from *Batavia*, with Land-Forces, arriving, the *French* Fleet retired to *Suratt*, and the *Dutch* ſoon recovered it. From *Suratt* the *French* ſailed, attacked, and maſtered the Fortreſs of *St. Thomas*, which the *Dutch* had taken from the *Portugueſe* a few Years before: Which was alſo ſoon loſt again to the *Dutch*; and in the End, not a ſingle Ship ever returned Home to *France*. This then was the laſt Attempt, during the 17th Century, for diſturbing the Commerce of the *Dutch Eaſt-India Company*.

France unſucceſsfully attacks the *Dutch* Settlements in *Eaſt-India*.

1674 After the *French* had been driven from *St. Thomas*, they retired, *Anno* 1674, to a Place called *Pondicherry*, where, by Permiſſion of the Vice-Roy of the King of *Viſapour*, they fortified it, the Situation being very proper for the Trade of Piece-Goods, then in great Demand in *Europe*. This Place the *French* have ſo much improved, that it was, to our Days, their capital Reſidence for all their *Eaſt-India* Trade. It was, however, maſtered by the *Dutch*, in the Year 1693; but reſtored to *France* by the Peace of *Ryſwick*, *Anno* 1697; after which it was ſtill farther ſtrengthened and improved, ſo as to be deemed at length one of the moſt conſiderable Places of the *Europeans* in *India*, having a large Town of many Thouſands of *Indians* in it, beſide the *French* Company's People and Traders; and being lately farther enlarged, and the Suburbs walled in, it is by ſome

Pondicherry firſt poſſeſſed and fortified by the *French Eaſt-India* Company, and its Hiſtory.

ſaid to be four Leagues in Circumference, containing 120,000 Inhabitants, *Chriſtians*, *Moors*, and *Gentous*. Nevertheleſs it was conquered by *England*, *Anno* 1761.

Concluſion of Peace between *England* and *Holland*.

The univerſal Clamour of the People of *England*, on Account of the increaſing Power of *France*, ſo dangerous to *us* and to all *Europe*, obliged King *Charles* the Second, in the Beginning of the Year 1674, to come into Terms of Peace, (by the Mediation of *Spain*) with the States of *Holland*, on much the ſame Footing as in that of *Breda*, in the Year 1667; with this Advantage, however, on his Side, that (by the 10th Article) the States agreed to pay our King 800,000 *Patacoons* [being near 200,000*l. Sterling*] toward the Expence of this War: Which Money came very ſeaſonably to him, who had laviſhed away, in a ſhameful Manner, the greateſt Part of the Money given by Parliament for this War.

The States agree abſolutely to pay the Honours of the Flag to the King's Ships.

☞ By the fourth Article, it was ſtipulated, "That all *Dutch* Ships, whether *Ships of War or others*, *whether in Squadrons or ſingle Ships*, which ſhall happen to meet *any* Ships or Veſſels whatſoever belonging to the King of *Great-Britain*, *whether one or more*, *carrying that King's Flag called the Jack*, in any of the Seas from *Cape Finiſterre* to the middle Point of the Land *Van Staten*, in *Norway*, *ſhall ſtrike their Topſail and take down their Flag*, in the ſame Manner, and with the like Teſtimony of Reſpect, as has been uſually paid at any Time or Place heretofore, by the *Dutch* Ships, to thoſe of the King or his Anceſtors.

Surinam Colony confirmed to the *Dutch*.

V. "And whereas the Agreement, *Anno* 1667, for the Surrender of the Colony of *Surinam*, by King *Charles*'s Governor thereof, to the *States-General*, has occaſioned many Quarrels and Diſputes, and has contributed greatly to the Miſunderſtanding lately ariſen between the King and the States,—they, the ſaid States-General, now ſtipulate, that thoſe Articles ſhall be fully executed;—and that the King may ſend Commiſſioners to examine the Condition of his Subjects remaining there,—and may ſend thither two or three Ships, to bring away his ſaid Subjects, with their Effects and Slaves; and, till then, that they be treated equitably in the Sale of their Lands, Payment of Debts, and Barter of Goods."

Surinam Colony's preſent Condition and Produce.

Note, That purſuant to the above-recited fifth Article, 1200 Perſons (including Negroes) were, in this and the following Year, brought from *Surinam* to *Jamaica*, and had Lands aſſigned them in *St. Elizabeth*'s Precinct there. It is ſaid, that ſince the *Dutch* have poſſeſſed that Colony, they have rendered it more healthy than before, by draining its Marſhes and clearing away the Woods: So that it is now a noble Colony, producing much Sugar, being planted above 100 Miles up the River of *Surinam* (its Mouth, in ſix Degrees North Latitude) by 800 or more Families, many of them being *French* Proteſtant Refugees: Their Coffee, too, is ſaid to be better than that of *Martinico* and *Jamaica*. It alſo produces *Gums*, *Dying-Woods*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, *Flax*, *Skins*, *Tobacco*, *&c.* It is the only Colony now poſſeſſed by the *Dutch* on the Continent of *America*; being ſaid to be the joint Property of their *Weſt-India* Company, the City of *Amſterdam*, and the Lord of *Somelſdyk*. They have ſeveral other Towns beſide the Capital (now named *Surinam*) as *New-Zealand*, 120 Miles North-weſt from *Surinam*; *New-Middelburg*, *&c.* and have four ſtanding Companies of Soldiers for their Defence.

One *Jeronymo Clifford*, who publiſhed his Hardſhips, *Anno* 1710, having had a great Plantation there, ſays, "That *Surinam* Colony is 600 Miles in Length, and 300 in Breadth: That, except ſome ſmall Quantity of *Sugar* made on the barren Iſle of *Curaçoa*, this is the only Colony of the *Dutch* which pruduced *Sugar*." Though, ſince *Clifford*'s Time, the Iſle of *St. Euſtatia* is ſo far improved as to produce ſome Sugar.

All the Conqueſts on both Sides to be reſtored.

VI. "All Lands, Iſlands, Towns, Forts, *&c.* taken on both Sides, ſince the Commencement of this War, ſhall be reſtored, by either Party, in the ſame Condition they then were.

Commiſſaries to be appointed, to treat of the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce, more eſpecially in *Eaſt-India*.

IX. "——Within three Months after the Proclamation of this Treaty, the *States-General* agree to ſend to *London* a Number of Commiſſioners equal to that of the King, to treat of the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce; more eſpecially in the *Eaſt-Indies*: And in caſe they ſhall not agree within three Months, then the Diſputes ſhall be referred to the Arbitration of the Queen Regent of *Spain*."

Done at *Weſtminſter*, 9th of *February* [*N. S.*] 1674.

Another Marine Treaty was concluded on the 1ſt of *December* 1674: And,

By an explanatory Declaration of both the marine Treaties, above-named, and by another, ſigned by Sir *William Temple*, on one Side, at the *Hague*, and by the States Deputies, on the other, on the 30th of *December* 1675, *It is declared*, "That the true Meaning and Intention of the ſaid Articles is, and ought to be, *That Ships and Veſſels belonging to the Subjects of either of the Parties*, *can and might*, *from the Time that the ſaid Articles were concluded*, *not only paſs*, *traffic*, *and trade*, *from a neutral Port or Place*, *to a Place in Enmity with the other Party*, *or from a Place in Enmity to a neutral Place*: *But alſo from a Port or Place in Enmity to a Port or Place in Enmity with the other Party*, *whether the ſaid Places belong to one and the ſame Prince or State*, *or to ſeveral Princes and States*, *with whom the other Party is in War*. *And we declare*, *that this is the true and genuine Senſe and Meaning of the ſaid Articles.——And we do promiſe*, *that the ſaid Declaration ſhall be ratified by his ſaid Majeſty*, *and by the ſaid States-General.*"

This Declaration has given Riſe to all the Complaints of the *Dutch*, on Account of *our* making Prize of their Ships, laden with *French* Property, *Annis* 1757—8—9; which *French* Property thoſe *Dutch* Ships were intended to convey ſafe to and from *France*, and to protect them from our

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Cruiſers, &c. Which Declaration has been conſtrued, in Part, in a quite different Senſe from that of the *Dutch*, by the *Britiſh* Court and Law, and ſeems to require a farther Explanation by a freſh Treaty.——

Part of the *ſecret Article* of the foregoing Treaty of Peace is as follows, *viz.*——
" *Neither of the ſaid Parties ſhall give Leave, nor conſent, that their Subjects or Inhabitants ſhall*
" *give any Aid, Favour, or Counſel, directly or indirectly, by Land or Sea.——Nor ſhall furniſh nor*
" *permit their Subjects or Inhabitants to furniſh any Ships, Soldiers, Seamen, Victuals, Money, Inſtru-*
" *ments of War,* &c. *to the Enemies of either Party.*"

In this ſame Year, the old ill-judged Affair of prohibiting *new Buildings* in *London* was once more revived; an Order of Council being publiſhed for proſecuting all ſuch as had erected Houſes on new Foundations, in the Suburbs and Vicinity of *London*: By which, all that was probably intended was to bring ſome Money into the impoveriſhed and Bankrupt Exchequer.

Perſons building on new Foundations in and near *London*, once more ordered to be proſecuted.

So vaſt was our Commerce with *Holland* at this Time, that Conſul *Ker*, in his *Remarks on Holland*, &c. (publiſhed in *Ker* of *Kerſland*'s Memoirs, Vol. II.) obſerves, That, " after a great
" Froſt, in this Year 1674, when the Waters were open, there ſailed out of the Harbour of
" *Rotterdam* 300 Sail of *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, and *Iriſh* Ships all at once, with an Eaſterly Wind."

Great-Britain's vaſt Commerce with *Rotterdam*.

The *Hollanders' Weſt-India* Company's excluſive Grant now expiring, the States-General renewed the ſame, excluſive of all other *Dutch* Inhabitants, to trade to *Africa* and the *Weſt-Indies*, any otherwiſe than in the Name of that Company, whoſe Limits were defined to be from the *Tropic of Cancer*, to the South Latitude of 33 Degrees, including all the Iſlands within thoſe Boundaries, both on or near the *African* and *American* Coaſts.——Provided, however, that if the *Eaſt-India Company* ſhall occupy the Iſlands ſituated within thoſe Limits, between *Africa* and *America*, from *Aſcenſion* Southward, before this Company ſhall ſo do, then the *Eaſt-India* Company ſhall have an excluſive Patent for thoſe Iſlands, &c.

A new *Weſt-India Company* erected in *Holland* and its Limits deſcribed.

And it ſeems, the ſaid *Dutch Weſt-India Company* do, to this Day, grant Licences to private Adventurers, to trade within thoſe Limits; from which Emoluments, it is partly enabled to continue certain ſlender Dividends to their Proprietors.

1675 The *Engliſh Houſe of Commons*, being much out of Humour with the Conduct of their King, *Charles* the Second, and that of his bad Miniſters, acting ſo much in Favour of *France*, and ſo diametrically oppoſite to *England*'s true Intereſts; and obſerving the immenſe Conſumption of *French* Wares of all Kinds, in *England*; and, on the other Hand, how little of *Engliſh* Merchandize was taken off by *France*; (now ardently purſuing the Improvement of her own *Woollen*, *Silk*, and *Linen* Manufactures) that Houſe entered into an Examination of the *general Balance of Trade* between *England* and *France*; and found that *England* was annually, for ſome Time paſt, above *one Million Sterling* Loſers by her Trade with *France*. *Echard*'s third Volume, *Rapin*'s ſecond Volume, and the Author of *The Happy future State of England*, are particular in this Reſpect, *viz.*

England, by her Trade with *France*, is a very great Loſer in her yearly *Balance* of *Commerce*.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
☞ Imported into *England* from *France*, annually, about	—		1,500,000	—	—
Exported from *England* to *France*, annually, about		——	170,000	—	—
Annual Balance againſt *England*	——	——	1,330,000	—	—

Beſide about 600,000 *l.* Value of *French* Wines, Silks, Embroideries, and other Fripperies, annually run in or ſmuggled upon us: " *So that*" [ſays the laſt-named Author, very properly] " *all our grave Laws againſt ſending Money, in Specie, out of England, when the Balance of Trade is* " *againſt us, is but hedging in the Cuckow.*" Coffee-houſes in *London* were, at this Time, much frequented by Perſons of Rank and Subſtance, who, ſuitable to our native Genius, uſed very much Freedom therein, with reſpect to the Court's Proceedings in theſe and the like Points, ſo contrary to the Voice of the People. Whereupon the King iſſued a Proclamation, in this ſame Year, " For the ſuppreſſing of all Coffee-houſes in *London*" [which alſo was like hedging in the Cuckow] " *as being Places where the diſaffected met, and ſpread ſcandalous Reports concerning the Con-* " *duct of his Majeſty and his Miniſters.*" But the Dealers in *Coffee*, *Tea*, and *Chocolate*, having hereupon remonſtrated to the Court, that the ſaid Proclamation would greatly leſſen his Majeſty's Revenue, the King, a few Days after, iſſued another Proclamation for ſuſpending the firſt-named Proclamation. Than both which Proclamations, nothing could argue greater Guilt nor greater Weakneſs.

The ill Humours of the People on ſuch-like Accounts, made King *Charles* iſſue a Proclamation for ſuppreſſing of Coffee-houſes, which he in a few Days after ſuſpended.

The Navigation-Laws being ſometimes violated, King *Charles*, in this ſame Year, iſſued his Proclamation, " For prohibiting the Importation into his *American* Plantations of any *European* " Merchandize but what ſhould be laden in *England*; and for putting other Branches of thoſe " Acts into ſtrict Execution, relating to *America*."

A Proclamation for putting the Navigation-Acts in Execution.

Wheat, in this ſame Year 1675, was ſo dear as 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d. per* Quarter, (or 8 *s.* 1 *d. per* Buſhel) according to Biſhop *Fleetwood*'s *Chronicon Precioſum*.

Price of Wheat in *England*.

In *September*, a ſudden Fire having burnt down the greateſt Part of the Town of *Northampton*, it was, by an Act of Parliament of the 27th Year of King *Charles* the Second, directed to be rebuilt; and was accordingly ſo done, in a more beautiful and commodious Manner than it had formerly been; as appears by the only public Act of this Year 1675.

Northampton Town moſtly deſtroyed by Fire, now ordered to be more commodiouſly rebuilt.

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An advantageous Treaty of Commerce between *England* and *Turkey*.

In this ſame Year, a commercial Treaty was concluded at *Adrianople*, between King *Charles* the Second, of *England*, (by his Ambaſſador, Sir *John Finch)* and the Sultan *Mahomet* the Fourth: Whereby " All former Treaties, from Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time downward, were confirmed; " and certain new Capitulations were ſuper-added:—Such as, Freedom for all *Engliſh* Subjects " to reſide in, and trade to *Turkey*;—to have Conſuls, of their own proper appointing, in its " Sea-Ports;—to enjoy all the particular Privileges and Immunities which either the *French*, or " the *Venetians*, or any Chriſtian Nation enjoyed, and ſhall pay no higher Duties than *they* do;— " that the *Dutch* Merchants of *Holland*, *Zeeland*, *Friſeland*, and *Gelderland*, trading to *Turkey*, " ſhall always come thither *under the Colours of England*, and ſhall pay the Dues to the *Engliſh* " *Ambaſſador and Conſuls*, in the ſame Manner as the *Engliſh* Merchants do;—and the Merchants " of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Ancona*, *Florenee*, and all Sorts of *Dutch*, ſhall alſo come *under the Flag of* " *England*, and pay the ſame Dues as the *Dutch* before-named.—The *Engliſh* Merchants, and all " others, who are *now* to come under the Colours of *England*, may, with all poſſible Security, " trade, ſell, and buy all Sorts of Merchandize (not prohibited) not only in *Turkey*; but they " may likewiſe trade to *Muſcovy*, by Sea" [they could ſo trade by no other *Sea* but the *Black Sea*] " or Land, and may bring their Merchandize from thence to *Turkey*; and the like Liberty is " now allowed the *Engliſh* with reſpect to *Perſia*, &c.

The *Dutch*, *Spaniards*, and thoſe of *Ancona* and *Florence*, trade to *Turkey* under the Protection of the *Engliſh* Flag.

The Buſineſs of the Protection of the *Flag* had occaſioned much Conteſt between the Ambaſſadors of *England* and thoſe of *France*, at the *Porte*; the latter having alſo ſometimes got it inſerted in their Treaties and Capitulations, that the *Dutch*, and the other Nations before-named, (who, as yet, had concluded no commercial Treaties with the *Ottoman Porte)* ſhould come and trade under the Flag and Protection of *France*: But *now*, in this Treaty, with our King *Charles* the Second, that Privilege is aſcertained to *England* alone. The Caſe is much altered ſince the Time we are now treating of; the *Dutch*, particularly, having long ſince had the Privilege of Ambaſſadors and Conſuls *of their own*, reſiding conſtantly in *Turkey*. There are, in this Treaty, 67 Articles in all; to which, after Sir *John Finch*'s Arrival, were added the following Explanations, *viz.*

I. " What Duty the *Engliſh Ships* paid for their Merchandize coming to *Scanderoon*, and afterwards to *Aleppo*.

II. " For all Merchandize, which the *Engliſh* Merchants ſhall import or export, they ſhall pay " only 3 *per Cent.* And Woollen Cloths from *London* ſhall pay 144 *Aſpers per* Piece, (whether " fine or coarſe) of the Manufacture of *England*." [80 *Aſpers* being worth a *Spaniſh Piece of Eight*] " But the Woollen Cloths of *Holland*, &c. which are not of the Manufacture of *England*, " ſhall hereafter pay the Duties as formerly have been cuſtomary, &c.

III, IV, V, VI, and VII. " Contain only certain Regulations, concerning Cauſes to be tried, " relating to the *Engliſh*, and the Anchorage-duty on our Ships arriving at *Conſtantinople*, *Scanderoon*, *Smyrna*, *Cyprus*, &c. and other Matters relating to Duties and Debts.

VIII. " Two Ship-loads of Figs and Currants are annually allowed to be exported from " *Smyrna*, *Salonichi*, &c. for the Uſe of the King of *Great-Britain*'s Kitchen, provided there be " no Scarcity of thoſe Fruits; paying only 3 *per Cent.* Cuſtom for the ſame." And the IXth Article is only a very ambiguous and vague Stipulation, concerning the Duty on all Silk, which the *Engliſh* buy at *Smyrna*.

(*Vide* Vol. iii. of the *General Collection of Treaties*, &c. from p. 282, to p. 309. *London*, 1732.)

The total Coinage of *England* in 76 Years. With Remarks.

The anonymous Author of a ſpirited *Octavo* Treatiſe, intitled, *Britannia languens*, publiſhed *Anno* 1680, chiefly with a View to evince, that *England*'s national Commerce had been for ſome Years in a conſumptive Way; [though it is certain that ſince that Time, Dr. *Davenant*, and ſeveral others, fix on that very Year 1680, as the *Zenith* of our commercial Proſperity] exhibits an Account of all the *Gold* and *Silver* coined in *England*, from the 1ſt of *October* 1599, to *November*, in this Year 1675, being 76 Years; which he has divided into four Periods: " Shewing how our " Coinage increaſed in the three firſt Periods, proportionably to the Increaſe of our Trade and " Navigation; and how much the Coinage had decreaſed in the fourth Period; taken (he ſays) " from a printed Account of the ſaid Year 1675, *viz.*

Coined,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
" 1ſt *Period*, 19½ Years, from *October* 1599, to *March* 1619, coined in " *Gold* and *Silver*,	4,779,314	13	4
" 2d *Period*, 19 Years, from *March* 1619, to *March* 1638,	6,900,042	11	1
" 3d *Period*, 19 Years, from *March* 1638, to *May* 1657	7,733,521	13	4¼
" 4th *Period*, 18½ Years, from *May* 1657, to *November* 1675 [about one Million of which laſt Sum was *Harp* and *Croſs* Money, and broad Gold, &c. re-coined.]	2,238,997	16	¾
" In 76 Years, Total coined in *England*, is	21,651,876	13	10

A brief Hiſtory of *England*'s *Woollen Manufacture*.

" So" (ſays this Author) " our Coinage yearly increaſed from the firſt to the ſecond Period, " and from the ſecond to the third; but annually decreaſed from the third to the fourth Period: " And from thence he inferred, that we were decayed and over-balanced in our foreign Trade, " and that our Coin was exported to make good that Balance." Which Poſition is doubtleſs over-ſtretched; for although it may be, and certainly was true, that, in the three firſt Periods, *England* poſſeſſed, *almoſt alone*, all the Trade of the *Woollen-drapery* with the North and Weſt Parts

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of *Europe*, until between the third and fourth Periods, that the *Dutch* gained much of it from us; and that, towards the Cloſe of the fourth Period, *France* alſo puſhed into it; yet it ſurely by no means follows, that, becauſe we did not coin ſo much between the ſaid third and fourth Periods, as formerly, we therefore were Loſers by the general Balance of our annual Commerce within that Time: It has however been already noted (under the Year 1664) by Dr. *D'Avenant*'s Account, that we were greatly Loſers in the general Balance for the Year 1662, (too much, if not wholly, owing to our immenſe Importations from *France:)* Yet, upon this famous Topic, we muſt, after all, agree with Sir *Joſiah Child*, (as we have obſerved under the Year 1670) that it is extremely difficult to fix, with Preciſion, the general Balance of a Nation's Commerce, any other Way than by his judicious third Poſition. This indeed is, in good Part, confirmed even by the ſaid Author of *Britannia languens*; who, however, (in p. 157, et ſeq.) obſerves, " That the " *Dutch*, long after they became independant States, were ignorant of our *new Drapery*, *viz.* of " *Bayes*, *Sayes*, *&c.* which we had learnt from the *Flemings*, driven out by *D'Alva*'s Perſecution; " and we ſupplied the *Dutch* with vaſt Quantities of Cloth alſo, though moſtly *white*, which they " died and dreſſed, and exported to *Germany*, and many other Parts. We had alſo formerly the " ſole Trade to *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Livonia*, *Poland*, and *Pruſſia*, by our *Eaſtland* Com- " pany, formerly very flouriſhing, and called *the Royal Company:*" [I have not met with this Appellation any where elſe] " our Exports to all which Northern Countries are greatly leſſened by " the *Dutch* having ſet up mighty *Woollen* Manufactures, and the *Flemings* renewing theirs. We " had formerly the ſole Trade of *Woollen* Cloathing to *France*, to the Value of 600,000*l.* yearly, " but *now* none at all. Alſo the ſole Trade to *Turkey*, though of late the *Dutch* are become our " Competitors therein; and the *French* have been long nibbling at this Trade:" [they are now, in our Days, far from being Nibblers therein.] " and in the *Spaniſh* Trade both the *French* and " *Dutch* largely ſhare with *us*. What is yet more grievous, we import much fine Cloth from the " *Dutch* yearly," [this we have elſewhere noted to be owing to that Nation's *then* better dying and dreſſing of our fine white Cloths, and then returning them to us for the Wear of our richeſt People, now long ſince at an End.] " and till of late we imported to the Value of 150,000*l.* " yearly in Stuffs and Druggets. Formerly (continues our Author) we had the ſole Trade to " *Portugal*, but *now* the *French* and *Dutch* are our Competitors, as they are alſo to *Italy*, where " we formerly ſupplied all. The *Venetians* alſo ſupply and vend much Cloth there. We kept " the *Monopoly* of the *Woollen* Manufacture to moſt Parts of the trading World, during all the " Reign of King *James* the Firſt, and the greateſt Part of that of King *Charles* the Firſt. This " was *our principal Jewel:* And as, at the ſame Time, our Imports were leſs than of late, no " Wonder our Coinage was ſo great."

Thus we receive not a little Light into the Hiſtory of our *Woollen* Manufacture from this able Author, whoſe Work, though written with ſome ſeeming Exaggeration here and there, is *ſtill* worth Peruſal even at this Day.

A judicious and candid Reader will eaſily excuſe the Repetition, which we cannot avoid, of ſome Points in ſuch Subjects as theſe, coming from different Authors.

The *Dutch* get the Town of *St. Thomas* from the King of *Golconda.*

The *Dutch Eaſt-India Company*, at this Time, got the Town of *St. Thomas*, on the *Coromandel* Coaſt, into their Hands; by aſſiſting the King of *Golconda* to recover it from the *French*, to whom he had given it ſome Years before. The *French* having then taken it from the *Portugueſe*.

Twenty *Engliſh* Ships of War built, with Remarks.

The Tonnage and Poundage Duty, applied by Parliament for the Uſe of the Navy.

In this ſame Year 1675, the *Engliſh* Parliament granted 300,000*l.* for the building of twenty large Ships of War, *viz.* one *firſt Rate Ship* of 1400 Tons; eight *ſecond-Rate* Ships, of each 1100 Tons; and eleven *third-Rates*, of each 700 Tons. Such as know the State of the Navy-Royal in our Days, know that Ships of the above-named Rates are ſeveral hundred Tons larger than theſe were: And alſo that they could not be now built for conſiderably more than the above Sum. At the ſame Time, the Parliament reſolved, for the future to apply the *Tonnage and Poundage* Duty abſolutely for the Benefit of the Navy-Royal; which was no ſmall Mortification to the King; who was farther diſpleaſed at their refuſing him Money for taking off the Anticipations on his own *proper* Revenues; and it was, on that Occaſion, openly obſerved, *That the Parliament or the Public was no wiſe obliged to pay the King's private Debts, ſince that would prove a very dangerous Precedent hereafter.* ☞ This was a wiſe and gallant Step towards our preſent moſt happy Parliamentary Conſtitution, when every Sum granted by our Parliaments is appropriated ſpecifically; or elſe, in certain extraordinary Caſes, is granted *upon Account*, i. e. to be accounted for by the Crown-Officers, in the ſucceeding Seſſion of Parliament.

1676

Callicoe Printing and the *Dutch Loom Engine* firſt brought into Uſe at *London.*

It was in or about the Year 1676, that the printing of *Callicoes* was firſt ſet on Foot in *London*. As was alſo brought into Uſe from *Holland* to *London*, the Weaver's *Loom-Engine*, then called the *Dutch Loom-Engine*. Thus all Nations mutually gain the Benefit from each other of new Inventions and Improvements; none of which can, for any Length of Time, be abſolutely engroſſed by any particular firſt Diſcoverer.

The Importance of the *Engliſh Newfoundland* Fiſhery in this Year.

In a Manuſcript Account of *Newfoundland*, (in the Author's Poſſeſſion) written *Anno* 1677, we find, that, in the preceding Year 1676, there went thither from *England* 102 Ships, for the Cod-Fiſhery there; each Ship having 20 Guns, and carrying 18 Boats, and for each Boat five Men; in all, 9,180 Men. Their Convoy was two Ships of War. And the total Value of the Fiſh, and Oil they made there, in that Year, was computed at 386,400*l.* How great a Nurſery then is this Fiſhery for *Engliſh* Sailors, and how beneficial for the Employment of Ship-building, *&c.*?

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The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's fourth Charter of Confirmation.

Great Clamours raiſed at this Time againſt that Company, with little material Grounds.

In *October* 1676, King *Charles* the Second, of *England*, granted his fourth Charter to the *Eaſt-India Company*, confirming all his former ones, notwithſtanding any *Miſ-uſer*, *Non-uſer*, or *Abuſer*, whatſoever of their former Rights, Liberties, *&c.* by the Company or their Servants. What induced the Company to obtain this Charter, was, a great Clamour raiſed againſt them at this Time, on Account of their many excluſive Privileges; and their Enemies went ſo far as to publiſh their Opinions that their Charters were actually void; *becauſe* (ſaid they) *the Crown could not legally grant excluſive Privileges and Powers, without the Concurrence of Parliament.* This was boldly ſaid for thoſe Times; previous to the ever-famous Act of the firſt Year of *William* and *Mary*, called the Petition of Rights. The Company's Enemies alſo alledged, " That their *Bond-Debts* " amounted to 600,000 *l.* and as they ſeldom had much above that Sum in Value at any one " Time, both in their Factories in *India*, and upon the Seas; they thence inferred, *that they* " *traded wholly with their Creditors Money*, of which the Company made 40 *per Cent.* whilſt they " allowed their *Bond-Creditors* but 6 *per Cent.*" [This laſt Point, of itſelf, ſurely could be no juſt Ground for Clamour.] " So that ſhould their Factories and Goods be deſtroyed by War, *&c.* " how could they ſecure and maintain the preſent nominal Value of their Capital Stock, and, at " the ſame Time, fully ſatisfy their Creditors." [This Objection holds equally true againſt all trading Companies, and private Traders alſo.]

The *Eaſt-India* Company double their capital Stock.

That Company, having now made a very conſiderable Profit by their Trade, did, in a general Court, decree, that the ſaid Profits (inſtead of making a Dividend thereof to their Proprietors) ſhould be added to their principal or capital Stock, ſo as juſt to double the ſame: For whereas their whole Capital was, till now, only 369,891 *l.* 5 *s.* every Share of 50 *l.* was *now* made 100 *l.* whereby their *new* Capital was made up to 739,782 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Burgh of *Southwark* moſtly deſtroyed by Fire, and more ſubſtantially rebuilt.

In this ſame Year, a great Part of the wealthy and extenſive Burgh of *Southwark* was deſtroyed by a ſudden Fire; their Houſes having then been moſtly built of Timber, Lath, and Plaiſter: The Legiſlature thereupon appointed Commiſſioners, by an Act of the 29th of King *Charles* the Second, Cap. iv. for rebuilding the ſame; which was done all of Brick-walls, in a more ſubſtantial, regular, and beautiful Manner than before; as it ſtill appears at this Day, from *London-bridge* Foot up to *St. Margaret*'s *Hill*, and beyond it.

Sir *William Petty*'s Obſervations on the great Increaſe of the Wealth and Power of the *Britiſh* Empire in 40 Years paſt.

In this Year, the famous Sir *William Petty* firſt wrote his Treatiſe of *Political Arithmetic*. Perhaps all his Computations and Inferences are not quite unexceptionable, (as partly obſerved in our Preface) yet, as he was well verſed in the Theory of Commerce, we may ſafely avail ourſelves of ſome of his uſeful Remarks on its Increaſe in *England*, from the Year 1636 to the Year 1676, *viz.*

" That in the ſaid 40 Years Space, the Taxes and public Levies in our three Kingdoms have " been much greater than at any Time before, and yet the ſaid Kingdoms have gradually increaſed in Wealth and Strength within that Space.

1. *Houſing* doubled in Value.

1. " With reſpect to *Houſing*; the Streets of *London* ſhew it to be double the Value of what it " was forty Years before. And they have alſo increaſed therein at *Newcaſtle*, *Yarmouth*, *Norwich*, " *Exeter*, *Portſmouth*, and *Cowes*.——In *Ireland* alſo, at *Dublin*, *Kingſale*, *Colerain*, and *Londonderry*.

2. In *Shipping* trebbled.
3. *Newcaſtle* Coals and Shipping more than doubled in Conſumption.

2. " With reſpect to *Shipping*; the Navy-Royal is *now* tripple or quadruple of what it was " *forty* Years ago, and before the *Sovereign* was built. The" [*Coal*] " Shipping of *Newcaſtle* is " now about 80,000 Tons, and could not then be above a Quarter of that Quantity. Firſt, be" cauſe *London* is doubled in People: Secondly, becauſe the Uſe of Coals is at leaſt doubled; " they being heretofore ſeldom uſed in Chambers, as now they are:—Nor were there ſo many " Bricks burnt with them as of late:—Nor did the Country on both Sides the *Thames* make Uſe " of them as now.

Several Trades much increaſed.

" Above 40,000 Ton of Shipping are employed in the *Guinea* and *American* Trade; which " Trade in thoſe Days was inconſiderable. The Quantity of *Wines* imported was not then near " ſo great as now. And, in ſhort, the Cuſtoms did not then yield one Third of the preſent " Value.

In Coaches and Equipages.

3. " The Number and Splendor of *Coaches*, *Equipages*, and *Houſhold-furniture*, have much " increaſed ſince that Period.

Poſtage of Letters.

4. " The *Poſtage of Letters* is increaſed *from one to twenty*." [This ſurely is exaggerated.]

The Cuſtoms, Coinage, and the Royal Revenue.

5. " And his Majeſty's Revenue is now trebbled.

6. " Upon calling in the Money at the Reſtoration, which had been coined during the Uſur" pation, it amounted to 800,000 *l.* or one-ſeventh Part of the whole Caſh of the Nation, or " 5,600,000 *l.* or, allowing for hoarded Money, to *ſix Millions*."

A *North-eaſt Paſſage* to *India* re-attempted from *England*, very unfortunately.

In this ſame Year, the Duke of *York*, (who was, on all Occaſions, earneſt for the Promotion of Commerce) and the Lord *Berkeley*, *&c.* fitted out a Ship, commanded by Captain *Wood*, for an Attempt, once more, to find a *North-eaſt* Paſſage to *India*, accompanied with a Ship of the King's. They were encouraged to this Attempt (after it being ſo long deſpaired of) by ſundry *new* Reports and Reaſonings, ſome of which ſeem not to have been very well grounded. As, 1. On the Coaſt of *Corea*, near *Japan*, *Whales* had been found with *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Harpoons

A. D. 1676 ſticking in them. [This is no infallible Proof that Ships could get thither by a North-Eaſt Paſſage, although *Whales* might.] 2. That, twenty Years before, ſome *Dutchmen* had ſailed within *one Degree* of the North Pole, and found it temperate Weather there: And that therefore *William Barents*, the *Dutch* Navigator, who wintered at *Nova-Zembla*, *Anno* 1596, ſhould have ſailed farther to the North before turning Eaſtward, in which Caſe (ſaid they) he would not have found ſo much Obſtruction from the *Ice*.—3. That two *Dutch* Ships had lately ſailed 300 Leagues to the Eaſtward of *Nova-Zembla*; but their *Eaſt-India Company* had ſtifled that Deſign, as againſt their Intereſt: And ſuch-like other airy Reports. But this Attempt proved very unfortunate. They doubled the *North Cape*, and came amongſt much Ice and Drift-wood, in 76 Degrees of Latitude, ſteering to the Coaſt of *Nova-Zembla*, where the King's Ship ſtruck upon the Rocks, and was ſoon beat to Pieces: And Captain *Wood*, in the other Ship, returned Home, with an Opinion, *That ſuch a Paſſage was utterly impracticable, and that* Nova-Zembla *is a Part of the Continent of* Greenland.

New Motives for attempting a North-eaſt Paſſage.

N. B. Not many Years ago, in the preſent xviiith Century, it was reported, that certain *Ruſſians*, from their Province of *Siberia*, Eaſtward of *Nova-Zembla*, had attempted to diſcover *North-America*, and pretended to have, in Part, ſucceeded; although there never was any clear or authentic Account thereof publiſhed by the Authority of the *Ruſſian* Court. And even if they ſhould actually find a Way through that icy Ocean of *Tartary* to *Japan*, *China*, and *North-America*, it could be of no Service to the reſt of *Europe*, who can attempt no other Way thither but either by *Waygatz-Streights*, or elſe round the North-End of *Nova-Zembla*, or, laſtly, round by the North Side of *Spitzbergen*: all which have been unſucceſsfully attempted by able and experienced Pilots of different Times and Nations; by reaſon of the huge Mountains of *Ice* obſtructing all Paſſage, and which will probably remain ſo to the End of Time. It may even be thought doubtful whether that ſuppoſed Diſcovery could be made of any great Advantage to *Ruſſia* itſelf, conſidering the great Land-carriage from *Siberia* to *Archangel*, or to *Peterſburgh*, through ſo miſerable a Country.

A vague Report of ſome *Ruſſians* having in our Days found a North-Eaſt Paſſage from *Siberia*; with Remarks.

Why it is highly improbable that a North-eaſt Paſſage to *China* can ever be rendered practicable.

1677 The People and Parliament of *England*, being juſtly alarmed at the great Progreſs of the *French* King's Conqueſts in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; the Houſe of Commons addreſſed their King, for his making Alliances in order to ſecure the ſaid *Spaniſh Netherlands*; in the Preſervation of which, they tell him (in the Beginning of this Year 1677) both *his* and *their* Intereſts are ſo highly concerned: They addreſſed him twice again on this ſame Account. And although his ſecret Engagements with the *French* King, for the worſt of Purpoſes, (*viz.* to eſtabliſh an abſolute Power over his People, and the Popiſh Religion) were too ſtrong to incline him ſeriouſly to break with him, yet the Cries of his People made him, in Part, outwardly comply with thoſe repeated Addreſſes: And the Parliament *now* granted him 584,000*l.* for the building of *thirty* Ships of War, in order *for providing for the Nation's Safety*, which (ſays *Rapin*) was all that King *Charles* had as yet obliged himſelf to. In the mean time, whilſt he was plunged in Pleaſures, and remained quite unconcerned, *Louis* (who knew our King's Heart and Indolence) took the Cities of *Valenciennes* and *Cambray*, and alſo *St. Omer*, after the Prince of *Orange*, who had marched to its Relief, was defeated at *Montcaſſel*, by the Duke of *Orleans*; whereby the reſt of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* was left open on all Sides. They again addreſs him to enter into an Alliance *offenſive* with the *Dutch*, and to declare War againſt *France*, which he flatly refuſed; and therefore adjourned them till Winter, [and afterwards till *April* 1678, having firſt met them on the 28th of *January*, in hopes to ſweeten them with his acquainting them, that he had made a *barely-defenſive* Alliance with the *Dutch*; of which Speech more anon.]

France's great Conqueſt in the *Spaniſh Netherlands* makes the Parliament addreſs the King to make War on *France*, but in vain.

In *February* 1677, (N. S.) King *Charles* concluded a Treaty of Commerce with *France*, the Subſtance whereof follows. [*General Collection of Treaties*, Vol. I. p. 170—176.]

Treaty of Commerce between *England* and *France*.

Articles I, and II. " Both Nations may reciprocally traffic to all Countries with whom they " ſhall reſpectively be at Peace;—and in caſe that one of the contracting Parties ſhall be at War " with another Nation, that ſhall not hinder the other Party from trading to that other Country " with the ſame Merchandize as they might do in Time of Peace, contraband Goods ex- " cepted.

III. " Which contraband Merchandize are defined to be all Implements for War, and alſo *Salt-* " *petre*, *Horſes*, and their *Harneſs*.

IV. " But not only every Thing for the Support and Conveniency of Life, but *Gold* and *Sil-* " *ver*, coined or uncoined, are declared *not to be contraband*; but alſo (which was ſtill kinder for " *France*) *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Pitch*, *Cordage*, *Sails*, *Anchors*, *Maſts*, *Boards*, and *Wood*, *wrought of all* " *Sorts of Trees, and that ſerve for building of Ships, or the Repair of them*, ſhall remain *free*;—in " ſuch Sort, that the Subjects of *France* may not only tranſport the ſame from any neutral Place " to any other neutral Place, or *even to any Place at Enmity with the King of Great-Britain*; or " from a Place that is an *Enemy* to a Place that is neutral; or, laſtly, from a Place belonging to " the Enemies of the ſaid King to another alſo belonging to his Enemies, whether thoſe Ports " be under the Obedience of one Prince or State, or of ſeveral; with one or all of which the King " of *Great-Britain* may be at War. And the like on the Side of the moſt Chriſtian King. Ex- " cepting however Towns actually beſieged or inveſted.

V. " *French* Ships coming into the Ports of *Great-Britain*, and intending to go thence elſe- " where, ſhall be detained no longer than to exhibit their Paſſports.—And if the ſaid *French* Ships " be met in open Sea by *Britiſh* Ships of War, the latter, keeping at a Diſtance, may ſend their " Shallop on Board ſuch *French* Ships, and put only two or three Men on Board, to the End,

" that the Maſter or Owner may exhibit to them his Paſſport; after which they ſhall freely proceed on their Voyage. And the like for the Subjects of the King of *Great-Britain.*

VI. " *French* Ships, paſſing to a Country at Enmity with *Great-Britain*, meeting with a *Britiſh* Ship of War in her Paſſage; and, in like Manner, the Ships of *Britiſh* Subjects, meeting a *French* Ship of War, when they are going to a Place at Enmity with *France*; it will not be enough to ſhew their Paſſports, but alſo their authentic Certificates,——to the End it may be known whether there are any *contraband* Goods therein, *&c.*

VII. " Yet if there ſhould be found any ſuch therein, conſigned to an Enemy's Port, the Searchers are not to go under Deck, nor to open or break into any Cheſts, Bales, Caſks, *&c.* nor to take any thing out of the Ship, till brought into Port, and a juſt Inventory be taken in the Preſence of the Cuſtom-houſe Officers:——Much leſs ſhall the Goods be ſold or bartered, till after a fair Trial, and a Sentence pronounced for Confiſcation; in which Confiſcation the Hulk of the Veſſel, and the lawful Merchandize found therein, ſhall not be comprized.

VIII. " *French* Merchandize, found in Ships of the Enemies of *Great-Britain*, ſhall be liable to Forfeiture, though not contraband. And on the contrary, the Merchandize of the Enemies of the King of *Great-Britain* are not to be forfeited, if found in *French* Ships, although the ſaid Merchandize make up the beſt Part of the Lading of ſuch Ships, but ſtill with an Exception of *contraband* Goods, which, when taken, are to be diſpoſed of as in the preceding Article. In like Sort, *Britiſh* Merchandize found in Ships of the Enemies of *France* ſhall be liable to Confiſcation, though not contraband; and, on the contrary, the Merchandize of the Enemies of *France* ſhall not be confiſcated if found in *Britiſh* Ships, although they be the greateſt Part of the Lading; *contraband* Goods ſtill excepted:—And, in order to prevent a new War that may happen from injuring the Subjects of that Crown, that ſhall be at Peace; it is agreed, that the Ships of the new Enemies, laden with Merchandize belonging to the Crown that ſhall be at Peace, ſhall not be forfeited, if laden therewith before the End of the Term of ſix Weeks after the Declaration of the War, between the *Soundings* and the *Naze* of *Norway*; two Months between the *Soundings* and *Tangier*; two Months and an half in the *Mediterranean*; and eight Months in all other Parts of the World. In like Sort, *French* Goods taken in the Ships of the *new* Enemies of *Great-Britain* ſhall not be confiſcated under this Pretence, but ſhall be reſtored to the Owners; unleſs they had been put on Board after the End of the Terms abovenoted. However, *contraband* Goods muſt not be carried into the Enemy's Ports. And, reciprocally, *Britiſh* Effects, found in Ships of the *new* Enemies of *France*, ſhall not be forfeited under that Pretence, but ſhall be forthwith reſtored to the Owners, unleſs put on Board after the End of the Terms before-ſpecified; *contraband* Goods (as before) excepted.

IX, X. " Ships of War ſhall do no Injury to Merchant-ſhips: And the Commanders of Privateers ſhall, for this End, give Security to the Amount of *fifteen hundred* Pounds *Sterling*, or *thirty-three thouſand* Livres.

XI, XII. " Both Kings agree to do Juſtice in reſpect of Prizes;—and when their Miniſters complain of unjuſt Sentences pronounced concerning Prizes, a Re-examination thereof ſhall be had within one Month, and a freſh Sentence ſhall be pronounced in three Months after.

XIII. " When a Suit is commenced between the Captors of a Prize and the Re-claimers, if Sentence be pronounced in Favour of the Re-claimers, it ſhall be immediately put in Execution, upon giving Security, although an Appeal [to an higher Court] be made: But this ſhall not be done againſt the Re-claimers.

XIV, XV. " Captors of Prizes ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed, who treat the Maſters, *&c.* of thoſe Prizes with any Kind of Cruelty;—as ſhall thoſe alſo be who ſhall take Commiſſions from the Enemies of either King, in order to take Prizes from his Subjects."

Commercial Treaties, their great Importance.

☞ The Peruſal of this Treaty of Commerce, and of that with the *Dutch*, under the Year 1668, together with other ſubſequent ones, ſufficiently indicates the Importance of them,—as well as the Expediency of Commanders in the Royal Navy, as well as thoſe of Merchant-ſhips, and of higher People alſo, being well acquainted with ſuch Treaties; which we have abridged as much as poſſible, conſiſtent with retaining the intire Senſe and Import of every Article thereof. Yet, after all, we muſt here ſpecially remark, that the tranſcribing of many old Treaties of this Kind does but ſwell our Work, without much inſtructing the Reader, when, perhaps, the very lateſt Treaty with a Nation [as *France*, for Inſtance] with whom we have had frequent Wars, ſhall, in moſt Caſes, eſſentially repeal all preceding ones: Which we here mention to prevent an Objection which ſome might ſtart, to our not tranſcribing (as *Savary*, *Poſtlethwayte*, *&c.* have done) all thoſe obſolete Treaties injudiciouſly.

A new *Royal Fiſhery* Company erected in *England*, which alſo proved unſucceſsful.

In this ſame Year (in *England*) a new Royal Fiſhery Company was incorporated, at the Head of which was the King's Brother, the Duke of *York*; the Earl of *Danby*, Lord Treaſurer; and many other Lords, Gentlemen, and Merchants. It had the pompous Title of *The Company of the Royal Fiſhery of England.* The King beſtowed all the Privileges thereon which former Companies had enjoyed; beſide the granting them a Perpetuity, with Power to purchaſe Lands; and alſo 20*l.* to be paid them annually for every Dogger or Buſs they ſhould build and ſend out, for ſeven Years to come; to be paid them out of the Cuſtoms of the Port of *London*. At firſt there was paid in a Stock of 10,980*l.* and afterwards 1600*l.* more. This ſmall Capital was very ſoon exhauſted, in the purchaſing and fitting out of Buſſes, which were only ſeven in Number; of which

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which Number the *French* took ſeveral, with all their Lading, *&c.*——and being run conſiderably in Debt, they found themſelves obliged to diſpoſe of their remaining Buſſes and Stores, in the Year 1680. Yet in the Year 1683, Sir *Edward Abney* and ſeveral others joined in a new Subſcription, under the Privileges and Immunities of the ſaid Company's Charter. But this Attempt alſo came ſoon after to nothing. It being *Perſeverance alone* that is ever likely to bring a general Fiſhery, in *England*, to a State of Perfection; in which Caſe much Time and Patience will be required, and many Loſſes and Diſappointments muſt be bore with; which ſeems not to be the Caſe of all or any of our former Attempts in *England* for the eſtabliſhing a general Fiſhery.

A Defence or View of the Benefit of the *Eaſt-India* Commerce to *England*, in the Courſe of it, by an excluſive Company and joint Stock.

There having been many Doubts and Objections ſtarted, about this Time, againſt the *Eaſt-India* Company of *England*, and particularly a famous printed Anſwer in the Year 1676, from a Barriſter of the *Temple*, to a Country Gentleman's ſuppoſed Letter to him on this Subject, diſſuading him from longer truſting his Children's Fortunes in *Eaſt-India Bonds*; becauſe as they were not an excluſive Company by Act of Parliament, they could not legally act as ſuch, and were therefore liable to be overturned or annihilated, *&c.* a very judicious Anſwer came out to this, in the Year 1677, intitled, "*The Eaſt-India Trade a moſt profitable Trade to the Kingdom*; *and beſt ſe-*" *cured and improved in a Company, and a Joint-ſtock: Repreſented in a Letter, written upon the Oc-*" *caſion of two Letters, lately publiſhed, inſinuating the contrary.*" [Poſſibly by Sir *Joſiah Child.*]

His general Poſitions are,

I. " That the *Eaſt-India* Trade takes off a conſiderable Quantity of our native Commodities " and Manufactures.

II. " It ſupplies us cheaply with the moſt neceſſary Commodities for our own Conſumption.

III. " It brings us ſome Commodities for our further Manufacture.

IV. " It furniſhes us with large Quantities of Goods for *foreign* Markets.

V. " It employs a great Number of *Engliſh* Shipping.

VI. " It occaſions the building of more Ships of Burden and Force, fit for warlike Service and " Defence of the Kingdom, than any other Trade whatever.

VII. " It brings in a conſiderable Revenue to the King's Cuſtoms, and the greateſt Addition " to the Kingdom's Stock.

Thus evinced.

I. " It employs, in a direct Courſe, to and from *India*, 30, to 35 great Ships, from 300 to 600 " Tons Burthen; and in ſeven Years paſt there have been built, *new* from the Stocks, 26, to " 28 Ships, from 350, to 600 Tons each:——Whereby there is a very large Addition of Strength " for Defence of the Kingdom, as thoſe Ships, equipped in a warlike Manner, will carry from " 40, to 60, and 70 Guns each.

II. " The Exports of the Company in one Year, [*viz.* Part of 1674 and 1675] may be " about 430,000*l.* whereof about 320,000*l.* in *Bullion*, and about 110,000*l.* Value in Cloth and " other Goods.

III. " That the Returns from *India*, for that Adventure, are *Callico*, *Pepper*, *Saltpetre*, *Indico*, " *Silk* [raw and wrought] *Drugs*, *&c.* which, on Sale in *England*, produce at leaſt 860,000*l.* and " often as much more.

IV. " The Amount of Cuſtoms, Freight, and all other Charges, of Officers, Ware-houſes, " Carts, Lighters, Porters, *&c.* is altogether as much the Kingdom's Stock, as the clear Profit " added to the Company's Stock is.

" So that there is, in a plain and direct Way, added to the Stock of the Kingdom, by the " Company's Trade, in one Year, (if no Accident intervene) 430,000*l.* deducting, however, " about 60,000*l.* being the Charges in *India* for the Maintenance of Factors, Factories, Forts, " Garriſons, Negotiations with Princes, *&c.*

V. " The private Trade allowed by the Company to Owners of Ships, Commanders, and Seamen, as well as to their Factors, *&c.* for *Diamonds*, *Pearls*, *Muſk*, *Ambergris*, *&c.* for which " there may be annually exported, in Goods, about 40, or 50,000*l.* and in Bullion from 80, " to 100,000*l.* yields, at Home, in Returns, 250, to 300,000*l.* So here is 130,000*l.* farther " Addition to the Stock of the Kingdom. Both together making 500,000*l.* annually added to " the Nation's Stock, by the *Eaſt-India* Commerce, beſide all the Conſequences depending farther thereupon, which come next to be conſidered.

For Illuſtration hereof, let it be conſidered, with regard to the State of our *Eaſt-India* Trade, in the Conſequences depending thereupon, *viz.*

I. " In Reference to the Exports; principally of ſo great a Quantity of *Gold* and *Silver*; what " is very obvious, is, That if, in any foreign Trade, 100,000*l.* exported in Bullion, brings back

“ as much Merchandize as, being re-exported to other foreign Parts, brings Home 200, or 250,000 *l.* that muſt be a gainful Commerce to the Nation.

II. “ The Goods annually exported, amounting to 110,000*l.* conſiſt of 60, or 70,000*l.* in *Engliſh* Goods, as, *Drapery*, *Tin*, and *Lead*, and the reſt is in foreign Commodities. Our *Lead*, it is true, might be taken off by other *European* Nations; although we had no Trade to *India* ourſelves, but the Sale of the *Drapery* and *Tin*, amounting to 50,000*l.* (which now gains 50,000*l.* to the Nation) would not be taken off at all; for no other Nation carries *Engliſh* Cloth to *India*, and for *Tin*, there are great Quantities of it in ſome Parts of *India*.

III. “ There may be annually conſumed in *England*, nearly to the Value of 200, 230, or 240,000*l.* in *India* Goods, *viz.* about the Value of 6000*l.* in *Pepper*, 30,000*l.* in *Saltpetre*, 30,000*l.* in *Silks*, raw and manufactured; 160,000*l.* in *Callicoes*; and about 10, to 15,000*l.* in *Indico* and other *Drugs*.” [As yet there is no Mention of *Tea*, nor *Coffee*; the former, becauſe the Company had not, till after this Time, ſettled a Trade to *China*; and the latter was hitherto ſolely ſupplied by the *Turkey* Company] “ All the reſt of the Returns above-mentioned, amounting to 630,000*l.* Value, are tranſported to foreign Markets, as is alſo moſt Part of the private Trade.——The *Pepper*, I reckon at 8*d.* *per lb.* Weight (ſo neceſſary a Spice for all People) which formerly coſt *us* 3*s.* 4*d.* *per lb.* being no-where to be had but in *India*; and were we obliged to have it from the *Dutch*, they would probably raiſe it as high as they do their other Spices: Yet, ſuppoſing it ſo low as 16*d.* *per lb.* it would be a farther annual Expence of 6000*l.* to the Nation.

“ *Saltpetre* is of that abſolute Neceſſity, that without it we ſhould be like the *Iſraelites* under the Bondage of the *Philiſtines*, without the Means of defending ourſelves. Poſſibly, even if we had no *Indian* Trade, we might, in Time of Peace, purchaſe it, though it would coſt us double what it now does. But, in caſe of War, where could we have ſufficient? Not ſurely from our Enemies. Or, would our Gentlemen, Citizens, and Farmers, be willing to have their Cellars and Rooms dug up, [as in King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign] and be deprived of Freedom in their own Houſes, expoſed and laid open to *Saltpetre* Men? Which Method would be, beſides, far ſhort of intirely ſupplying us.

“ *Raw Silk* we might poſſibly be ſupplied with from other Parts, though not ſo cheap as from *India*. And *India-wrought Silks* ſerve us inſtead of ſo much *Italian* and *French* Silks, which would coſt us almoſt treble the Price of *Indian* Silks; to the Kingdom's Loſs of above 20,000*l.* yearly.

“ *Callicoes* ſerve inſtead of the like Quantity of *French*, *Dutch*, and *Flemiſh* Linen, which would coſt thrice as much: Hereby 2, or 300,000*l.* is yearly ſaved to the Nation.——And if the Linen Manufacture were ſettled in *Ireland* ſo as to ſupply *England*, our *Callicoes* might be tranſported to foreign Markets.” [This is now, in our Time, happily verified and effected.]

“ *Indico* is neceſſary for dying and perfecting of our own Manufactures. And the other *Drugs*, &c. brought from *India*, are inconſiderable.

IV. “ The Value of 630,000*l.* in *India* Goods of the Company's; and 200,000*l.* Value of private Traders, are tranſported yearly to *France*, *Holland*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Turkey*, &c. whereby thoſe Trades are the better carried on by the *Engliſh*, to a farther Advantage of the Kingdom; and cannot be calculated to yield leſs than 10 *per Cent.* clear Profit; being 83,000*l.* yearly: Yet, as ſome Part may be exported by Strangers,—I ſhall eſtimate the net Profit at only 60,000*l.* being ſo much farther Addition to the Nation's Stock. ☞ And here, by the Way, it may be obſerved, that the Kingdom hath a greater Advantage when the Trade is driven by the *Engliſh* Merchant, than when it is carried on by Strangers, ſeeing all the Profits ariſing by the Trade of the one is brought back to *England*; whereas the Profits of the other remain abroad. This I note, for rectifying the Miſtake of ſome, who ſay, *It is all one to the Kingdom, ſo the Trade be carried on, whether it be by the Engliſh or by Strangers.* As alſo to evince, that it is the Nation's Intereſt to encourage the King's Subjects in their Trade, preferably to Strangers.

The Profit of foreign Trade, driven by Natives, centers at Home: But if by Foreigners, it centers abroad. An uſeful Remark.

V. “ The ſaid *India* Goods are exported in *Engliſh* Shipping, whereby much Employment is given to our own Ships” [and Mariners] “ the very Freight of which, being about 5000 Tons, cannot amount to leſs than 20,000*l.* being ſo much farther Addition to the Kingdom's Stock.

VI. “ From all which Conſiderations there will ariſe a *full* and *clear Anſwer* to the Objection made againſt this Trade, becauſe of the Quantities of *Gold* and *Silver* exported to *India*.—— ☞ And thus the ſending out of our Treaſure increaſeth it: Whereas to coop it up would render it wholly uſeleſs. Had we all the Gold and Silver in the World, if it were abſolutely kept and confined within this Kingdom, it would neither greaten our Trade, nor render us more formidable in Strength and Power.——If ſome other foreign Trades do waſte and conſume our Treaſure,—let us find out Expedients to prevent it. But, in the mean Time, it would be deſtructive to ſtop the Current of our real Supplies of it, by breaking in upon, or obſtructing the Courſe of the *Eaſt-India Trade*, by which, if the Kingdom had not been ſupplied, all its Treaſure might, ere this, have been exhauſted.

Next, *That the Eaſt-India Trade cannot ſo well be ſecured and improved, for the Benefit and Advantage of the Kingdom, in any other Way, as by a Company in a joint-ſtock*; let it be conſidered,

I. “ That

A. D. 1677

1ſt, “ No other Nation trades thither otherwiſe than by a Joint-Stock, except the *Portugueſe*, “ who are *now* almoſt beaten out of the Trade.

2dly, “ It is well known, That Preſents are to be made to Kings, Princes, and Governors of “ *India*, for obtaining Licence to traffic there:——And there is alſo a Neceſſity of hiring ſome “ great Houſe, for ſecuring their Perſons and Goods there, at each reſpective Place.

3dly, “ Our Company has been at vaſt Charges and Hazards for obtaining Freedom of Trade, “ and many great Privileges and Immunities, both from the *Great Mogul*, and very many other “ Kings, Princes, and Governors; and likewiſe for the Security of their Factors, Eſtates, and “ Trade; alſo to purchaſe, build, and maintain great Houſes and Store-houſes in all the Places “ of their Reſidences, called *Factories*; and in ſome Places, as at *Fort St. George*, *Bombay*, and “ *St. Helena*, to make conſiderable Fortifications, and to keep large Garriſons!

“ If therefore this Trade ſhould be left intirely open, ſo as every one might trade thither as “ he pleaſed, would not all the before-named Privileges and Immunities purchaſed at great Ex- “ pence by our Company, be either loſt, or elſe rendered void and inſignificant? And when “ every Man minds only his own particular Concern, the national Honour and Intereſt would “ *decline*.——Would not the Kings and Governors in *India*, and the *European* Nations, our Com- “ petitors there, take all Opportunities to make their Advantages, and to put Hardſhips and In- “ juries upon the *Engliſh*, wanting united Counſels and Strength to right themſelves?—☞ Would “ not every one ſtrive to ſupplant each other, and thereby give a Handle to the *Indians* to raiſe the “ Prices of *Indian* Commodities, and lower the Prices of *Engliſh* Goods? Of which there hath “ already been too ſad Experience in three or Four Years of open Trade, from the Year 1653 to “ 1657; in which Time the *Engliſh* began to loſe their ancient Honour and Eſteem.——And “ many Indignities and Wrongs were put upon them by the Kings and Governors there, forc- “ ing the *Engliſh* to ſell their Goods, and to take others, at ſuch Prices as they pleaſed!—*Engliſh* “ Commanders have been put to Death, and their Ships and Goods ſeized, without Means of “ Redreſs.——Private Traders, by outvying and underſelling one another in thoſe four Years, “ brought the Trade to be often a loſing one, and at beſt but ſeldom a ſaving one. It was “ from the Conſideration of theſe and many other Diſorders in the *open Trade*, that, in the Year “ 1657, it was agreed to lay aſide all private Trade, and to open Books for ſubſcribing to a new “ *Joint-Stock*.

Prices of *Eaſt-India* Stock.

“ ——— In or about the Year 1665, the Company took a perfect Account and Balance of “ all their Stock, Adventures, and Debts; when it appeared, *That the Stock was really worth* “ 130 *per Cent.*; though ſuch were then the Humours and Fancies of People, that it was actu- “ ally ſold at about 70 *per Cent.*——Yet, ſince then, the Value of the Stock has advanced to 245 “ *per Cent.*!

“ From this ſhort View of Things” [ſays our Author] “ I leave it to the Conſideration of “ all judicious Perſons, Whether it be not inconſiſtent with the Kingdom's Intereſt, and irra- “ tional and unjuſt, to lay open the *Eaſt-India* Trade. *Inconſiſtent with the public Intereſt*, to part “ with or hazard the Loſs of all thoſe Places of Strength, and thoſe Privileges the Company “ enjoys, but which cannot be maintained in an open Trade!——*Irrational*, to make a ſecond “ Trial, after ſo many Inconveniencies experienced by the firſt!——And *unjuſt*, to deprive the “ preſent Subſcribers in the *Eaſt-India Stock* of their future Advantages, who have run ſo many “ Hazards, and been at ſuch vaſt Expences for promoting and ſecuring the Trade!

“ With Reſpect to what the *Barriſter*'s Letter alleges, *viz.* That the *Eaſt-India* Trade ſhould “ be managed by what is called a *Regulated Company*, as our *Turkey* Trade is; it certainly cannot “ be ſo well ſecured and improved for the Kingdom's Advantage by a *Regulated* as by a *Joint-* “ *Stock* Company; for the following Reaſons:

In *India* almoſt every Port is under a diſtinct Government.

1ſt, “ Almoſt every Place in *India* is under a diſtinct *Raja* or King: And conſidering that “ other *European* Nations are ſtill watching all Opportunities of inſtilling into thoſe *Rajas* or “ Kings contemptuous Thoughts of the *Engliſh*, for their own Ends; this renders it abſolutely “ neceſſary to have frequent Applications to and Treaties with thoſe Kings, and that the *Eng-* “ *liſh* ſhould appear to them with ſome Port and Grandeur, as being able to carry on a conſider- “ able Trade with them, and to force them to a Performance of their Treaties and Agreements. “ The State of Affairs in *Turkey* is far otherwiſe, where there is but one Prince, with abſolute “ Dominion:—So that, by one Ambaſſador at Court, and two or three Conſuls at Reſidences “ of Commerce, to hold Correſpondence with him, all Matters for the Security of the Trade “ may be tranſacted.

Not ſo with Reſpect to the *Engl* *Turky* Company.

“ All which being duly premiſed, all Well-wiſhers to *England* (it is preſumed) would deſire “ to have the Forts, Factories, ahd Privileges in *India*, which, by the preſent Joint-Stock of “ the *Eaſt-India* Company have been obtained, purchaſed and ſettled at the Expence of perhaps “ 300,000 *l.* (and whereof the Proprietors of the ſaid *Joint-Stock* are at preſent the Owners and “ Poſſeſſors) to be maintained and preſerved to our Nation; as alſo, That the ſaid Places “ of Strength, Houſes, and Privileges, being juſtly the Property of the ſaid Joint-Stock, they “ ought not to be diveſted thereof, without an equitable Compenſation,—even as much as if it “ were within the Kingdom of *England*.——And that the ſucceeding Trade to *India* ſhould both “ give ſuch Compenſation, and maintain the growing Charge.——And as the preſent Deſign “ of ſome is, That the *now Joint-Stock* ſhould ceaſe and determine, after getting in what Goods “ and Debts they have Abroad, and that the Trade, for the future, ſhould be carried on by *par-*

“ *ticular Perſons*, according as every one ſhould think good to adventure, without Limitation, either in Quantity, Quality, or in the Prices of Goods ſent out or returned Home: Yet, that there ſhould be a Company legally eſtabliſhed, to be impowered to raiſe Impoſitions on the Trade, for the maintaining the ſaid Forts, Factories, and Privileges, for the equal Benefit of all *Engliſh* People trading to *India*.——Alſo to make Treaties with Kings and Governors in *India*, as formerly. And alſo, out of ſuch Impoſitions, to allot a Proportion, probably not leſs than 10,000 *l. per Annum*, for the Loan of the ſaid Places and Privileges; and the reſt of the Money to be employed for the Charge of the future Government, and for Treaties, *&c.* upon the Plan of the *Turkey* Company.

Reaſons againſt a *Regulate* Company for the *Engliſh Eaſt-India Trade.*

“ Now, let it be conſidered, how inſufficient this propoſed Method is for ſecuring this Trade to the *Engliſh* Nation, in Compariſon of the preſent one, wherein there is a Fund of at leaſt a Million Sterling conſtantly engaged for the neceſſary Defence of the Trade.——And it will ſurely be found difficult to know what Proportion to lay, by way of Impoſition, as depending arbitrarily on the Humour of particular Perſons, whether they will trade or not, and for what Value! Inſomuch, that there will be a certain Expence, and an uncertain Revenue!——And it may frequently happen, that the former may be the greater, and the latter the leaſt:—And this too, perhaps, in a Time of War, when, there being little Trade, there will be little to be raiſed by way of Impoſitions;—becauſe, when Hazards are great, few will care to adventure;—whereby *all* may fall into the Enemy's Hands!

“ The Gentleman *Barriſter* inſinuates, in the Cloſe of his late Letter, *That the* Eaſt-India *Trade might be ſo managed, under a* Regulation, *that five Times the Trade might be gained, and the Prices of our own Manufactures of Cloth*, &c. *advanced by the Multitude and Freedom of Buyers; and the Price of Goods imported, much leſſened to the* Engliſh, *and much more Trade gained with* India *Commodities to other Parts of the World!*

“ But I am of a contrary Opinion.

“ For, 1ſt, How probable is it, That *private* Traders in a *regulated Company* ſhould gain *ſo much* as (and far leſs, *five Times more* than) a Joint-Stock Company? Thoſe ſuppoſed Trades to be gained are chiefly the Trades to *China* and *Japan*; where indeed our Trade, once well ſettled, might take off more of our *Woollen* Manufactures, and might return *Gold*, *Silver*, and *Copper*, in ſome Meaſure to ſupply the Trade to other Parts of *India*, without exporting ſo much Treaſure from *Europe*.——But thoſe Trades are not ſo eaſily gained as ſome may fancy!” [This ſhews we had as yet no Trade with *China*.] “ and leaſt of all by the Stocks of private Perſons——As the preſent *Eaſt-India* Company, even with ſo great a Joint-Stock, have in vain made frequent Trials to gain thoſe Trades! Yet, with *China*, the Company, after many Attempts and Expences, are in Hopes to ſucceed; but, with reſpect to *Japan*, only one Undertaking for the gaining the Trade to it proved ineffectual, with the Loſs of no leſs than 50,000 *l.* Which great Sum would have undone private Adventurers! As to what our *Barriſter* ſuggeſts, *That a Regulated Company would advance the Price of our Manufactures by the Multitude and Freedom of Buyers, and alſo leſſen the Price of Goods imported, to the* Engliſh, *&c.* Upon a due and ſerious Examination, it will be found, according to the true Maxims of Trade and Dictates of Reaſon, to be quite otherwiſe. For, who is there that hath in any competent Degree ſtudied and conſidered Trade in Reference to the Kingdom's Intereſt, but knows, *That all Buying and Selling at Home, from one to another, is but a mere changing of Hands, neither adding to nor diminiſhing the Nation's Stock or Wealth.* It is *dear* ſelling, or rather the ſelling of great Quantities of our native Commodities and Manufactures in foreign Parts, and our *cheap* purchaſing of Commodities in foreign Countries, whereby our Kingdom is enriched.——For, if we do but conſider the Conſequence of this *Barriſter*'s Poſition, it will clearly appear, That particular *Engliſhmen*, Traders to *India*, vying upon one another in the buying of Cloth, *&c.* in *England*, may for a Year or two raiſe the Prices in *England*; and, on the other Hand, they may lower the Prices and underſell one another, to get off their Goods in *India*, and make Returns,—ſome perhaps ſelling cheaper than the prime Coſt, whilſt others may not be able to put off their Goods, and ſo perhaps let their Ships return dead freighted, *&c.*——What Probability is there then of their continuing to ſend any thereafter, or that the Exportation of our *Engliſh* Manufactures ſhould increaſe? Whereas, the preſent *Joint-Stock* Company have ſo well managed their Trade, that from 100 to 400 Cloths at moſt, formerly exported, they now annually export 4,000 whole broad Cloths and upwards!——And with reſpect to Goods imported from *India*; the Multitude of Buyers in *India* raiſing the Prices there, and of Sellers in *England* leſſening the Prices here, cannot but be very contrary to the Kingdom's Intereſt!—— ☞ Becauſe not above one-fourth Part of the *India* Goods imported are conſumed in *England*, the other three-fourth Parts being exported to foreign Parts. Now, if the Prices of what is conſumed in *England* be lowered, the like muſt inevitably follow for the other Three-fourths exported!—So that the Nation really loſes by the cheap ſelling of *India* Commodities in *England*. And our real Intereſt is to buy cheap in *India*, and ſell dear in *Europe*! With reſpect to the building of Ships of great Burden, ſo much for the public Intereſt, it cannot be imagined that private Perſons can effect the ſame in Proportion to what the *Joint-Stock* Company has done.

***England* had as yet no Commerce with *China*.**

“ The *Joint-Stock* Company is moreover far more national, with reſpect to the Number of Perſons who have Benefit thereby, than poſſibly it could be under a *Regulation*: For then, none could trade to *India* but Merchants who underſtand Trade, and only ſuch as have great Eſtates, and are able to ſtay two Years at leaſt out of their Money.——So that the Trade would be confined into a few Hands (100 or 150 at moſt.) Whereas in the *Joint-Stock*, Noblemen, A.D. 1677 "blemen, Clergymen, Gentlemen, Widows, Orphans, Shop-keepers, and all others, may have "Stocks there, and reap equal Benefit thereby.

"There are at this Day about 600 Perſons who appear on the Company's Books to be in-"tereſted in the *Eaſt-India* Stock, and, under them, it may be, many more.

—— This Author alleges, "That the true Ground of the preſent Company's many Enemies, "proceeds from *their* not having ſubſcribed at the Beginning, nor yet afterward, when the "Books were laid open, but are ſince filled with Envy at the Company's Proſperity,"—*&c.*

Remarks on this very full and judicious Diſſertation on the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Trade and excluſive Privileges.

But be the then Cauſes of the Diſcontents againſt that Company what they will, this Advocate for them has ſaid ſo much in favour of an excluſive Joint-Stock Company to *Eaſt-India*, as ſeems not eaſy to be refuted. We are moreover indebted to this able Author's 27 Quarto Pages, for ſundry very important hiſtorical Facts, which otherwiſe we ſhould not perhaps have ſo well known at this Diſtance of Time: Which may well apologize for the Length of what we may fairly denominate a complete Syſtem of the then *Eaſt-India* Company's Trade and Conduct, and alſo of the general Theory of the Commerce to *India*, which may be ſaid to be ſuitable to all Times and Seaſons! And we cannot but remark, That, as far as we are able to judge, whatever has ſince this Time been written and publiſhed, even down to our own Days, on the *Eaſt-India* Trade, contains nothing materially *new*, or which may not be found to be comprehended in this very Diſſertation; although all that has been ſince that Time publiſhed for and againſt the ſaid Trade, and alſo againſt an excluſive Joint-Stock, would, to our certain Knowlege, fill up a large Folio, were they all put together!

The Lady *Mary* of *England* married to *William* Prince of *Orange* (afterward King *William* III. of *England.*) Her Portion 40,000 *l.*

In this ſame Year, the Lady *Mary*, Daughter of *James* Duke of *York*, was married to *William* Prince of *Orange*, afterward King *William* the Third of *England*: Her Portion being 40,000 *l.* Sterling.

The former Law for burying in *Woollen* repealed, and a *new* one enacted.

1678 The former Law made in *England*, for burying in *Woollen* (18° *Car.* Cap. iv.) not being well obſerved, an Act of Parliament, of this 30th Year of that King, (Cap. iii.) repealed it; and *enacted* a Regiſter to be kept in every Pariſh, by the Incumbent, (or his Subſtitute) that every Thing about the Corps of the Deceaſed was made of *Sheeps-Wooll*; of which an Affidavit ſhall be made by the Relation of the Deceaſed, and lodged with the Incumbent, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* a Moiety whereof to go to the Poor of the Pariſh, the other to the Informer. Nevertheleſs, ſuch ſtill is the Vanity of many of the Rich and Great, that they continue to pay the Penalty, rather than not adorn their deceaſed Friends Corps with fine Linen, Lace, *&c.* though ſo contrary to our true national Intereſt!

England's Parliament prohibits the Importation of *French Merchandize*, and thereby greatly increaſes *England*'s Commerce.

The immenſe Importation into *England* of *French* Wares, of various Kinds, having given juſt Umbrage to all wiſe People, as occaſioning a vaſt annual Loſs in Point of the general Balance of *England*'s Trade; ſome ſay, to at leaſt one Million Sterling; others, to conſiderably more: Becauſe, whilſt we were wantonly and without Meaſure importing and uſing the Product and Manufactures of *France*, the *wiſer French* Miniſtry were, from Time to Time, laying heavier Duties upon the *Engliſh* Manufactures and Product; ſo as thereby gradually to drive out of *France* the Conſumption of almoſt all *Engliſh Merchandize*, and likewiſe of all other foreign Commodities, by their Tarifs of the Years 1664, 1667, *&c.*——Hereby the *Engliſh* foreign Trade in general languiſhed, Rents fell, and all Ranks began ſenſibly to feel its bad Effects. Yet they at firſt imputed this Misfortune to a wrong Cauſe; which made the Merchants and Traders petition the Parliament againſt the *Eaſt-India* and *Levant* Companies. In Concluſion, they diſcovered the true Cauſe; whereupon they made ſuch earneſt Application to the Parliament, as influenced the *Houſe of Commons* to come to a Vote, "*That the Trade with* France *was detrimental to the Kingdom.*" The *Engliſh* were alſo at this Time ſo juſtly incenſed againſt the *French* King's Invaſions and Encroachments, from Time to Time, on the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, (and indeed, as far as he could, on all his other Neighbours) that the Parliament, in the Beginning of this Year 1678, paſſed an Act, (30th of *Char.* IId, Cap. i.) "For raiſing Money by a *Poll*, &c. *to enable his Majeſty to enter into* "*an actual War againſt the* French *King*; *and for prohibiting, for three Years to come, and to the* "*End of the ſubſequent Seſſion of Parliament, the Importation into* England *of* all French *Commodities* "*whatever.*" It was indeed more than Time for *England* to interpoſe, and ſave the almoſt expiring Liberties of *Europe!* whilſt, at the ſame Time, ſhe put ſome Stop to an Inundation of *French Wines*, *Brandies*, *Silks*, *Linen*, *Paper*, *Salt*, and an innumerable Variety of Frippery, Millinary and Haberdaſhery Wares, Toys, *&c.* Which Prohibition and that of the Wear of *Eaſt-India* Manufactures, brought the *general Balance* greatly in our Favour in *twenty* Years Time.

King *Charles* IId, of *England*, a conſtant Penſioner of *France*, and a determined Foe to the Religion and Liberties of his own Kingdom.

This Law was paſſed ſorely againſt King *Charles*'s Inclination, being *a conſtant Penſioner of* France, *and a determined Foe equally to the Religion and Liberties of his own Kingdom!* But the Ferment of the People of *England* was at this Time ſo great, by the Diſcovery of the *Popiſh-Plot*, &c. that he was obliged to comply. The Authors of this Time ſay, That, until after this Prohibition, *England*'s annual Exports, on an Average, did not exceed *three Million Sterling*; but that, in about twenty Years after, the Exports had gradually increaſed to near *ſeven Millions* yearly. Which vaſt Increaſe was principally occaſioned by the great Increaſe and Exportation of our own *Woollen*, *Silk*, *Linen*, *Iron*, and other Manufactures, ſince the ſaid Prohibition of Commerce with *France*; and partly alſo to the Prohibition, ſome Years after enacted, of the Wear in *England* of *Eaſt-India* Manufactures; and likewiſe in Part to the enlarged Demand from our own *American* Colonies of all Sorts of Manufactures and Neceſſaries. The before-named *Popiſh-Plot*, and the *French* Encroachments in the *Netherlands*, had created ſuch a violent Ferment, as obliged King *Charles* to enter into a perpetual *defenſive Alliance* with the *Dutch*, for their mutual Preſervation and Guarantee; concluded on the 3d of *March* 1678, New Stile.

Treaty between *England* and *Holland*, for obliging *France* to grant reaſonable Terms of Peace to *Spain* and the *Empire*.

And in *July* was concluded an Alliance between thoſe two Potentates; for compelling the *French* King, (in Conſequence of a Treaty at this Time held at *Nimuguen*, between them, the Emperor, and *Spain*) to reſtore to *Spain* the Towns and Forts of *Charleroy*, *Aeth*, *Oudenard*, *Courtray*, *Tournay*, *Condé*, *Valenciennes*, *St. Guiſlain*, *Binch*, and the Dutchy of *Limburg*, &c. As alſo all that has been taken from the Emperor and Empire; to reſtore alſo *Lorrain* to the Duke of that Name. The King of *Great Britain*, for thoſe Ends, ſtipulated to furniſh *One-third* more of *Naval-Force* than the *States-General*, and the *States* to furniſh *One-third* more of *Land-Forces* in the *Netherlands* than King *Charles*.

Peace of *Nimeguen* between *France* and *Holland*.

In *Auguſt* was concluded a Treaty, at *Nimeguen*, between *France* and the *States-General*, under the King of *Great Britain*'s Mediation; concerning which all that is needful to be recited is as follows.

"Article VIIIth, The Town and Chatellanie of *Maeſtrecht* ſhall be reſtored to the States-"General of the United Provinces.

"XIIIth, The States-General engage to guarantee the preſent Peace and Engagements which "*Spain* is now making with *France*. And, by a ſeparate Article, *France* was to reſtore to the "Prince of *Orange* his Principality of that Name, and his other Dominions in *France*."

Commercial Treaty between *France* and the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*.

On the ſame Day was alſo concluded, at *Nimeguen*, a Treaty of Commerce, Navigation, and Marine, between *France* and the ſaid *States-General*, in Subſtance as follows.

"Article VII. The Subjects on both Sides ſhall pay no higher Duties than the Natives in "general.

"IX. No Refuge ſhall be given in the Ports of either Party to ſuch as ſhall have taken any "Prizes from the other Party; but, if driven thither by Streſs of Weather, they ſhall depart "as ſoon as poſſible.

"XI. The laden Ships of either Party, driven by Storm or otherwiſe into any Port of the "other Party, ſhall not be compellable to unlade or to ſell their ſaid Merchandize there.

"XIII. XIV. XV. The Ships of either Party may freely traffic with the Enemies of either "of them: Excepting with contraband Merchandize, defined to be, all Implements of *War*, "*Saltpetre*, Horſes and their Harneſs.

"XVI. XVII. But the following ſhall not be deemed *contraband* Goods, *viz.* Corn and "Grain, Beans, Oil, Wine, Salt, and other Things for the Suſtenance of Life; all which may "be freely carried to an Enemy; unleſs to a Place inveſted or beſieged. And ſuch Ships de"ſigned for an Enemy's Port, and putting into any of the Ports of either Party, ſhall only be "obliged to ſhew their Paſſports,—without being ſearched or detained."

The following Articles, *viz.* XX. XXI. XXII. are the ſame as in the Commercial Treaty of the Year 1677, between *England* and *France*, relating to Merchant-Ships met at Sea by Ships of War of the other Party, and wherein contraband Goods may be found.

"XXX. Either Party may build, buy, or freight, in each others Dominions, any Number "of Ships for War, or for Merchandize, and alſo ſuch Ammunition as they ſhall want.

"XXXI. Ships of either Party, driven on the Coaſts of the other Party, ſhall be treated with "Juſtice and Humanity.

"XXXII. May countenance no Pirates, nor the Exiles of each others Dominions.

"XXXIII. XXXIV. Merchants may make Uſe of ſuch Advocates in each others Country as "they ſhall think fit; and may keep their Books of Accounts in what Language they ſhall "think beſt: And may alſo mutually ſettle Conſuls therein.

"XXXV. Neither Party ſhall ſuffer any Ship of War of another Power to come and make "Prize, within their Ports, Havens, or Rivers, upon one-anothers Subjects.

"XXXVIII. This Treaty ſhall be in Force for twenty-five Years to come."

A ſeparate Article relates to the 50 Sols *per* Ton upon Strangers Ships ſailing out of the Ports of *France*, *viz.* That this Duty ſhall not derogate from the Equality which in other Reſpects is by the above-named VIIth Article of this Treaty eſtabliſhed on both Sides. But that *Dutch* Ships ſhall pay the ſaid 50 Sols *per* Ton, as other Nations do: But this Subſidy ſhall be only paid by *Dutch* Ships at going out of the *French* Ports, but not at their coming in. And if laden with Salt they ſhall pay but half that Duty. And the *States* may (if they pleaſe) lay a like proportional Impoſition on *French* Ships going out of their Ports.

Treaty of Peace, at *Nimeguen*, between *France* and *Spain*.

On the 17th of *September*, Peace was ſigned at *Nimeguen*, between *Louis* XIV. of *France* and *Charles* IId of *Spain*: But much ſhort of what was ſtipulated to be obtained for *Spain*, in the before-named Treaty between King *Charles* the Second, of *England*, and the *States-General*: For, only *Charleroy*, *Binch*, *Aeth*, *Oudenard*, *Courtray*, *St. Guiſlain*, and the Dutchy of *Limburg*, were

A. D. 1678 reſtored to *Spain*, together with *Ghent* and its *Citadel*; and, in *Catalonia*, the City of *Puicerda*. On the other Hand, *Spain* was obliged to yield up to *France*, *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, *Condé*, *Bouchain*, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, *Ypres*, *Warwick*, *Warneton*, *Peperingen*, *Bailleul*, *Caſſel*, *Bavay*, and *Meubuge*, with their Dependencies; alſo the County of *Burgundy*, with the City of *Bezançon*. Thus, declining *Spain*, by every Treaty with *France* ſince 1659, was neceſſitated to yield up to her many noble and ſtrong Cities and extenſive Territories; being deſerted by King *Charles* of *England*, whoſe higheſt Intereſt and Glory it would have been to have ſupported *Spain* againſt the greatly increaſing Power of *France*. Soon after this unhappy Peace, *Louis*, taking Advantage of the very feeble State of *Spain*, ſeized on the ſtrong City of *Luxemburgh*, beſide his continually harraſſing the Remainder of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, by pretended Re-unions, Contributions, &c.

The Emperor's and Empire's diſadvantageous Peace with *France*.

With reſpect to the Peace at *Nimeguen*, between the Emperor and Empire and *France*, it was not formally ſigned till the 3d of *February* 1679, (New Stile.) Yet, as it was ſtill a Part of the ſame Treaty of *Nimeguen* continued, we here give its Subſtance briefly, as under the above Year 1678.

" Article II. The Peace of *Munſter* or *Weſtphalia*, *Anno* 1648, is declared to be the Baſis of " this Treaty.

" IV. and V. *France* yields up *Philipſburgh* to the *Empire*, and the Emperor *Leopold* yields up " *Friburg* to *France*.

France's cruel Treatment of the Duke of *Lorrain*.

" XII. XIII. XIV. XV. The Country of *Lorrain* to be reſtored to its Duke, only *Nancy*, its " Capital, ſhall remain for ever united to *France*; which ſhall alſo have Ways *half a League in* " *Breadth*, to be ſet out by the *French* King and the *Duke*, for the more eaſy Paſſage of the " *French* Troops through *Lorrain* to the ſaid City of *Nancy*, and from *Nancy* to *Alſace*, alſo from " *Nancy* to *Bezançon*, in *Franche Compté!*" Whereby that unfortunate Prince, for having ſided with the Emperor againſt *France*, was barbarouſly deſpoiled of his capital City, and the reſt of his Dutchy now laid quite open to the Armies of *France* at Pleaſure, in an unheard-of Manner!

" It was alſo to be free for the *French* King to keep Garriſons in the Towns of *Choſſelette*, *Huy*, " *Verviers*, *Aix la Chapelle*, *Dueren*, *Linnick*, *Nuys*, and *Zons*, until Peace ſhould be concluded " between him and *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Brandenburg*, the Biſhop of *Munſter*, and the Princes of " *Lunenburg*; when they were to be reſtored to the Empire."

By the Peace of *Nimeguen France* farther deſtroys the *Equilibrium* of *Europe*.

And thus alſo, *France* gradually gained Ground on the *German* Empire, of which *Lorrain* as well as *Alſace* formerly were Parts, to the ſtill farther deſtroying of the *Equilibrium* of Power in *Europe!*

A new *French Senegal* Company erected.

In this ſame Year, the *French* excluſive *Senegal* Company was now firſt erected, for the Trade of *Gold-duſt*, *Leather*, *Wax*, *Gums*, &c. And, *Anno* 1681, it was farther confirmed, by the Name of the *Royal Senegal* Company: Yet, being afterwards unable to pay their Debts, they were diſſolved *Anno* 1696.

France's vaſt Progreſs in Commerce and Shipping.

1679 So rapid were the Naval and Commercial Improvements of *France*, at this Time, that the ingenious Author of the Book intitled *Britannia Languens*, publiſhed *Anno* 1680, affirms, " That " for *one* trading *French* Ship there was twenty or thirty Years before, there were now *forty*. For " which Purpoſe the *French* King eſtabliſhed a Sea-Fiſhery, to the great Prejudice of *ours*."

The *Dutch* gain more Ground in the Iſle of *Java*.

1680 The *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company having aſſiſted the King of *Materan* (who ſtiled himſelf Emperor of *Java* Iſle) at this Time, againſt two of his rebellious Sons, he thereupon yielded up to the *Dutch* the Towns of *Cheriban* and *Tarpa*.

New *Projects* in this Year, much patronized in *England* by Prince *Rupert*, King *Charles's* Couſin.

1. Prince's Metal.

This Year ſeems to have been remarkable for new Projects in *England*, which were patronized by Prince *Rupert*, Duke of *Cumberland*, more eſpecially ſuch as related to Mechanics. We have a yellow Metal, much reſembling Gold, which, in our Days, is ſtill named *Prince's Metal*, as taking its Name from him: and a Water-Mill was thereupon erected on *Hackney* River for caſting of Cannon of that Metal; it is known at this Day by the Name of *Temple-Mill*.

2. A floating Machine.

Another Project was, for a *floating Machine*, worked by Horſes, for the towing of great Ships againſt Wind and Tide.

3. A Ballaſt Heaver.

A third was, a Machine for the *raiſing of Ballaſt*; though found inſufficient even before Prince *Rupert's* Death.

4. A diving Engine.

A fourth was, a *diving Machine* or *Engine*; by the Help of which, and good Luck, Sir *William Phipps* brought Home from the *Weſt-Indies* near 200,000 *l.* Sterling, in Pieces of Eight, which he fiſhed up out of the Sea, where Part of a *Spaniſh* Plate-Fleet had been loſt.

Fiſhery of the *Dutch* its immenſe Value.

The Author of *Britannia Languens* alleges, That the *Dutch Herring and Cod Fiſhery* employed 8,000 *Veſſels* and 200,000 *Sailors and Fiſhers*; whereby they gain yearly *five* Millions Sterling; beſide their *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Newfoundland* Fiſheries, and the People and Trades thereby employed at Home!

A State or View of the Trade of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, *pro* and *con.*

We have a State of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Trade in this Year, from a judicious anonymous Author, printed in 1681, intitled, *A Treatiſe wherein is demonſtrated that the Eaſt-India Trade is the moſt national of all foreign Trades*, &c. *London*, 1681; occaſioned by the Clamours ſtill raiſed againſt that Company, in order to have the Trade laid open, *viz.* "Laſt Year" [*i. e.* in 1680] "1ſt, The Company ſent out for the Coaſt of *Coromandel* and the Bay of *Bengal*, four three-Deck Ships, *viz.* one of 530 Tons and 118 Seamen; one of 600 Tons and 120 Seamen; one of 530 Tons and 106 Seamen; and one of 550 Tons and 110 Seamen. 2dly, For *Suratt* and the Coaſt of *India*, three Ships more, of 550, 530, and 450 Tons. 3dly, For *Bantam*, two Ships of 600 Tons each. 4thly, For the *South-Seas* and *China*, two Ships of 430 and 350 Tons: In all *eleven* Ships; in which there was a Stock of 479,946*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* And for the Year," [1681] "they are ſending out five Ships for *Coaſt* and *Bay*; three for *Suratt* and the Coaſt of *India*; three for *Bantam*; and one great Ship for the *South-Sea*, and *China*: In all which there will be a Stock of above 600,000*l.* beſide both which Years Exportations not yet returned, the Company has always a conſiderable Stock left in the Country, to make and provide Goods before-hand: Beſide likewiſe the Value of their Iſlands, Towns, Garriſons, Houſes, Buildings, Ammunition, &c.——And they may have what Money they will at 3 *per Cent.* which will be the worſt News of all in *Holland*." This is the firſt Time we find Mention of the Company's ſending a Ship to *China*. By the *South-Seas*, before-mentioned, muſt be underſtood the Seas about *Macaſſar*, *Borneo*, *Java*, &c. The ſaid anonymous Author was probably Sir *Joſiah Child*, as appears from the Stile, Scope, &c.

Market Prices of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch Eaſt India* Companies Stocks.

The ſaid Author adds, "That the quick Stock of our *Eaſt-India* Company" (by which he means their conſtant Exportations and Importations) "was then more than that of the *Dutch* Company, although the Stock of the latter ſells at 450 *per Cent.* whilſt ours ſells not at above 300 *per Cent.*"

On the other Side,—The *Silk-weavers* of *London* had, this Year, unſucceſsfully petitioned the *Houſe of Commons* againſt the then general Wear of *Eaſt-India Silks*, *Bengals*, &c. Mr. *Polexfen*, in his Speech, aſſerted, "That we at this Time conſumed to the Value of 300,000*l.* yearly in thoſe *Eaſt-India* manufactured Goods, including printed and painted Callicoes: For *Cloaths*, *Beds*, *Hangings*, &c.——That the Company annually export from 200,000*l.* to 600,000*l.* in Bullion;——that its Trade is now increaſed to near one quarter Part of the whole Trade of the Nation;——that this Company finding it more for their particular Advantage to take up from 6 to 700,000*l.* on their common Seal for carrying on their Trade, than to enlarge their capital Stock; thereby reaping to themſelves, not only the Gains which they make on their own Money, but likewiſe of the Treaſure of the Nation, allowing to the Lenders 4 or 5 *per Cent.*" [This is different from the above Aſſertion, that they can have it at 3 *per Cent.*] "and dividing amongſt themſelves what they pleaſe, which *now*, within theſe laſt twelve or fifteen Months, has been *ninety per Cent.*" [The Allegations againſt this Company, by the *Turkey* Company, *Anno* 1681, before the Privy-Council, make the Sum divided to amount to 260,000*l.* *Anno* 1680, which they allege, not to have been all merely from their Profits, but partly out of their Principal. See more of this Subject under the Year following.] "And upon an exact Inquiry it will be found, that this Stock is ſo engroſſed, that about ten or twelve Men have the abſolute Management; and that about forty Perſons divide the major Part of the Gains, which this laſt Year has been to ſome one Man *twenty thouſand* Pounds; to others *ten thouſand* Pounds apiece."

The *Turkey* Company alſo preferred their uſual Complaint againſt their importing of *raw Silk*: So, between thoſe two, the *India* Company was neither to import *raw* nor *wrought Silks*; yet the *grand Committee for Trade*, to whom that Houſe referred it, did nothing material at that Time.

☞ *N. B.* We have ſhewn, under the Year 1676, that its capital Stock, by doubling, was then made up to 739,782*l.* 10*s.*——Thus we may ſee how hard it is to come at the naked Truth in Diſputes of any Kind, and moſt of all where Property or Intereſt is affected.

Penſilvania Colony, its Riſe, Conſtitution, Product, Commerce, &c.

This ſame Year 1680 gave Riſe to the noble *Engliſh* Colony of *Penſilvania*, in *North-America*, in North Latitude between the Beginning of 40, to 43 Degrees. That Country, till now, was moſtly a Part of *Virginia*, and another Part of it was Part of *New-York* Colony. Sir *William Penn*, an Admiral, had obtained a Promiſe from King *Charles* the Second of a Grant of this Country; but he dying ſoon after, his Son, Mr. *William Penn*, an eminent *Quaker*, and a Gentleman of great Knowlege and true Philoſophy, had it granted to him at this Time, (his Charter being dated on the 28th of *February*, 1680) which he deſigned for a Retreat or Aſylum for the People of his religious Perſuaſion, then made *uneaſy* at Home through the Bigotry of *Spiritual Courts*, &c. Mr. *Penn*, therefore, carried thither with him a large Embarkation of thoſe *Quakers*, afterwards from Time to Time, joined by many more from *Britain* and *Ireland*. At his firſt Arrival there, he found many *Engliſh* Families in it, and conſiderable Numbers of *Dutch* and *Swedes*, who all readily ſubmitted to his wiſe and excellent Regulations, which highly merit to be known by all Perſons who would apply to colonizing. The true Wiſdom, as well as Equity of his *unlimited Toleration* of all religious Perſuaſions, as well as his kind, juſt, and prudent Treatment of the native *Indians*; alſo his Laws, Policy, and Government, ſo endeared him to the Planters, and ſo widely ſpread the Fame of his whole Œconomy, that, although ſo lately planted, it is thought, at this Day, to have more white People in it than any other Colony on all the Continent of *Britiſh America*, *New-England* alone excepted. And the ſaid Mr. *Penn* (who was a Favourite of the Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James* the Second) two Years after, *viz. Anno* 1682, had a Grant from his Royal Highneſs of the Town and Tract of *Newcaſtle*, and the two lower Counties on the great River *Delawar*, Part of his Province of *New-York*: Theſe are now called the Counties of *New-*

The *Quakers*, perſecuted in *England*, prove the Means of planting and improving the fine Province of *Penſilvania*.

Toleration and Juſtice, their great Effects in *Penſilvania*.

A. D. 1680 *caſtle*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex*, and are no inconſiderable Addition to his Province of *Penſilvania*. Mr. *Penn*'s beautiful and ſuperb Plan of his capital City of *Philadelphia*, ſtill ſtrictly followed to this Day, and drawing conſtantly nearer to Perfection, may ſerve for a Pattern to the richeſt Country on Earth. At that City [for it truly merits that Appellation] they conſtantly build and employ many good Ships; thoſe of even 500 Tons may lye cloſe to their fine *Quay*; with which they trade to our Sugar-colonies with their Corn, Peaſe, Flour, Biſket, Beef, Pork, Fiſh, Pipe-ſtaves, Peltry, Lumber, Horſes, *&c.* in Exchange for *Sugar*, *Rum*, *Molaſſus*, *Ginger*, *Pimento*, and *foreign Silver*, *&c.* So greatly does this Colony increaſe in People, that it is thought already nearly to equal *New-England*, and that it will very ſoon ſurpaſs it. It ſeems the landed Gentlemen of many Parts of *Ireland*, and particularly in the North of it, had raiſed their Rents ſo high, that many of the Tenants threw up their Farms and withdrew to *Penſilvania*; ſo that in and about the Year 1729, ſome Thouſands of them went thither, beſide what *Engliſh*, *Welch*, and *Scots* came thither then and ſince, and alſo many *German Proteſtants*; all of whom are generally well-ſettled, and are much employed in raiſing of *Hemp* and *Flax*, and other *new* Materials for our *Britiſh* Manufactures, as Drugs for Dyers, *&c.* Iron, and Copper. They even carry their Corn, Fiſh, Pipe-ſtaves, *&c.* as far as *Italy*, and returning to *Britain*, they there lade *Woollen*, *Silk*, and *Linen*, for Cloathing, Houſhold-furniture, Hard-ware, and every Thing elſe that is wanted for that Colony. They get Silver alſo by their clandeſtine Trade with the *Spaniſh Main*; and their Logwood-trade, which they import into *England*, helps to pay for what they bring back.——Thus the great Evil of Perſecution and Reſtraint, for innocent conſcientious Opinions, has, once more, proved the accidental Occaſion of peopling and improving one of the fineſt Provinces of *Britiſh America*!

The Parliament of *England* refuſe their King's Demand of a Supply for *Tangier*: With their Grounds for ſo doing.

Tangier being, in this Year, beſieged by the King of *Morocco*, King *Charles* II. ſent a Meſſage to the *Houſe of Commons*, to recommend its Preſervation, and its Importance to the *Engliſh* Commerce in the *Mediterranean*; and that the two Millions already expended on it would be intirely thrown away unleſs ſpeedy and effectual Supplies were granted for its Relief. But the Commons, in an Addreſs to the King, (inſtead of granting this) repreſented, [*inter alia*] "That *Tangier* had been "ſeveral Times under the Command of *Popiſh* Governors, and its Garriſon, in a great Degree, "made up of *Popiſh* Officers and Soldiers, as alſo that the Money given for it had been miſ-"applied; wherefore they could not grant a Supply for *Tangier*, unleſs they might be aſſured, "that thereby they did not augment the Strength of their Popiſh Adverſaries." Thus the Jealouſy entertained by the Parliament and Nation, that the King intended this Place for a Curb on their Religion and Liberties, prevented its being duly ſupplied, and occaſioned (as we ſhall ſee) its being abandoned ſoon after by that King.

The Votes of the *Engliſh Houſe of Commons* firſt begun to be printed.

1681 At a Parliament at *Oxford*, which ſate but ſeven Days, and was the laſt of King *Charles* the Second's Reign, the Houſe of Commons firſt reſolved to print their Votes, which has been continued ever ſince, and very much to the Benefit and Satisfaction of the Public, and particularly beneficial in Matters commercial.

Diſpute between the *Turkey* Company and the *Eaſt-India* Company.

As far back as about the Year 1670, the *Engliſh Levant* or *Turkey* Company began to complain of the *Eaſt-India* Company, upon Account of the great Quantities of *Raw Silk* they imported from *India*, which had formerly been imported ſolely from *Turkey*. And in the Year 1681, the *Turkey* Company complained thereof formally to the King's Council; whereupon a Hearing enſued. The Subſtance of that Company's Allegations, and the *Eaſt-India* Company's Anſwers, being printed this Year, are as follow, *viz.*

A View of the *Turkey* Company's Trade and Importance to *England*.

I. "The *Turkey* Company have, for near an hundred Years paſt, exported thither great Quan-"tities of *Woollen Manufactures*, and other *Engliſh* Wares, to the great enriching of this Nation; "and do now more eſpecially carry out thither to the Value of about 500,000*l. Sterling* yearly: "In Return for which, the Goods imported are *Raw Silks*, *Gauls*, *Grogram-yarn*, *Drugs*, *Cotton*, "*&c.* all which, being manufactured in *England*, afford Bread to the Poor of the Kingdom.

I. "On the other Hand, (ſay they) the *Eaſt-India* Company export immenſe Quantities of "Gold and Silver, with an inconſiderable Quantity of Cloth.——In Return for which, their "chiefeſt Commodities are *Callicoes*, *Pepper*, *wrought Silks*, and a *deceitful* Sort of *Raw Silk*.—— "That the *Callicoes* and *wrought Silks*, being wrought in *India*, are an evident Damage to the "Poor of *England*, and the *Raw Silks* are an infallible Deſtruction to the *Turkey* Trade; for, as "*Turkey* does not yield a ſufficient Quantity of other Merchandize, to return for one fourth Part "of our Manufactures carried thither, the remaining three-fourths is wholly poized by *Raw Silk*; "which, if ſupplied by that of *Eaſt-India*, the moſt conſiderable Part of the *Turkey* Importations, "and conſequently the Cloth-trade of *England*, muſt fail.

A State of the *Engliſh Turkey* Company's Trade.

II. "The Conſtitution of the *Turkey* Company, as being a *regulated one*, and not driven by a "*Joint Stock*, is open and comprehenſive, admitting any that are bred Merchants; the Sons and "Apprentices of Freemen challenge their Freedom by ſeven Years Service, and others are ad-"mitted to be free for 25*l.* if under 27 Years of Age; and, if above that Age, for 50*l.* Each "Freeman to trade for as much as he is able. By which open trading the Company is increaſed "from 70 Perſons, who 40 Years ago wholly drove the Trade, to at leaſt 500 Traders.

II. "On the other Hand, the *Eaſt-India* Company's Trade is managed by an excluſive joint "Stock;—which Stock is ſo engroſſed, that about twelve Perſons have the abſolute Manage-"ment of the whole Trade;—and about forty Perſons divide the major Part of the Gains;—and "do alſo appropriate to themſelves a greater Profit in a ſeparate Trade, as in *Muſk*, *Ambergris*, "*&c.* and, till of late, in Diamonds alſo:—Neither can they breed up any Perſons, under the

“ Notion of an *Eaſt-India* Merchant,—becauſe any one may purchaſe a Share of their Trade and joint Stock, who is Maſter of Money.

III. “ The *Turkey* Company's Stock is really greater than the Trade will bear, under their preſent Diſcouragements and Checks from the *Eaſt-India* Company; and if any Damage befalls this Stock, every particular Member bears the Loſs of his own Adventure, with no Damage to the Public.

III. “ On the other Hand, the *Eaſt-India* Company having a fixed joint-Stock of but about 370,000*l.*” [I know not well how to reconcile this with the Order of the *Eaſt-India* Company's General Court, *Anno* 1676, whereby they doubled their capital Stock, as before exhibited; unleſs they, ſince that Year, reverſed or poſtponed that Reſolution by a ſubſequent one, which we have not met with as yet] “ they find it more for their Advantage to trade with Money at Intereſt than to enlarge their Stock; they have therefore borrowed at leaſt 650,000*l.* on their common Seal, at the inconſiderable Intereſt of 3 or 4 *per Cent.* thereby trading with the Treaſure of the Nation, and dividing to themſelves what Sums they pleaſe, not only out of the Profit,” [this Article is but the literal Echo of Mr. *Polexfen*'s Speech in Parliament the preceding Year] “ but alſo out of the Principal; as laſt Year, when they divided 260,000*l.* though at the ſame Time they owed above 600,000*l.* at Intereſt.”

One *George White*, a Writer againſt this Company, in this ſame Year, ſays, “ That in the Compaſs of five Years, (*i. e.* from 1676, to 1681) they divided 741,647*l.* and, in two Months afterwards, they doubled their Stock: This (ſays he) was in all 1,111,647*l.* produced from a Capital of 370,000*l.* only; by which extravagant Dividends, together with above 300,000*l.* for Money borrowed at Intereſt, with Preſents to Courtiers, and their Quarrel with the *Mogul*, they were brought into great Difficulties; ſo that they, in a ſhort Time, were forced to ſtop Payment for ſome Months, yet they recovered a little again: Although by ſeizing many of the *Mogul*'s Ships trading to *Arabia*, *Perſia*, &c. that Quarrel coſt the Company, in all, about 800,000*l.*

“ Upon the whole, it is humbly hoped, that, for Relief of the now-languiſhing, though moſt uſeful and neceſſary *Turkey* Trade, his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to permit to the *Turkey* Company the Exerciſe of Trade in the *Red Sea*, and *all* other the Dominions of the *Grand Signior*,” [*i. e. Arabia* and Part of *Africa*] “ according to the large Extent of their Charter, and Acceſs thereunto, by the moſt convenient Paſſages.” (*i. e.* round by the *Cape of Good Hope.*)

“ More Reaſons againſt the Management of the *Eaſt-India* Trade, under the preſent Joint-Stock.

I. “ The Continuance of the Stock, which has now laſted 24 Years,” [*i. e.* from 1657] “ is againſt their firſt Propoſal in their Preamble; whereby it is agreed, that, at ſeven Years End, the Stock ſhould be balanced and divided, and a new Subſcription made: And that any Perſons, at the ſaid ſeven Years End, might go out or come in, upon a Valuation then to be made known:—Though no ſuch Thing be hitherto done.

II. “ They have ſent over to *India*, *Throwſters*, *Weavers*, and *Dyers*; and have actually ſet up there a Manufacture of *Silk*; which, not only by inſtructing the *Indians* in theſe Manufactures, but by importing them, ſo made, into *England*, is an unſpeakable Impoveriſhment of the working People of this Kingdom.

III. “ Although many of the firſt Subſcribers have died off, yet there is no Liberty for young Merchants to come in on a new Subſcription.

IV. “ The ſo long Continuance of the Stock is alſo a Reaſon that its whole Management is fallen into ſo few Hands.

V. “ They export great Quantities of Bullion, and a ſmall Quantity of Cloth.

VI. “ Of the 550, who are Members of the Company, not above one fifth of them are Merchants;—and as theſe laſt are always of the Committee, hence it comes to paſs that many of the choiceſt Goods are ſent Home on their private Account, but ſeldom on Account of the joint Stock.

VII, and VIII. “ As their preſent Stock is too ſcanty, ſo new Subſcriptions for two or three Millions, would bring in more Merchants, as well as more Money to be employed, and alſo more Ships and Mariners. At preſent they trade not at all to *Perſia*, *Japan*, *Arrachan*, *Acheen*, *Sumatra*, *Pegu*, *Madagaſcar*, and many other Parts within the Limits of their Charter; although ſuch Parts, if traded to, would not only take off much of our *Engliſh* Commodities, but likewiſe by trading there, from one Port to another, would vend a large Proportion of *Indian* Commodities, and the Profit and Bullion ariſing thereby would, in a great Meaſure, (if not totally) prevent the Exportation of *Bullion* out of *England*.

IX. “ Laſtly, the Lenders of ſo large a dead Stock as above, 600,000*l.* at ſo low an Intereſt as 3 *per Cent.*—do clearly venture the Hazard of their Principal, merely for that low Intereſt; whilſt the Company makes 50 *per Cent.* of it, without any Hazard at all. Thoſe Lenders, (in

“ Caſe

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“ Caſe of whatever Loſſes, Captures, &c.) having only the Company's common Seal to depend on, which, in ſuch Caſe, is no Security at all: For no one Member is obliged to make Satiſfaction; as has been evident by ſeveral late Examples of the like Nature.”

The *Eaſt-India Company*'s Anſwer before the Privy Council.

The firſt Part of the *Eaſt-India* Company's Vindication.

I. “ *Articles* 1ſt, 2d, and 3d. The Cloth exported by the *Eaſt-India* Company is finer and more valuable than what is exported by the *Turkey* Company. And, if we are rightly informed, the Medium of Cloths exported by that Company, in the laſt three Years, is only about 19,000 Cloths yearly; a greater Quantity than which (in Value at leaſt) the *Eaſt-India* Company may probably ſhip out this Year, if their Factory at *Amoy*, in *China*, be not ſurprized by the *Tartars*, of which there was a doubtful Report laſt Year.—Yet it is admitted, that before the *Eaſt-India* Company had any Entrance into the Trade of *China* and *Japan*, the *Turkey* Company's Exportation of Cloth did much exceed that of the *Eaſt-India* Company. 4th, We alſo ſay, that it will be found, by the Entries at the Cuſtom-houſe, that the *Turkey* Company do ſend out yearly, beſides their Cloth, great Quantities of *Pieces of Eight* from *England*, for the Purchaſe of their *Raw Silk* in *Turkey*, as well as great Quantities of the like Species of Bullion from *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, which otherwiſe would come for *England*.

The *Eaſt-India Engliſh* Company now trade both to *China* and to *Japan*.

II. “ Concerning the Compariſon they make between the Conſtitution of the *Turkey* and *Eaſt-India* Companies; we ſay, there hath been ſo much printed in moſt *European* Languages, and ſo many Conſultations and Debates, in the great Councils of *Europe*, concerning *Joint-Stocks* for the *Eaſt-Indies*;—and that in all of them the Reſult hath been for a *joint Stock*, [*Portugal* excepted]; that we think it would be impertinent to trouble your Lordſhips with a long Diſcourſe concerning it.

But briefly,

1. “ It cannot be denied, by any reaſonable Man, that a *joint Stock* is capable of a far greater Extenſion, as to the Number of Traders and Largeneſs of Stock, than any regulated Company can be. Becauſe, in a *joint Stock*, *Noblemen*, *Gentlemen*, *Shop-keepers*, *Widows*, *Orphans*, and all other Subjects, may be Traders, and employ their Stocks therein: Whereas, in a regulated Company, ſuch as the *Turkey* Company is, none can be Traders, but ſuch as they call *legitimate*, or bred-Merchants.

A transferable *joint Stock* Company is more extenſive than a *regulated* Company.

2. “ The Conſequence whereof is, that if the Trade for *India* was laid open, the Adventurers would be fewer, by three Quarters, than now they are; 'becauſe thoſe only who have Skill, would run away with the Trade', as in Fact they did, between the Years 1653, and 1657.

3, and 4. “ The Number of the preſent *Eaſt-India* Adventurers is, at this Time, above *ſix hundred*. And, with reſpect to the indulged or *private* Trade, every Adventurer hath as full a Liberty, in Proportion to his Stock, as the Governor, Deputy, or any of the Committees, the ſame being not to exceed *one fifth* Part of his Stock;—and even that has been gradually reduced every Year; though *per Saltum* it cannot be done. *It not being the Work of a Year, nor even of an Age or two, to build up an Eaſt-India Trade to Perfection, though it may be deſtroyed in a Day.*——Which Truth is moſt eminently viſible in the Proceedings of the Court of *France*, theſe laſt fourteen Years; that King, in the Conſtitution of his *Eaſt-India* Company, ſpared no Coſt to obtain the beſt Advice in *Europe*, by immenſe Rewards, Premiums, &c.——And yet we ſee that Company makes very little of it.——And even our own Company, although they had formerly a Stock of 1,500,000*l.* Sterling, advanced no farther in Profits, but 12½ *per Cent.* in fifteen Years; *i. e.* from *Anno* 1617, to 1632.

It is both difficult and tedious to bring an *Eaſt India* Trade to Perfection.

5. “ Although, inſtead of *eighty* Votes alleged to be now poſſeſſed by ſome one ſingle Perſon in the Choice of the Committees, we know of no one that has *ſixty* Votes;—yet it is moſt reaſonable, (and has ever been practiſed both in ours and in the Royal *African* Company, and every other joint Stock) that each Adventurer ſhould vote according to his Stock.——Even ſince this Complaint, which was firſt ſtarted about nine Years ago, there have been more great Ships built by the Company than were in *thirty* Years before; and alſo more *Woollen* Manufactures exported.—And the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Stock, which was at 580 *per Cent.* when ours was but at 60 *per Cent.* has ſince ſtood ſtill, or rather ſince declined, whilſt ours has advanced, ſo as almoſt to equalize them in the Value of their Stock: and his Majeſty's Cuſtoms are alſo more than doubled, from our *Eaſt-India* Trade.—The Company has alſo made many generous, chargeable, and ſucceſsful Attempts for obtaining of a Trade to the North-eaſt Parts of *India*, viz. to *Siam*, *Cochin-China*, *China*, and *Japan*.

Price of *Dutch Eaſt-India* Stock.

III. “ 1. Our *Eaſt-India* Stock now in Trade is, at leaſt, 1,700,000*l.* clear of all our Debts.

“ 2. Our Debt at Intereſt is about 550,000*l.* and has been reduced from 6 to 3 *per Cent.*—and ſuch is the Company's Credit in the World, that they cannot perſuade their Creditors to take their Money.

“ 3. And your Lordſhips, in the Houſe of Peers, did formerly reſolve, that the Abatement of Intereſt tended to the Increaſe of Trade and the Advancement of the Value of the Lands of *England*.

“ ——With reſpect to the *Turkey* Company's Objections againſt the *Eaſt-India* Company's Importations of, 1. *Raw Silk*; 2. Plain *wrought Silk*; and, 3. *Wrought Silks* mixed with *Gold* and *Silver*; we ſay,

" 1. As for *raw Silk*, it is ſo eſſential for the Good of the Kingdom, that it may well hold " Compariſon with our *Sheeps Wooll* and *Cotton Wooll.*

" 2. Since our Company's Importation thereof, our Silk Manufactures have increaſed from *one* " to *four.*

" 3. With reſpect to the Quality of our *India raw Silk*, it is the ſame as with all other Com- " modities on Earth, *viz.* various, *i. e. good*, *bad*, and *indifferent.*

" 4. Plain *wrought Silks* from *India* are known to be the ſtrongeſt and moſt durable, as well as " the cheapeſt that comes from any Part of the World, and are generally re-exported from *Eng-* " *land* to foreign Parts.

" 5. Wrought *India* Silks, flowered and ſtriped, do, we confeſs, a little impede the Growth of " our own Silk Manufactures; but not to that Degree, in any Meaſure, as the *raw Silk* imported " from *India* doth advance it.

" 6. If they could be effectually forbidden from all Parts, the *Eaſt-India* Company would be " glad to further an Act of Parliament for that Purpoſe, and alſo for the ſuppreſſing of " *French* Silks ſo much in Wear in *England*, though againſt a Law in being.

" 7. Wrought *India* Silks, mixed with *Gold* and Silver, are not imported by our Company, " but by the Company's mere Permiſſion; becauſe if we ſhould not permit them, they would " come in, as much as now, by Stealth,—and without paying the King's Cuſtom." [The Wear of all which Manufactures has ſince been effectually prohibited.]

" 8. With reſpect to our Company's ſending to *India*, *Throwſters*, *Weavers*, and *Dyers*, the " whole is a Miſtake, excepting only as to one or two *Dyers*, uſually ſent to *Bengall*, and to no " other Part of *India*;—and this for the Nation's as well as the Company's Advantage, eſpeci- " ally as to plain *black Silks*, generally exported again.

" 9. The Company, with reſpect to the *Turkey* Company's Requeſt to deſtroy what is eſteemed " by all Foreigners to be the Glory of the Trade of *England*; [*i. e.* by extending the *Turkey* " Company's Trade to the *Red Sea*; *&c.*] cannot help admiring at the Confidence of the " Propoſers.

" *Laſtly*, Our *Eaſt-India* Company can prevent none, by their Charter, from buying their " Stock, provided they will pay 5 *l.* for their Admiſſion.

" With relation to what the *Turkey* Company adds, in the ſecond Part of their Allegations, " concerning a Valuation of their Stock every ſeven Years; our *Eaſt-India* Company aver, That, " purſuant to a General Court, *Anno* 1664, their Stock was valued, at the End of the firſt ſeven " Years, at 130 *per Cent.*—and within a Year and a Quarter after there was 50 *per Cent.* divided, " and a ſecond Valuation was afterwards made in the ſame Manner.

" The *Turkey* Company's other Objections are indeed ſo trifling and inconcluſive, that the *Eaſt-* " *India* Company gives them ſhort Anſwers, appealing, at the ſame Time, to their Lordſhips for " their Weight, *&c.*"

Brief Remarks on this Debate.

Interlopers break in upon the *Eaſt-India* Company's excluſive Privileges; which King *Charles* endeavours to ſupport, contrary to the Opinions of the ableſt Lawyers.

☞ By our thus exhibiting the Allegations of theſe two Rival Companies, we learn a great Deal of their Hiſtory: And, although both Sides may have ſomewhat exaggerated in their own Favour, it is nevertheleſs very eaſy for the Reader to determine the Truth in all the material Points in Queſtion between them. The *Eaſt-India* Company, amongſt their other Allegations, made great Complaints againſt the interloping Ships for the laſt three Years; and that as they were at *one hundred thouſand Pounds* annual Expence for Forts, Soldiers, *&c.* it would be impoſſible to carry on a profitable Commerce, if Interlopers be tolerated.——The *Turkey* Company's above Allegations and Remonſtrances proved, in the End, unſucceſsful; yet the Interlopers went on with their Voyages to *India*; one of whom, however, named Captain *Thomas Sands*, going out with a Cargo of 50,000 *l.* Value, was, at the Company's Requeſt, ſtopped by the King from going out; and, after a long and curious Trial, a Deciſion was made, by the Chief-juſtice *Jeffreys*, in Favour of the Company: So that the Ship and Cargo was ſold off to the Proprietor's great Loſs: Notwithſtanding which, the Interlopers continued their Voyages to *India*, being therein encouraged by the Opinions of ſome of our greateſt Lawyers, who freely declared, *That the King could not legally obſtruct them, by any Charter whatever granted to the Company, unleſs their excluſive Powers had the Sanction of an Act of Parliament.* Nevertheleſs, King *Charles* ſent one of his Ships of War to *India*, for the Protection of the Company from Interlopers and Pirates.

King *Louis* of *France*'s vaſt Power at this Time makes him invade the Liberties of *Germany*, and ſeize on the noble Imperial City of *Straſburg*, and, under Pretence of *obſolete* Claims for Re-union, ſeizes on

At this Time, the *French* King, *Lewis* the Fourteenth, was in great Power and Glory. The Emperor *Leopold* had, in the preceding Year, repreſented to the *German* Dyet his Infringements of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*: 1ſt, By maintaining Troops in the *Empire*, and retaining of Forts, which he ought before to have evacuated, in conſequence of that Treaty. 2dly, By Exactions and Contributions, and ſundry other Encroachments and Violences againſt the *Imperial* Cities of *Alſace*, *&c.* But, inſtead of obtaining Redreſs, he, in the following Year, 1681, by Treachery and Surprize, ſeized on the rich and very important *Imperial* and Proteſtant City of *Straſburg*, on Pretence of finding in the Archives of *Metz*, that all *Alſace* and *Lorrain*, all *Luxemburg*, except its Capital, many Lordſhips and Villages in *Germany*, *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Hainault*, *Artois*, and *Liege*, did

A. D. 1681 did belong to him, as Dependencies on the Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*; or elſe of other Places yielded to him by the Treaties of *Munſter* and *Nimeguen*. Under ſuch-like Pretexts, he erected Courts or Commiſſions of Re-union in *Alſace* and the *Netherlands*, for Places which, Time out of Mind, had been ſubject to other Sovereigns, now, merely by the Terror of his great Power, citing the King of *Spain* himſelf and the Electors *Palatine* and *Treves*, to appear at thoſe Courts to pay him Homage. He had already the Præfecture of *ten* free Cities in *Alſace*, who (as *Voltaire* owns) *durſt no longer talk of Liberty*. “ *Straſburg* was Miſtreſs of the *Rhine* (ſays that “ *Frenchman*) by means of its Bridge, and of itſelf formed a powerful Republic, famous for its “ Arſenal, which contained 900 Pieces of Cannon. *Louvois*, the *French* Prime-miniſter, cor- “ rupted the Magiſtrates to ſell their own dear Liberty and Religion and thoſe of the innocent “ Burghers, whoſe Prayers and Tears availed not with thoſe corrupted Magiſtrates, who ſuffered “ the *French* Troops, on the 30th of *September*, to enter the City.———In the *Spaniſh Nether-* “ *lands*, *Louis* ſeized on the Town of *Aloſt* and its Territory, on the ſole bare-faced Pretence, “ *that his Miniſters had forgot to inſert it in the Conditions of the Peace of Nimeguen.*”——*Voltaire* (if altogether to be credited) alleges, “ That his Power was ſuch at this Time, that all *Europe*, tho’ “ greatly alarmed at his tyrannical Proceedings, were afraid of ſeeming to oppoſe him,——he “ having then had no fewer than *ſixty thouſand* Sailors; which, he ſays, was more than *England* “ and *Holland* then had, with upwards of 100 Ships of the Line, ſeveral of which carried 100 “ Guns, and ſome did more.———At this Time alſo, he conſtructed or fortified the famous “ Ports of *Toulon* and *Breſt*, at an immenſe Expence; and *Rochefort* alſo, in ſpite of Nature, “ was made a Place of Trade and naval Force.”——He even makes *Louis* the Inventor of *Bomb-ketches*: “ For intending this ſame Year to bombard *Algiers* with his Fleet, he had no Idea how “ it was poſſible to fix Mortar-pieces in Ships, for the throwing of *Bomb-ſhells*, or any-where elſe “ but on ſolid Ground. So one *Renaud* invented Veſſels without Decks, having a falſe Deck in “ their Holds, upon which hollow Places were made for the Mortar-pieces, with which he demo- “ liſhed Part of *Algiers*. This (ſays *Voltaire*) being diſcovered to other Nations, became after- “ wards terrible to *France*, where it was firſt invented.”

many other Places in *Germany* and the *Netherlands*.

Louis’s vaſt naval Power enables him to conſtruct the Ports of *Toulon*, *Breſt*, and *Rochefort*.

Bomb-ketches invented at this Time by *France*.

So much had *Colbert*, the late Prime-miniſter of *France*, applied himſelf to the Improvement of the naval Affairs and Commerce of *France*, that the Author of *Colbert*’s Life ſays, that, in this Year, the Town of *St. Malo* alone ſet forth in one Month 65 well-rigged Ships for the *Newfoundland* Fiſhery, beſide the Ships employed to the *Levant*, to *Spain*, and to the *Weſt-Indies*, and alſo ten Ships now on the Stocks.

France’s Commerce and Shipping greatly increaſed.

The Port of *St. Malo*’s great Commerce.

Puffendorf obſerves, that at this Time, the *French* King’s Revenue was computed at *one hundred and fifty Millions* of Livres: Whereas he obſerves, that in the laſt Age it did not amount to above *nine* or *ten Millions*; in *Henry* the Fourth’s Time, to *ſixteen Millions*; and in the Year 1639, to *ſeventy-ſeven Millions*. Which vaſt Difference is, in Part, to be aſcribed to the different Value of Money ſince thoſe Times, and partly alſo to the great Taxes impoſed on the Subjects: But, without Queſtion, the chief Reaſon is, that *France*, ſince thoſe Times, has found out new Ways to draw Money out of other Countries.

One *Andrew Yarranton* now publiſhed two Volumes in *Quarto*, intitled, *England’s Improvement by Sea and Land*: Amongſt other Points, he ſhews, “ That Tin-plates” [*i. e.* Iron-plates tinned over] “ were made in *England* through his Means; he having been employed by ſome Gentle- “ men to go to *Bohemia*, where he learned the Manner of making them. When he returned “ Home, he ſet proper Perſons at Work, who made better ones than any he had ſeen abroad, “ the Metal being better and the Plates more pliable. But a Patent being obtained by ſome “ great Man at Court (who had ſmelt out the Scheme) for the ſole making of them, by that “ means that Manufacture was dropped by his Employers, who had with ſo much Charge made “ the Diſcovery.”

Tinned Iron-plates made at this Time in *England*, but afterwards dropped till of late Years.

That Manufacture remained for many Years unpractiſed in *England*, inſomuch that amongſt the Projects called Bubbles of the Year 1720, we ſhall ſee, that this was made one of them: Yet ſince the laſt-named Year the making of tinned Plates is brought to greater Perfection in *England* than in any other Part of the World.

The Proteſtants in *France*, being daily more and more perſecuted by their *moſt Chriſtian* Monarch, King *Charles* the Second of *England* was now adviſed by his Council, to iſſue a Proclamation or Order of Council, promiſing to thoſe of our Religion who ſhould withdraw from *France*, ample Privileges in *England*; whereby conſiderable Numbers of them came hither, even before the final Revocation of the famous Edict of *Nantes*, *Anno* 1685.

Many of the perſecuted *French* Proteſtants retire, and ſettle in *England*.

So great was the Strength and Power of the *Dutch* in *Eaſt-India*, at this Time, that Sir *William Temple*, who was well acquainted with their Affairs, obſerves, “ That, beſide the Eſtabliſhment or “ Conqueſts of their Company there, they have, in a Manner, erected another ſubordinate Com- “ monwealth in thoſe Parts; where, upon Occaſion, they have armed 45 Ships of War and 30,000 Land-men, by the modeſteſt Computation.” [*Miſcellanea*, 2d Edition, 1681.]

The great Power of the *Dutch* in *Eaſt-India*.

1682 After the *Engliſh Hudſon*’s-*Bay* Company had, with much Labour and Charge in Factories and Settlements, eſtabliſhed their Trade with the Natives; the *French*, from *Canada*, in the Year 1682, whilſt our Company were building a Fort at *Port-Nelſon*, in the South Part of that *Bay*, came privately and ſuddenly, with two Ships, into the River of *Port-Nelſon*, and ſurprized our Company’s Men, diſpoſſeſſing them of that Settlement, and carrying them Priſoners to *Canada*. This was the firſt Time that any *French* Veſſel had ever ſailed into *Hudſon*’s-*Bay*. But this, being a piratical Expedition, was diſowned by the *French* King, who promiſed Satiſfaction to our Com-

The *French* from *Canada* firſt invade the *Engliſh* Settlements in *Hudſon*’s-*Bay*.

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pany; though whether any adequate Satisfaction was really made, does not appear. Our Company there alſo erected a Fort at *Charlton* Iſle, whither all the Peltry, *&c.* were to be brought from the other Factories, for lading the Ships from *England.* On *Albany* River and on *Hay*'s Iſland were Forts and Factories alſo ſettled: And the Company ſent urgent Inſtructions to their Governors, by all Means to endeavour to ſave the great Expence they were put to in ſending annual Supplies of Proviſions from *England*; by their trying to raiſe Corn, *&c.* in that Country. But this was ſoon found to be impracticable, by Reaſon of the Intenſeneſs of the Cold and long Winters there, which ſoon deſtroys almoſt every Thing ſowed or planted in it. They had by this Time five Settlements there, *viz.* that on *Albany River*, *Hay's Iſland*, *Rupert's River*, *Port Nelſon*, and *New Severn.*

State of the *Engliſh* Affairs in *Hudſon's Bay.*

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company expelled from *Bantam.*

In this Year the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company loſt one of the beſt Factories which they had ever poſſeſſed in all *India*; occaſioned by a Quarrel between the old King of *Bantam* and his Son. It was unfortunate (though certainly moſt equitable) for our Company to ſide with the Father; as the *Dutch* Company, on the contrary, ſided with the Son, and ſent their Forces to his Aſſiſtance from *Batavia*; whereby the old King was vanquiſhed, and ſhut up in Priſon. Hereupon the young King gave the *Dutch* Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle of *Bantam*, which commanded both the Town and Port. Whereupon that Company drove out the *Engliſh* Company's Factors and Servants, and have ever ſince poſſeſſed that Place to this Day. This is our Company's Account of that Affair; concerning which they had many Diſputes and Conferences with the Agents of the *Dutch* Company: And the latter publiſhed a Pamphlet, at *London*, *Anno* 1688, for their Vindication: The Subſtance whereof is, *That it was not the* Dutch, *but the young King, who drove the* Engliſh *from* Bantam. On the other Side, our Company made it but too plainly evident, That the young King was purely the *Dutch* Company's Inſtrument for that Violence, which enabled them to engroſs the intire Commerce of *Bantam:* For which End, and at the ſame Time, they got him to expell thence all the other *European* Nations, *viz.* the *French*, *Danes*, and *Portugueſe*, as likewiſe the Subjects of the *Mogul*, and of all other *Indian* Nations; although none of theſe had been Parties in the Quarrel between Father and Son. Our Company alleged, moreover, that the *Dutch* had formerly practiſed the like in a ſimilar Caſe at *Macaſſar*; and were now actually doing the like in a Diſpute between two *Rajas*, or Princes, on the *Malabar* Coaſt. It would be almoſt endleſs, and alſo to very little Purpoſe, to enlarge on the Complaints of our Company againſt the *Dutch*, for Injuries done them in *India*; or the *Dutch* Company's Vindication, in Anſwer to thoſe Complaints; and their Accuſations, in their Turn, of Wrongs done them by the *Engliſh* Company.

The *Dutch*, by obtaining the Command of *Bantam*, became intirely Maſters of the Weſt End of the great Iſle of *Java*; as *Batavia* had long before given them a large Dominion on the North Side of the ſaid Iſland: Yet, beſide the King of *Materan* on the South Side of *Java*, there are ſtill ſeveral other leſſer Sovereigns remaining unſubdued by the *Dutch* Company.

But hereupon the *Engliſh* Company obtains the important *Pepper*-Trade at *Bencoolen.*

In the ſame Year 1682, the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company firſt began to fortify at *Bencoolen*, in the great Iſland of *Sumatra*. By which important Settlement they have preſerved to *England* the *Pepper*-Trade, which otherwiſe would have been loſt to our Company after their being driven from *Bantam*. This Fort coſt our Company for compleating it, in about *ten* Years Time, no ſmaller a Sum than 250,000 *l.*

The Origin of the *Penny-Poſt-Office* of *London.*

1683

It was in or about the Year 1683, that the uſeful Conveyance of Letters and Parcels by the *Penny-Poſt* was firſt ſet up in *London* and its Suburbs, by a private Undertaker, named *Murray* (an Upholdſter by Trade;) who afterward aſſigned the ſame to one *Dockwra*, who carried it on ſucceſsfully for a Number of Years; until the Government laid Claim to that Project, as connected and partly interfering with the General Letter or Poſt Office, which was Part of the Crown Revenue: It was therefore annexed to that Revenue; in lieu of which Mr. *Dockwra* had a yearly Penſion of 200 *l.* ſettled on him for Life. But the firſt mention we find of this Revenue in the Statute-Book was not till the Year 1711, as will be ſeen under that Year.

France is now in her Meridian of Power and Glory.

Why her Revenue has declined ſince this Period.

Livres.

It was in the Year 1683, that moſt Authors reckon the *French* Monarchy to have been in its Meridian of Power and Glory. For, in this Year, the Produce of the ſeveral Branches of her Revenue was reckoned annually to amount to - - - 215,566,633.
And, in the Opinion of many who have made ſtrict Enquiry into her Revenue ſince that Period, ſhe ſeems to have gradually ſunk in this reſpect; ſo that, according to a well written Piece, in *Engliſh*, publiſhed *Anno* 1742, intitled, *An Enquiry into the Revenue and Trade of France*, the annual Revenue thereof, *Anno* 1733, did not amount to more than - 140,278,473.

Difference between the Years 1683 and 1733 - - - - - - - - - - - - 75,288,160.

Value of *France*'s former annual Exports to *England*; now no more.

This is indeed a very great Difference; and yet much of it may be accounted for from ſundry Cauſes; and more eſpecially, 1ſt, from the unbounded Ambition of *Louis* XIV. in draining his Kingdom of Men and Money, for carrying on his Conqueſts, it being the Opinion of ſome, that ever ſince his Invaſion of *Holland*, *Anno* 1672, his Revenue gradually ſunk, and the Price of *French* Lands therewith alſo ſunk. 2dly, From his (ſoon after this Time) expelling a vaſt Number of his moſt induſtrious Proteſtant Subjects; who (beſide the Wealth of many of them) carried along with them their Arts and Induſtry, whereby they taught the Nations, who wiſely as well as piouſly received them, almoſt all Kinds of *French* Manufactures: Hereby it was that *France* ſoon began to feel a great Abatement of her Exports of Manufactures, both to *England* and *Holland.*

	£.
1. With reſpect to *England*, *France* formerly ſupplied her with manufactured Silks, of all Sorts, to the Value (in Sterling Money) of about. But now none at all.	600,000.
2. With Linen, Sail-Cloth, and Canvas, to about 700,000 *l.* But, ſince the high Duties we have laid on *French* Goods, amounting to a Prohibition, theſe are partly manufactured at Home, and partly imported from *Holland*, *Germany*, and *Ruſſia* [and more lately from *Scotland* and *Ireland*] who take off our own Goods, *&c.* in Return. Deducting therefore about 200,000 *l.* for *French* Cambricks, which, in Time of Peace, are ſaid to come by Way of *Dunkirk*, &c. the clear annual Loſs to *France*, in this Article, will be	500,000.
3. In Beaver-Hats, in Glaſs, Watches, and Clocks [Since intirely our own Manufactures, of which we alſo export a great Quantity.]	220,000.
4. In Paper of all Kinds (of which we now make much at Home, and the reſt we take of *Holland* and *Genoa*)	90,000.
5. In Iron Ware (which we formerly had from *Auvergne*, but now make better and cheaper at *Birmingham*, *Sheffield*, &c. and of which alſo we export immenſe Quantities to our Plantations, as well as to ſundry Parts of *Europe*)	40,000.
6. In Shalloons, Tammies, *&c.* from *Picardie* and *Champaigne*, (now made better at Home, of which alſo much is exported)	150,000.
7. In *French* Wines (inſtead of which we now take them of *Portugal*, in Return for our own Manufactures)	200,000.
8. In *French* Brandies, 2000 Tons [which is leſs than formerly; owing to the great Improvement of our own Diſtillery, and to the much increaſed Taſte for Plantation Rum] at 40 *l.* *per* Ton	80,000.
Total Loſs *per Annum* to *France* by *England*'s ſo greatly improving her Manufactures, and turning her Imports into more profitable Channels	1,880,000.

With Reſpect to the *Dutch*, they had formerly but few and moſtly inconſiderable Manufactures of their own: They contented themſelves principally with being the common Carriers of the Manufactures of *France* and other Parts of *Europe*, from one Country to another; beſide their immenſe Fiſhery: But now they make vaſt Quantities of rich Silks and Velvets, (beſide their *Woollen*, *Linen*, and *Paper* Manufactures) *&c.* So that [according to Mr. *Burriſh*'s Account of the *Dutch* Trade] they do not, in our Times, take off above half the Quantity from *France* they formerly did, or about

about	600,000.
2. In Hats [moſt of their finer ones coming from *England*] they have abated about	217,000.
3. The like in Glaſs, Clocks, Watches, and Houſhold Furniture, [chiefly of late Years from *England*] ſaved about	160,000.
4. The like of Fringes, Gloves, and Paper	260,000.
5. Linen, Canvas, and Sail-Cloth	165,000.
6. Saffron, Soap, Woad, Honey, and Woollen-Yarn, abated about	300,000.
Total of the former *Dutch* Imports leſſened yearly	1,702,000.
Total Decreaſe of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Imports from *France* yearly, ſince about the Year 1683	3,582,000.

The Value of the Decreaſe of *France*'s former Exportations to *Holland.*

Total Value of the joint Decreaſe of *France*'s Exports annually to *England* and *Holland.*

If ſo great a Loſs could be exactly aſcertained, which is not here pretended to, though probably near the Mark, and conſidering alſo all the other above-named Conduct of *Louis* XIV. we are not much to be ſurprized at the Decreaſe of the *French* Revenues; even after allowing much for the late great Increaſe of the Commerce of the *French American* Colonies, and alſo of their Territory by the Addition of *Lorrain!*

In this Year, the Lady *Anne*, Daughter of the Duke of *York*, was married to Prince *George* of *Denmark*; her Portion being 40,000 *l.* Sterling.

Anne, Princeſs of *England*, married to Prince *George* of *Denmark*; and her Portion.

The *Engliſh Interlopers* to *Eaſt-India* becoming ſo very numerous, our *Eaſt-India* Company found Means, in this ſame Year 1683, to obtain a new Charter from King *Charles* the Second, [being his *fifth* Charter to them:] Whereby all former Charters were confirmed; and they were hereby impowered to ſeize on the Ships and Merchandize of the ſaid *Interlopers*; with the Forfeiture of one half to the King and the other half to the Company, who were thereby impowered to raiſe, train, and muſter, ſuch military Forces as they ſhould judge requiſite; and at their Forts, Factories, *&c.* to exerciſe the *Martial-Law*. Moreover, for redreſſing the Injuries and Wrongs committed on the High-Seas, or to be committed there within their Limits, a Court of Judicature might be erected by the Company, to conſiſt of one Civilian and two Merchants; who were to determine all Caſes of Forfeitures and Seizures, of Ships and Goods, within their ſaid Limits, and all maritime and mercantile Bargains, Policies of Inſurance, Bills, Bonds, Contracts, Charter-Parties, Wages of Mariners, Treſpaſſes on the High-Seas, *&c.*

Fifth Charter of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, for their oppoſing of *Interlopers*:

Yet the People of the Iſle of *St. Helena* being, in this ſame Year, in a State of Rebellion and Inſurrection, and the Company being hereby enabled to reduce them to Obedience, by executing certain Perſons who tumultuouſly refuſed to pay certain Taxes, which thoſe People alleged to be contrary to their Contract with the Company when they firſt went to ſettle there: A great Clamour was hereby raiſed by their Widows and Relations; whoſe Caſe being laid before the *Houſe of Commons* two Years after, (*viz. Anno* 1685) that Houſe voted, what the Company had thereby

And for their reducing of *St. Helena* Iſle.

A. D. 1683

Eaſt-India Stock at 360 to 500 *per Cent.*

done to be arbitrary and illegal; which created the Company many Enemies. Their Stock, however, in this Year 1683, was ſold (or jobbed) from 360 to 500 *per Cent.*

Vienna unſucceſsfully beſieged by the *Turks*, at the Inſtigation of *France*, &c.

In the ſame Year 1683, the Army of the *Turks*, inſtigated by *Louis* XIVth of *France*, and by the *Hungarian* Malecontents, and encouraged by the Feebleneſs of the Emperor *Leopold*, made their Way through *Hungary* and ſate down before *Vienna*, with 150,000 Men. The taking of this City would have opened a Way for the *Turks* and *French* to conquer much, if not all *Germany*: The Apprehenſion whereof made moſt Part of *Europe* tremble, and *England* in particular, whilſt her Monarch cared for nothing but his Pleaſures and arbitrary Power. Providence, however, fruſtrated thoſe great Enterprizes, by the marching of the Army of *John Sobieſky*, King of *Poland*, to join the Duke of *Lorrain* with the Imperial Army, whereby its Siege was raiſed, and the *Turks* forced precipitately to retreat through *Hungary*, thereby loſing all that they had before conquered in that Kingdom. Soon after which, the *Imperialiſts* maſtered all *Tranſylvania*, as the *Venetians* did all the *Morea*, and the City and Territory of *Athens*, as alſo the Iſle of *Scio*, which however they again loſt in the Year following: Which laſt-named Iſle could they have held, it would have, in ſome Meaſure, cut off the *Turks* maritime Communication with their Territories in the *Archipelago*, *Aſia*, and *Egypt*. Thus the *Ottoman* Power now received a conſiderable Check, which, for two Centuries paſt, had gradually extended their Boundaries as far as (and in ſome Parts farther than) the *Roman* Empire had in its meridian Glory done, *Northward*, *Eaſtward*, and *Southward*; but the *Turks* have never yet been able to get Ground *Weſtward*, maugre all their bold Efforts not only againſt the Eaſtern Shores of *Italy*, but alſo by this and the preceding renowned Siege of *Vienna*.

Dr. *Chamberlain's* Project of a *Bank* and *Lombard*.

In this Year, Dr. *Hugh Chamberlain*, a Phyſician, and one *Robert Murray*, (both great Projectors) made a mighty Stir with their Scheme, *for a* Bank *for circulating Bills of Credit on Merchandize to be pawned therein, and for lending Money to the induſtrious Poor on Pawns, at* 6 *per Cent. Intereſt.* Yet it came to nothing.

The *Town* and *Mole* of *Tangier* demoliſhed and abandoned by *England*; with Remarks.

In this ſame Year, King *Charles* ſent Lord *Dartmouth*, attended by the able Mr. *Pepys*, Secretary of the Admiralty, with twenty Ships of War, utterly to demoliſh the Town, Caſtle, and Mole of *Tangier*, and to choke up its Harbour. It was ſaid to have been ſtrong when the *Portugueſe* delivered it up to *England*, *Anno* 1662; but it was ſo greatly improved in Strength by King *Charles* as to be deemed almoſt impregnable. He, for the Security of its Haven and our Shipping, conſtructed a ſuperb Mole, the Extremities whereof are ſaid to have run out 600 Yards into the *Sea*; and its Stones were ſo ſtrongly cemented together as if it had been one intire Rock, inſomuch, that they were forced to drill it in many Parts of it, and ſo to be blown up piece-meal; whereby it took up *ſix* Months in its intire Demolition. The *Mole* had been made extremely commodious for our Shipping and Commerce, by Reaſon of its Situation on the *African* Side of the Streight's Mouth.

1684

In *April* 1684, the Lord *Dartmouth* returned to *England*, with the Garriſon, Artillery, and Stores. "Hereby (ſays *Rapin*) the King was freed from a conſiderable annual Expence; and "the Garriſon, moſtly conſiſting of Popiſh Officers and Soldiers, ſerved to augment the "King's Forces at Home, thereby keeping in Awe thoſe who were impatient of the Yoke!" As ſundry Towns on the ſame Shore are ſtill held by *Spain* and *Portugal*, *Tangier* would probably, at this Day, have been leſs an Object of Jealouſy to the other *European* Powers than *Gibraltar* is on the oppoſite Shore: But, whether its Harbour and Situation on the South Shore, where the Current is ſaid to run much ſtronger into the *Streights* than on the oppoſite Shore, would have in all Reſpects equally anſwered our Commercial and Political Ends, is a Point, we will not preſume to determine.——Yet we imagine it will ſcarcely be denied, that our retaining it, along with *Gibraltar*, would have been a conſiderable additional Security to our Commerce; and poſſibly alſo an Augmentation of our Naval Power and Influence, by keeping conſtantly a Squadron of Ships in ſo ſecure a Port. Leaving this Point, however, for Stateſmen to determine, we ſhall only add what ſome Hiſtorians farther relate, *viz.* That the Rubbiſh of the demoliſhed Mole and of the Walls of the Town being thrown into the Harbour, has ſo effectually choaked it up, that it can never hereafter be a commodious Port; which, however, is at leaſt doubtful till a Trial ſhall be attempted. Mr. *Burchett*, in his Naval Hiſtory, relates, "That, by our King's Direction, there were buried amongſt the Ruins a conſiderable Number "of milled Crown-Pieces of his Majeſty's Coin; *which, poſſibly, many Centuries hence, may declare* "*to ſucceeding Ages, That that Place was once a Member of the* Britiſh *Empire!*" And, (let us juſt ſubjoin) Who can tell but that hereafter it may be judged the Intereſt of the *Britiſh* Empire to *re-aſſume its Right to that Port?* More eſpecially, if what is ſaid by ſome be true, that the Foundations of its demoliſhed Mole, as well as of its Walls, remain intire; and that it is very poſſible for its Haven to be intirely cleared of the Rubbiſh. Profeſſor *Oakley*, in his Account of South-weſt *Barbary*, "thinks it would be an Enterprize worth attempting, and eaſily to be "effected, to recover the ſaid Place again. For (ſays he) if 2000 Men were to go with three "Men of War and two Bomb-Ketches, they might make themſelves Maſters of it in twenty-"four Hours Time: For, upon the heaving of a Score of Bombs, not one Soul of the *Moors* "would ſtay within the Town, and then the Soldiers might land at Pleaſure, who would have "nothing elſe to do but to plant their Guns on the Walls, and by Night to empty a few Places "of the Ditches that are filled."

The *French Eaſt-India* Company's Circumſtances at this Time.

The *French* hitherto miſmanaged their *Eaſt-India* Company: For, although they kept up the Figure of a great Society, yet they were found to be little better than Bankrupt in this Year 1684: when, upon a full State of their Circumſtances, it plainly appeared, they had actually run out half their Capital, or about 300,000*l.* Sterling. Whereupon it was now reſolved to put

A. D. 1684 that Company upon a new Bottom, laying aſide the Method of Chambers of Directors in the Sea-ports, (which had been ſet up in Imitation of the *Dutch* Company) and to place its intire Management in twelve Directors reſiding at *Paris*, with proper Salaries. This Company had, in the Year 1670, ſurrendered their Property of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*; and their King, in the Year 1685, in confirming their new Conſtitution, left them at Liberty either to reſume *Madagaſcar* Colony, or to leave it in his Hands, and they choſe the latter. There were ſundry Cauſes of the Company's Misfortunes; as, their War with *Holland*, from 1672 to 1678, the mercenary Management of their Servants in *India*, and eſpecially their intermedling ſo boldly (agreeable to the Genius of their Nation) in the Affairs of the Kingdom of *Siam*; whereby the King of *Siam* was murdered in his Palace, and the *French* Garriſon totally deſtroyed, after they had been at the Expence of ſending thither a Squadron of Ships, with Land-Forces, for making that King (like their own) more abſolute than the People liked him to be, and flattered themſelves with converting all *Siam* to *their* Chriſtian Religion. This was the State of that Company when *Pont-Chartrain* ſucceeded *Colbert*, as Prime-Miniſter. He was far from being a Friend to this Company, as will briefly appear hereafter.

In this 36th Year of King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1684, we have the Lord Chief Juſtice *Pollexfen*'s Argument, (as ſo termed) printed in a Caſe brought by the *Eaſt-India* Company againſt *Thomas Sands*, an *Interloper*; who had fitted out a Ship for *India*, without being licenced by that Company. 1ſt, *Sands*, in his Defence, pleaded a Statute of the 18th of King *Edward* III. (Cap. iii.) whereby it is enacted, " That the Seas ſhall be open for all Merchants to paſs with their " Merchandize wherever they pleaſe." 2dly, The Statute of 21ſt of King *James* (Cap. iii.) " Declaring all Monopolies to be againſt the Common Law." 3dly, " That the Grant of any *ſole* " Trade whatever, is contrary to *Magna Charta*," (9th of King *Henry* III. Cap. xxx.) " and to " divers other ancient Statutes, as the 25th of King *Edward* IIId. (Cap. ii.) the 2d of King " *Richard* IId. Cap. i. and the 11th of that King, Cap. vii. both which enact, " That all " *Letters-Patent* and Commands, to the contrary of the Freedom of Commerce, ſhall be void." Then he proceeds to ſhew, " That the *Eaſt-India* Company is a true *Monopoly*, as deſcribed by " our *Law-Books*; and is not like the *Turkey*, *Ruſſia*, and *Hamburgh* Companies, where there is no " *Joint-Stock*, but every Member uſes his own Trade, buys and ſells his own Commodities, and " has his own Servants and Factors. Theſe Companies only order what Ships ſhall go, but " leave to every Member to ſend his Merchandize at his own Will and Pleaſure; and no Man is " refuſed to be free of their Companies that has a Mind; paying ſome ſmall Sum for his Freedom. —But this *Body-politic*, *the inviſible Corporation*, trades perhaps for a Million Sterling " yearly. Their laſt three Sales that they made came to 1,800,000 *l.* and no-body hath theſe " Commodities but they! No Man can vote in their Company unleſs he has 500 *l.* Stock, which " coſts above 1,500 *l.* to be bought." In ſhort, his Lordſhip laboured (not unſucceſsfully) to prove the Company to be a true *Monopoly*, and *Sands* to be *innocent*, as the Company was not eſtabliſhed by any Act of Parliament. Yet the King's Prohibition for the Ship not to ſail, obliged *Sands*, after a Year's Suſpence, to ſell off his Ship and Cargo, with great Loſs! *N. B.* The Ships and Goods of ſome other *Interlopers* (as they were then ſtiled) were likewiſe ſeized and confiſcated in the following Reign, *Anno's* 1686 and 1687: But they took out no Licence from the Company. All which was decided directly againſt the Spirit and Maxims of our Common Law, purely for ſupporting a lawleſs Prerogative in the Crown; which, under a better Monarch, ſix Years after this Time, was agreed to be legally diſclaimed.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company fairly proved to be a true *Monopoly*, in *Sands*'s Caſe, tho' not aſſented to in an arbitrary Reign.

The Amount of the *Eaſt-India* Company's three laſt *Sales*. Their Stock now ſold at above 300 *per Cent.*

About this Time (according to Dr. *D'Avenant*'s *Eſſay upon Ways and Means of ſupplying the War*, *London*, 1695,) the Poor-Rate [or the Expence of maintaining the Poor of *England*] came to about 665,000 *l.* yearly: And, *England* being certainly richer than it was then, it is the general Opinion, That, in our Days, it coſts the Nation about *a Million* of Money. And it is much to be feared, (with our Author) " That, as this Money is managed in moſt Places, " inſtead of relieving ſuch as are *truly poor and impotent* (which the Laws deſign) it ſerves only " to nouriſh and continue Vice and Sloth in the Nation!" Such a *Patriot-Spirit* may, it is to be hoped, ſome Time or other, ſtart up in the great Council of the Nation, as ſhall be able to deviſe an effectual Means of obviating the too juſt Objections againſt the preſent legal Methods of providing for our Poor, ſo as to ſave to the Nation the greateſt Part of the Expence, and at the ſame Time find uſeful Employment for the greateſt Part of the ſaid Poor, now maintained in Sloth at the public Expence!

Annual Poor-Rate of *England* at this Time; with Remarks.

A juſt Objection againſt the preſent Method of providing for the Poor of *England*.

Louis XIV. of *France*, in the Plenitude of his Power and Glory, delighted, even ſomewhat before this Time, to exert his inſolent Superiority, by heaping public Diſgrace on feebler States. Of this we have a pregnant Inſtance with reſpect to his Treatment of the now much decayed Republic of *Genoa*. He pretended, in the Year 1682, that the Republic had held certain ſecret Practices with the *Spaniſh* Governor of *Milan*, of which he accuſed and admoniſhed them by his Ambaſſador *St. Olon*.

The *French* King's arbitrary and inſolent Treatment of the decayed Republic of *Genoa*.

1ſt. It ſeems the Duke of *Mantua* had made a Treaty with *Louis*, to take all the *Salt* he uſed in his Country from *France*. *St. Olon* demanded of *Genoa* not only a free Paſſage for the ſaid *Salt* through their Territories, but alſo Leave to erect Magazines thereof at *Savona*.

2d. He demanded, That the Republic ſhould pay to the Heirs of the Count *de Lavagne*, (formerly a Rebel *Genoeſe*) who were then ſettled in *France*, the Amount of the Effects which that Count's Rebellion had made to be forfeited to the State.

Both theſe modeſt Demands were juſtly looked on with Indignation by the *Genoeſe*, more eſpecially that of the *Salt*, as interfering with their own Commerce. The *French* Author of *Genoa*'s

Hiſtory

Hiſtory nevertheleſs adds, ☞ *That although this Demand might indeed ſeem ſomewhat uncommon, yet the Republic on this Occaſion ought to have yielded in Favour of a Prince now looked upon by all the World as the Arbiter of the Fate of* Europe! A. D. 1684

Genoa cruelly bombarded by *France.*

Their abject Submiſſion to *Louis.*

There was yet a third Inſtance of *Inſolence*, which exceeded both the former, *viz. Louis*'s Declaration, That in caſe *Genoa* ſhould ſend to Sea the four new Gallies they had juſt built, he would conſtrue it as an Hoſtility againſt himſelf, and would in that Caſe ſeize on all their Ships and Effects wherever they could be found! In ſhort, *Spain* having broke with *France*, *Anno* 1684, and the *Genoeſe* refuſing to comply with the above-named arbitrary Demands, and putting themſelves under the Protection of *Spain*, *Louis* determined to bring down their Pride, (as he termed it) by bombarding their ſtately capital City, and laying it almoſt intirely in Aſhes, with his Bombs and Cannon, and thereby alſo deſtroying Multitudes of her Citizens. Not content with this cruel Proof of his Power and Reſentment, he obliged the Republic, by a Treaty, in the Year 1685, to 1685 ſend the reigning Doge, or Head of their State, to come in his Ducal Robes to *Verſailles*, with four of the principal Senators, there ſolemnly to aſk Pardon of the Grand Monarch, in the moſt abject Manner. They were thereby alſo bound to diſarm their new Gallies, and to reduce their Naval Force to its former State, *viz.* of *ſix* Gallies only! So low was this State now fallen, whoſe Naval Power had formerly been the Terror of all the States on both Sides of the *Mediterranean.* They were moreover obliged to diſcharge all the *Spaniſh* Troops quartered on their Territories, to renounce the League with *Spain*, made ſince 1683, and, finally, to pay 100,000 Crowns to the Heirs of their above-mentioned Rebel Subject, *&c.* After their humble Compliance with theſe and ſuch-like moderate Articles, this god-like Monarch condeſcended to permit this miſerably ſhattered People to exiſt as a *Free-State.* The unparalleled Article of obliging the reigning *Doge* or *Duke* of *Genoa*, who repreſents the Majeſty of the Republic, to leave the Seat of Sovereignty, and in his Robes of State to abaſe himſelf before the Grand Monarch, occaſioned a well-known witty Reply of that *Doge* to a Queſtion of a *French* Courtier, who aſking him,

The *Doge* of *Genoa*'s witty Reply at *Paris.*

Which was the *greateſt Rarity* of all the fine Things he had ſeen at *Paris?* (which, after his Humiliation, *Louis* had commanded to be ſhewn to him) facetiouſly replied, *That he thought himſelf the greateſt Rarity he had ſeen at* Paris!

The great *Commercial* Conſequences from the Revocation of the famous *French Edict of Nantes*, as well reſpecting, on one Hand, *France*, as moſt of the Proteſtant Countries of *Europe*, on the other Hand.

We are now come to the famous Revocation of what was before deemed the perpetual and irrevocable *Edict of Nantes*: By which Edict the *Proteſtants* in *France* enjoyed the free and public Toleration and Exerciſe of their religious Mode of Worſhip, and of their Faith, Doctrine, and Diſcipline. A Revocation which, on one Hand, proved very lamentable to many hundred Thouſands of honeſt and innocent People in that Kingdom; more eſpecially to ſuch as, by Age and Infirmities of Body, were diſabled from ſeeking an Aſylum elſewhere: But which, on the other Hand, was productive of much Good to almoſt all the *Proteſtant* Countries of *Europe*; but more eſpecially to the Commerce of *Holland* and *England*, whilſt it greatly diſturbed that of *France*, and deprived her of great Sums of Money carried away by thoſe Refugees into other Countries.

It is neither our Province nor Intent to deſcribe *Louis* XIVth's Motives for ſetting on Foot a cruel Perſecution of ſo many of his beſt and moſt induſtrious Subjects; of which ſo much has been written and publiſhed in moſt *European* Languages; our proper Province being purely to ſhew its very conſiderable Influence on the Commerce and Manufactures of the other Nations of *Europe.* The People whom *Louis* thus violently forced out of his Kingdom were, generally throughout all *France*, the beſt Merchants, Manufacturers, and Artificers, of that Kingdom. There are very various Accounts of the total Number of them: Thoſe who reckon up all who retired from *France* ſome Time before, as well as immediately upon, and alſo ſome Years after, this Revocation, go ſo high as *one Million* of Men, Women, and Children. Poſſibly this may be ſomewhat over-reckoned. Others, (as the ſuppoſed illuſtrious and royal Author of the Memoirs of *Brandenburgh*) reckoning only thoſe who withdrew immediately upon the ſaid Revocation, make them only ſomewhat more than 300,000 Perſons—"carrying with them their Induſtry and their "Skill in Manufactures to thoſe Places of Refuge.—Thoſe (ſays he) who had moſt Money retired "into *England* and *Holland*: But the moſt induſtrious Part of them ſettled in *Brandenburgh*; "whither they brought all Sorts of Manufactures which *we* before wanted; by erecting Fabrics "of Cloth, Serges, Stuffs, Druggets, Crapes, Caps, Stockings, Hats; and alſo the Dying of "all Sorts of Colours.——They were in Number about 20,000 at firſt; but they ſoon multiplied: And ſoon alſo made ample Returns to their generous Benefactor the Elector *Frederick-William. Berlin* (adds the ſuppoſed royal Hiſtorian) now had *Goldſmiths*, *Jewellers*, "*Watchmakers*, and *Carvers*: And ſuch as were ſettled in the open Country planted Tobacco, "and Variety of Fruits and Pulſe. That great Elector allowed the Refugees an annual Penſion "of 40,000 Crowns, which they enjoy to this Day." Others make the total Number of Refugees to be 800,000. A Part of the Suburbs of *London* (ſays *Voltaire*, in his Age of *Louis* XIV.) [meaning *Spitalfields*] was peopled intirely with *French* Manufacturers in *Silk.* For other Arts, ſome Thouſands of them helped to people and increaſe the Suburbs of *Soho* and *St. Gyles's.* Others of them carried to *England* the Art of making *Cryſtal* in Perfection, which for that Reaſon was, about this ſame Time, loſt in *France.* He ſays, in Vol. i. That "only 600,000 fled from the "Perſecution of *Louis*; carrying with them their *Riches*, their Induſtry, and implacable Hatred "againſt their King. And wherever they ſettled, they became an Addition to the Enemies of "*France*, and greatly inflamed thoſe Powers already inclined to War." It may ſeem ſomewhat ſtrange, that more of them did not ſettle in *England*, conſidering the general Liberty of this free Nation; yet, through the too general and impolitic Averſion of the *Engliſh* to all Strangers, even though ſuffering for the Proteſtant Religion, and their monopolizing Corporation-Cities and Towns; and, on the other Hand, the great Immunities, *&c.* allowed them in *Holland*, *Switzerland*, *Germany*, and *Pruſſia*; we are not to wonder that not above 50,000 of them did actually ſettle in *England*; where, inſtead of doing *us* hurt, they have proved a great and manifeſt

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feſt Bleſſing, by improving ſome of our ancient Arts and Manufactures, and likewiſe by introducing ſundry *new ones.*——Others, however, think, that, in all, there were ſettled in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, at leaſt *ſeventy thouſand* of thoſe Refugees.

France, by its profitable Commerce with *England*, &c. having acquired great Riches in the Times preceding this Revocation; did not immediately feel the bad Effects of driving out ſo many induſtrious Merchants, Manufacturers, and Artificers; yet, in Proceſs of Time, ſhe found her Manufactures and inland Trade thereby greatly decayed. The *Engliſh* People, aſſiſted by thoſe Refugees, having ſet on Foot ſundry *French* Manufactures and Fabricks never before made in *England*; and which we ſhall never more take from *France*, as we have, in moſt Caſes, out-done our Teachers therein. But as many of thoſe Refugees were eminent Merchants and Manufacturers, and did undoubtedly bring along with them much Money and Effects, I have ſeen a Computation at the loweſt Suppoſition of only *fifty thouſand* of thoſe People coming to *Great-Britain*, and that, one with another, they brought 60*l.* each in Money or Effects, then they added three Millions Sterling, to the Wealth of *Britain.*

The Author of the Hiſtory of the *Edict of Nantes*, printed at *Delft*, *Anno* 1695, takes eſpecial Notice of the great Number of civil Officers who had been in the *French* King's Service; ſo conſiderable as to fill all the Courts of *Europe* with them. That, moreover, ſo many of the young Nobleſſe, trained up for the Army, withdrew at the ſame Time, as to form whole Companies of Soldiers in the *Dutch* and *Brandenburg* Service. In *England* (even in King *James* the Second's Reign) large Collections were made for the Refugees; who, at the Revolution, by King *William*'s Acceſſion to the Throne, had 15,000*l.* yearly ſettled on ſuch as either were Perſons of Quality, or were, through Age, &c. unable to ſupport themſelves: Which Allowance is now reduced, as there are very few proper Objects for it left alive. To the *French* Refugees *England* owes the Improvement of ſundry of its Manufactures of ſlight *woollen Stuffs*, of *Silk*, *Linen*, *Paper*, *Glaſs*, *Hats*, [the two laſt ſince brought to the utmoſt Perfection by *us*.] The Silks called *Alamodes* and *Luſtrings* were entirely owing to them; alſo *Brocades*, *Sattins*, *black* and *coloured Mantuas*; *black Paduaſoys*, *Ducapes*, *watered Tabbies*, *black Velvets*; alſo *Watches*, *Cutlery Ware*, *Clocks*, *Jacks*, *Locks*, *Surgeons-Inſtruments*, *Hard-ware*, *Toys*, &c.

The *French* Refugees Encouragement in *England*, and their Improvement of Manufactures there.

The two firſt Kings of *Pruſſia* cauſed Collections to be made for them throughout their Dominions; they alſo ſettled Stipends on their Clergy, built them Churches, granted them Immunities from Taxes and Offices: So wiſe were thoſe Princes, as actually to have placed their Agents on the Confines of *France*, for conducting thoſe Refugees to *Brandenburgh*, bearing their Expences all the Way. They alſo ſettled great Numbers of them in their new Kingdom of *Pruſſia*, which was then but thin of People; there they had Lands aſſigned them, *gratis* and Tax-free, as alſo in *Brandenburgh*: In *Berlin* they have ſince built many new Streets, and (as above) greatly improved the whole Country, by Manufactures, Arts, Agriculture, &c. Thoſe Kings divided them into Colonies, and appointed them Magiſtrates of their own.

And by the Kings of *Pruſſia.*

The great Elector *Frederick-William* allowed them a yearly Penſion of *forty thouſand Crowns*: He brought in the Uſe of Poſt-houſes, till then unknown in *Germany*. The Streets of his Towns were paved, and enlightened by Lanthorns; for till then the Courtiers were obliged to go in Stilts to *Potſdam*, when the Court reſided there, becauſe of the Heaps of Dirt in the Streets.

“ Nothing” (ſays Monſieur *Huet*, ſaid to have been the Author of certain *Memoirs of the Dutch Commerce*) “ has increaſed the Inhabitants as well as Manufactures of *Holland* ſo much as the *French Proteſtant Refugees*, who were almoſt all of them Merchants and Artiſans.” And even this *French* and *Popiſh* Biſhop adds, that “ whenever Trade is clogged or conſtrained in any Country, it will retire to other Countries where it can have more Safety.” The before-quoted Author of *The Hiſtory of the Edict of Nantes*, obſerves, “ That the Liberality of the *States-General* of the *United Netherlands* to thoſe innocent Refugees was ſo great, that it can ſcarcely be too amply deſcribed. They ſettled a Fund for an incredible Number of Penſions to military Officers, Gentlemen, and Miniſters; and for Supplies to Virgins and Ladies of Quality. Great Sums alſo were raiſed for ſupporting their Poor, for whom liberal Collections were made in all their Towns and Villages: And the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* were bright Examples for that Charity, both before and after they became Monarchs of *Britain*. The Prince of *Eaſt-Friſeland* alſo teſtified his Zeal for their Relief.”

They were moreover greatly relieved and ſupported in *Holland*, whoſe People and Manufactures were thereby much increaſed.

Voltaire, in the ſecond Tome of his Age of *Louis* the Fourteenth, (Chap. ii.) ſays, “ That near *fifty thouſand* Families left *France* in the Space of three Years, and were afterwards followed by *others*: Who introduced their Arts, Manufactures, and Riches among Strangers: That almoſt all the North Part of *Germany* [a Country hitherto rude and void of Induſtry] received a new Face from the Multitude of Refugees tranſlated thither: Peopling intire Cities, where Stuffs, Lace, Hats, Stockings, formerly imported from *France*, were now made in thoſe Countries.”

Neither were the Proteſtant Cantons of *Switzerland* leſs kind and bountiful to ſuch of thoſe good People who took Shelter amongſt them; by ſupplying them with every Neceſſary, and even by ſettling Penſions on them.——In a few Months after this Revocation, the City of *Geneva* doubled her Inhabitants: Yet, leſt *France* ſhould reſent it, her Magiſtrates were obliged to ſend them away again. The Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel* received them in great Numbers, and was extremely kind to them. Even the *Lutheran* Princes received them kindly, and erected Churches, Schools, and Hoſpitals for them; particularly the Princes of *Lunenburg*, the free Cities of *Germany*, the Margrave of *Bareith*, &c.—They, in ſhort, ſpread themſelves throughout every other

Part of *Europe*, where any Degree of Freedom or Toleration of private Judgment, in Matters of Religion, was allowed, as in *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Livonia*, *Poland*, and *Ruſſia*. Some even wandered as far as our *American* Colonies: And wherever they were received they became a ſubſtantial Bleſſing to their Benefactors, by improving their Trade and Manufactures: Moreover, many of them having been eminent Merchants, ſuch of thoſe who fixed in *England* and *Holland*, ſettled Correſpondences all over the World, greatly to the Increaſe of Commerce.

A brief Eſſay on the Benefits of *religious Toleration* to any Country.

On this intereſting Subject, we can ſcarcely judge it a Digreſſion, in joining with Penſionary *De Witt*, in his (ſo-often before quoted) *Intereſt of Holland*, in Behalf of the Freedom of Toleration of Religion, "as being highly conducive to the Increaſe of Commerce;—to the preſerving our "People at Home,—and the alluring of Strangers to come and ſettle with *us*.——For" (adds he) "all civilized People muſt be ſuppoſed to pitch upon ſome outward Service of God as the "beſt, and to be averſe from all other Forms: And ſuch Perſons will abhor even to travel, and "much more to reſide in Countries where they are not permitted to ſerve God outwardly, after "the Manner they like beſt.——Yet the *Clergy* (almoſt every-where but in *Holland*) having a "ſettled Livelyhood, which depends not on the political Welfare of the Land, do, through human "Frailty, teach and preach up *all that can have a Tendency to their own Credit, Profit, and Eaſe*, "*even though it be to the Ruin of their own Country*." He then goes on to ſhew how they perſecute Diſſenters from them, *Odio theologico*, as he phraſes it: "Whereas" (adds he) "all "Chriſtian Clergymen ought to reſt ſatisfied, according to their Maſter's Doctrine, *with en*"*lightening and Perſuaſion alone*, and ſhould be far from Compulſion, either by ſpiritual or bodily "Puniſhments.——How prejudicial ſuch coercive Practices are, eſpecially in rich trading Cities, "*Lubeck*, *Cologne*, and *Aix-la-Chapelle* may inſtruct us; where both the Rulers and Subjects of "thoſe lately ſo famous Cities, have, ſince the Reformation, loſt moſt of their Wealth, chiefly "by ſuch Compulſion in Religion: Many of their Inhabitants being thereby driven out, and "Strangers likewiſe diſcouraged from coming to reſide in them."

Tobacco and *Sugar* firſt taxed by Name, from our own Plantations, by Parliament.

In this firſt Year of King *James* the Second, an Act of Parliament, (Cap. iv.) granted to him new Duties on *Tobacco* and *Sugar*: And this, we muſt obſerve, was the firſt Time that *Tobacco* and *Sugar*, of our own Colonies, were particularly taxed by *Name*: There being, till now, only 12 *d. per* Pound, (or 5 *per Cent.*) laid on them under the general Name of *Poundage*, as on all other imported Goods. But, ſince this Time, thoſe two moſt valuable Commodities have proved very conſiderable Aids to the Nation, in its Revenue.

King *James* the Second gets the Prohibition of *French* Commodities repealed, although *France* greatly diſcouraged *Engliſh* Manufactures.

French Merchandize being prohibited to be imported into *England*, in the Year 1678, (as we have ſeen) for three Years to come, (and to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament) and there having been no Parliament during the Remainder of King *Charles* the Second's Reign; King *James* the Second, in the very Beginning of his Reign, having great Occaſion for the Friendſhip of the *French* King, for enabling him to accompliſh the two grand Points he had in View, *viz.* the eſtabliſhing of Popery and of deſpotic Power in *England*, got an Act of Parliament paſſed, (Cap. vi.) abſolutely to repeal the ſaid Prohibition. Whereupon enſued an Inundation of *French* Commodities, to the Value of above four Millions *Sterling*, within the Compaſs of leſs than three Years Time; whereby all the Evils formerly complained of were renewed; inſomuch that the Nation would have been ſoon beggared, had it not been for the happy Revolution, *Anno* 1688; when all Commerce with *France* was effectually barred.

The firſt Volume of the authentic Treatiſe, intitled, *The Britiſh Merchant*, (p. 319) gives it us from the Cuſtom-houſe Books, that the Linen alone imported in the Year 1686, was valued at no leſs than 398,611*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* beſide clandeſtine Importations thereof. And at a Medium of three Years, *viz. Annis* 1686-7-8, there were annually imported from *France*, *viz. Wines*, 18,150 Tons; *Brandy*, 4000 Tons.

And, *ibidem*, p. 325-6, at a Medium of ſaid three Years, annually, in Value imported from *France*,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Linens — — —	700,000	—	—
Luſtrings and Alamodes — — —	212,500	—	—
Other Silk Fabricks — — —	500,000	—	—
Paper — — — —	50,000	—	—
Total	1,462,500	—	—

Such, however, were the kind Returns of *Louis*, to our then King, that but two Years after this, *viz. Anno* 1687, he prohibited the Importation of moſt of our Woollen Manufactures into *France*. Yet ſo violently bent was *James* on purſuing the two grand Points above-named, that, though naturally inclinable to favour Commerce, yet he ſacrificed the great Intereſts of his Kingdom rather than give them up.

The *Poſt-office* Revenue granted for ever, or in Fee Simple to the King of *Great-Britain* and his Succeſſors, without Account.

By an Act of Parliament of the 15th of King *Charles* the Second, (Cap. xiv.) the Revenue of the General Poſt-office, (and afterwards alſo 24,000*l.* yearly out of the hereditary Exciſe) was ſettled on the Duke of *York* and his Heirs male. In this firſt Year of the laſt-named Prince's Reign, by the Name of King *James* the Second, his obſequious Parliament enacted, (Cap. xii.) That both thoſe Revenues ſhall hereafter be to him, his Heirs, and *Succeſſors*, one intire and indefeaſible Eſtate in *Fee-ſimple*. So that the ſaid *Poſt-office* Revenue was made the King of *Great-Britain's private* Eſtate for ever, and therefore is never to be accounted for by him to Parliament, as all public Revenues are. It was now eſtimated at 65,000*l. per Annum.*

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For the encouraging of Ship-building, greatly decayed in *Newcaſtle*, *Hull*, *Yarmouth*, *Ipſwich*, and other Ports of *England* on the Eaſtern Coaſts, occaſioned chiefly by the ſo much employing of foreign-built Ships in the Coal-trade, [This is far from being ſo in our Days] and other inland or coaſting Trades; there was a Duty of 5*s.* *per* Ton laid on all ſuch Shipping, in this firſt Year of King *James* the Second, by Act of Parliament, (Cap. xviii.) one half thereof to be for the Uſe of the *Cheſt* at *Chatham*, and the other to the Corporation of *Trinity-houſe*, towards the Relief of wounded and decayed Seamen, their Widows and Children.

Navigation-Act farther improved, by foreign-built Shipping employed in *England* being farther diſcouraged.

The Weſtern Suburbs of *London* continually increaſing, more eſpecially in the Pariſh of *St. Martin in the Fields*, on a Parcel of Ground called *Kemps-field*, whereon toward the latter Part of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, ſundry new Streets were erected; the Inhabitants had, in this Year 1685, obtained an Act of Parliament, (Cap. xx.) to enable them to erect the ſame into a diſtinct Pariſh by the Name of *St. Anne*'s within the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, and to tax themſelves for finiſhing their new Church of that Name.

The new Pariſh of *St. Anne* erected in the Weſtern Suburbs of *London*.

And in the ſame Year another Act of Parliament, (the laſt Act paſſed in King *James*'s Reign, Cap. xxii.) erects another Pariſh in the ſaid Suburbs, to be called *St. James, in the Liberty of Weſtminſter*; till now Part of the aforeſaid Pariſh of *St. Martin's in the Fields*. It appears by that Act, that the Earl of *St. Alban*'s [*Henry Jermyn*, then deceaſed] and the other Inhabitants of the new Streets called *Jermyn-ſtreet*, &c. in a Place formerly called *St. James's Fields*, had been at the Expence of above 7000*l.* for erecting their new Church and laying out their Church-yard, but not having yet finiſhed the ſaid Church, nor a Manſion-houſe for its Miniſter, &c. they were hereby enabled ſo to do by a Rate on the Inhabitants. It appears by this Act, that ſundry Parts of this new Pariſh were not then built up into Streets, which, however, are ſo in our Days.

And alſo another new Pariſh named *St. James* in the ſaid Suburbs.

At this ſame Time, and particularly in this ſame Year 1685, there was not a little written both in *England* and *Holland*, on the Subject of making *Sea-water freſh*. Propoſals were made and Patents granted for the ſame, as being of ſo great a Benefit for Sailors on long Voyages. Yet even to this Day, notwithſtanding ſundry later Propoſals, there has been no effectual Progreſs made therein.

Projects for making *Sea-water* freſh, though hitherto ineffectual.

In this firſt Year of King *James* the Second's Reign he coined Gold of 22 *Carrats fine*, and two *Carrats allay*, into 44*l.* 10*s.* by Tale, *per lb.* of Gold, *viz.* into Pieces of 10, 20, and 40*s.* and 5*l.* Pieces. And his *Silver* Coins contained in a Pound-weight of the old Standard, into 62*s.* by *Tale*, viz. *Crowns*, *Half-crowns*, *Shillings*, *Six-pences*, *Groats*, *Two-pences*, and *Pence*. The Standards the ſame as in our Days.

King *James* the Second's Coins.

Pope *Innocent* XI. being loaded with ſo vaſt a Debt to his Subjects, as *forty Millions of Roman Crowns*, (which at 5*s.* 6*d.* Sterling each, made *eleven Millions Sterling*) he poſſibly took the following Reduction Scheme from what had been done by the States of *Holland* thirty Years before, *viz.* in the Year 1655, as we have ſhewn under that Year; and as in *Britain* has been often done ſince, and particularly the firſt Time in the Year 1716.

The ſecond ſucceſsful national or public *Sinking Fund* in *Europe*, eſtabliſhed by Pope *Innocent* XI.

For that Pope finding that, in the Year 1685, his ſaid great Debt, with an Intereſt of only 4 *per Cent.* thereon, had riſen in current Price to be worth 122 *per Cent.* he firſt, warily, provided a ready Caſh of three or four Millions of Crowns; and thereupon iſſued a Declaration, that ſuch as would for the future be ſatisfied with an Intereſt of 3 *per Cent.* (inſtead of 4) ſhould declare their Conſent by a limited Time; and that ſuch as choſe rather to be paid off their principal Debt, might come and receive it. This Option made all the Creditors accept of the Propoſal of continuing at 3 *per Cent.* by Payments of half *per Cent.* every two Months, rather than take their principal Money. And it ſeems, though the Intereſt was thus reduced, the Principal, in a very ſhort Time after, roſe at Market to 112 *per Cent.* [*Vide* Biſhop *Burnet's Letters and Travels*, and alſo (from him) *Paterſon's Wedneſday's Club in Friday-ſtreet.*]

This is the ſecond Inſtance of the good Succeſs of a *National Sinking Fund*, in *Europe*.

In *France* an excluſive Company being eſtabliſhed for a Trade to the River of *Senegal*, on the Weſt Coaſt of *Africa*, for Gum, Gold-duſt, Slaves, Leather, Wax, &c. from *Cape Blanco* to the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Anno* 1679; they were farther confirmed, *Anno* 1681, by the Name of the Royal *Senegal Company*.

The *French Senegal* and *Guinea* Companies their Riſe.

But, in the Year 1685, the *French* King's Declaration taking Notice that the ſaid *Senegal* Company's poſſeſſing an excluſive Trade for an Extent of above *fifteen hundred* Leagues of Coaſt, and thereby excluded all his other Subjects from trading in the above Commodities, as alſo in *Negro* Slaves for the Uſe of the *French Weſt-India* Colonies: [This laſt was the true Secret] He now eſtabliſhes a *Guinea* Company, for 20 Years, for *Negroes*, *Gold-duſt*, &c. excluſive of all others, from the River *Serra Leone* to the *Cape of Good Hope*; leaving to the before-named *Senegal* Company all the Coaſt from *Cape Blanco* to *Serra Leone*.

☞ On this Occaſion, it will be no Digreſſion to remark, the great Alteration which the Tranſplantation of *Animals*, as well as of *Vegetables*, makes, by the Difference of Climate, Air, Latitude, &c.——The *Portugueſe* ſettled in *Angola*, &c. on the *African* Coaſt, in a few Generations gradually contract the Complexion of the Natives, even their woolly Hair, thick Lips, and flat Noſes:—And *Negroes* born in *Europe* become gradually more light-coloured.——Our *Engliſh* Maſtiff-dogs are known to degenerate on the Continent.—*Spaniſh* Horſes do the ſame in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*; yet in *Chili* alone they are ſaid to meliorate the Breed.—By tranſplanting the Vines on

The Tranſplantation of both Animals and Vegetables into very different Climates and Latitudes, often make great Alterations in them.

the Banks of the *Rhine*, the rich Wine of the *Canaries* was firſt produced:—Some ſay alſo, that from the ſaid Vine, tranſplanted a ſecond Time to the *Dutch* Colony at the *Cape of Good Hope*, has been produced that moſt delicious *Cape Wine*; though others think it ſprung from a *Burgundy* Vine.—The *China-oranges*, which are ſent in ſuch immenſe Quantities from *Portugal* all over *Europe*, came originally from a *China* Plant, and have ſince been tranſplanted, and proſper in *Spain* and *Italy*. And the like may be obſerved of many other Fruits, Plants, and Vegetables, which, through the Advantages of Commerce and Navigation, all the Countries of *Europe* now enjoy, though unknown to older Times.

The *Eaſt-India* Company meets with a Reverſe of Fortune, partly by their War with the *Mogul*, and partly by *Interlopers*.

Although the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Affairs were ſaid at this Time to have been ſo proſperous, that its Profits in nine Years Time, *viz.* from 1676 to 1685, amounted to 963,639 *l.* yet, as all Things on Earth are unſtable, a Reverſe of Fortune happened at this very Time.

It ſeems the *Indians* had killed ſome of this Company's People at *Hughley*, in the Bay of *Bengal*, and that thereupon their Governors commenced War againſt the *Mogul*.

The Company alleged, that the proper Origin of this War was the falſe Reports, induſtriouſly ſpread by the *Interlopers*, againſt them;—ſuch as, that the Company was fallen under the Diſpleaſure of our King;—that our Nation at Home was under great Diſturbances;—and that they themſelves [the *Interlopers*] were the true Company. They alſo had corrupted many of the Company's Servants, whereby a Revolt had been occaſioned at *Bombay*, and alſo at *St. Helena*, where they ſet up for themſelves. The Company farther urged, that this dividing of the *Engliſh* Intereſt in *India*, not only made the *Mogul*'s Governors and *Rajas* break through all their ancient Engagements and Stipulations with the Company, and thereby deprive them of many valuable Privileges in *India*, but even extorted great Sums of Money from both Parties. For the Company alleged, that the Interlopers ſubmitted to any Impoſitions, ſo as they might carry on the Trade; they having, moreover, formerly given a Handle to the *Dutch* to expel the Company from *Bantam*, *Anno* 1682.

The *Eaſt-India* Company's ſixth Charter ſince the Reſtoration.

All which Conſiderations being laid before King *James* the Second, and it being apprehended, that, unleſs ſome effectual Care was ſpeedily taken, the whole *Engliſh* Intereſt in *India* would be utterly loſt; a Ship of War was immediately diſpatched to *India*, with Orders to ſeize on all Interlopers, and therewith a Proclamation from the King for all his Subjects in *India* to repair to the Company's Forts and Factories, and to ſubmit to their Juriſdiction. At the ſame Time, the Company ſent out ſeveral warlike Ships for the ſaid Purpoſe. Laſtly, for corroborating the whole, on the 12th of *April*, 1686, that King granted them a new Charter, being their ſixth ſince the Reſtoration; wherein he recites, at large, the five preceding Charters, and ſubjoins, "That, "whereas ſeveral Perſons, in contempt of thoſe Charters, have, of late Years, preſumed, with-"out Licence from the Company, to ſend out Ships and to trade within their Limits, to the "Company's great Damage and the Deſtruction of that Trade:——He, well weighing "how highly it imports the Honour and Welfare of the Realm to redreſs ſuch Diſorders, and to "improve that Trade to the utmoſt: *And being fully ſatisfied, that the ſame cannot be maintained* "*and carried on to national Advantage, but by one general joint Stock*; *and that a looſe and general* "*Trade will be the Ruin of the Whole*:——Being alſo ſatisfied, that the ſaid Trade has been ma-"naged by the ſaid Company to the Honour and Profit of this Nation: And being deſirous to "encourage the Company in their difficult and hazardous Trade and Adventures to thoſe remote "Parts. He ratifies all the preceding Charters, in their Favour, for ever; and in their fulleſt "Extent, notwithſtanding any *Non-uſer*, *Miſuſer*, or *Abuſer*: And farther grants to the Company, "and their reſpective Preſidents, Agents, Chiefs, and Councils in *India*, or to any three of them, "(whereof ſuch Preſident, Agent, or Chief, to be one) Power to adminiſter to all Perſons, em-"ployed by the Company, the Oath taken by every Freeman of the Company, and ſuch other "lawful Oaths as their Court of Directors ſhall appoint.——The Uſe of the *martial Law* ſhall "extend to the Iſle of *St. Helena*, and to the Company's Fort of *Pryaman*, on the Weſt Coaſt of "*Sumatra*, as well as to their other Limits. And, farther, underſtanding, that many of the na-"tive Princes and Governors of *India*, *&c.* taking Opportunity from the Diviſions, Diſtractions, "or Rebellions amongſt the *Engliſh*, occaſioned by the late licentious trading of *Interlopers*," [this was the firſt Time that the Word *Interlopers* was uſed in a Royal Charter] "have of late "violated many of the Company's Privileges; ſurprized their Servants, Ships, and Goods; be-"ſieged their Factories; invaded their Liberties; and have, many other Ways, without juſt "Cauſe, abuſed their Chiefs and Factors, to the Nation's Diſhonour: For all which the Com-"pany intends to demand Satisfaction, in a peaceable Way; and, if not obtained that Way, to "uſe Force of Arms, wherein they will have Occaſion to uſe their Ships in a warlike Manner.— "Wherefore the King hereby grants full Power to the Company to appoint *Admirals*, *Vice-Admi-"rals*, *Rear-Admirals*, *Captains*, *&c.* from Time to Time, who may raiſe and muſter Seamen and "Soldiers, on board their Ships, as ſhall be directed by the Company, or by their Captain-Gene-"ral in *India*, who may ſeize on and compel all *Engliſh Interlopers* to ſubmit; and may take their "Ships and Goods: Alſo to make War on ſuch *Indian* Princes as may hurt the Company. And "in Time of open Hoſtility with any *Indian* Nation, *&c.* they may, on the other Side the *Cape* "*of Good Hope*, uſe the *martial Law* on Board their Ships, as well as on Land. Reſerving, how-"ever, Liberty to the King, at Pleaſure, to revoke this Grant of *martial Law* in their Ships. "—The Company may alſo coin in their Forts any Species of Money uſually coined by the "Princes of thoſe Countries only; ſo as it be agreeable to the Standards of thoſe Princes, in "Weight and Fineneſs; and that they do not coin any *European* Money;—and that all ſuch Mo-"ney, ſo to be coined by them, and not otherwiſe, ſhall be current in any City, Town, Port, or "Place, within the Company's Limits."

A. D. 1686. In conſequence of the great Power given to the Company by this Charter, they proceeded rigorouſly againſt the *Interlopers*; who, on the other hand, by their Abettors and Agents, did not fail to raiſe a great Clamour againſt the Company, who, however, continued in the Exerciſe of thoſe Powers till after the Acceſſion of King *William* to the Throne.

As *Jamaica* was hitherto principally inhabited by the military Men (and their Offspring) who had poſſeſſed it ever ſince it was taken in the Year 1656, thoſe People, as generally diſliking Agriculture, betook themſelves to cruiſing at Sea againſt the *Spaniards*, on the *American* Seas, even after Peace had been concluded between *England* and *Spain*, in *America*; and, allured by the Wealth acquired thereby, they continued that illegal Practice throughout all the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, and to this Time, and got the Appellation of the *Buccaneers* of *Jamaica*; ſome of whoſe bold Exploits againſt the *Spaniſh* Towns and Ports in *Mexico*, *&c.* would paſs for mere Romances, had they not been too well known by both Nations.

Some Account of the Riſe, &c. of the *Buccaneers* of *Jamaica.*

In this ſame Year 1686, the *French*, though at Peace with *England* in *Europe*, marched from *Canada*, over Land, and ſurprized four of the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company's Forts; ſo that there only remained to *us* the Fort at *Port-Nelſon*: And this is the firſt Time the *French* found the Way over Land, from *Canada* to that *Bay*.

The *French*, in Time of Peace with *England*, ſeize on four of our Forts in *Hudſon's-Bay*.

In *November*, this ſame Year, the Kings of *England* and *France* concluded a Treaty of Peace and Neutrality for *America*; [*Vide* Vol. i. p. 246, of *A General Collection of Treaties*, ſecond Edition, *Anno* 1732.] whereby,

The firſt Treaty of Peace and Neutrality for *America*, between *England* and *France*.

Articles I, and II, " It was agreed, that there ſhould be between them a firm Peace, as well " in *South* as in *North-America*, in both Continent and Iſlands, by Sea and Land: And that no " Ships of either Nation ſhall be permitted to invade or attack the Dominions of the other in " *America*.

III. " Nor ſhall any Soldiers, or armed Men, living either in the *Engliſh* or *French American* " Iſlands and Colonies, commit any Act of Hoſtility or Damage to either Party; nor ſhall they " give any Aſſiſtance or Supplies of Men or Victuals to the wild *Indians*, with whom either King " ſhall have War.

IV, V. " Both Kings ſhall retain and poſſeſs all the Dominions and Prerogatives they now " enjoy in *America*. And therefore the Subjects, Inhabitants, Commanders, and Mariners of " each King, reſpectively, ſhall abſolutely abſtain from trading to, or fiſhing in all or any of the " Places ſo poſſeſſed, or which ſhall be poſſeſſed by the other; either in their Havens, Bays, " Creeks, Roads, or other Places. And Ships or Veſſels found ſo trading or fiſhing as afore- " ſaid, ſhall be confiſcated with their Ladings:—Always provided, that the Freedom of Navi- " gation be in no Manner diſturbed, where nothing is committed againſt the genuine Senſe of " this Treaty.

The *Uti poſſidetis* eſtabliſhed in *America*.

VI. " Ships of War, as well as Merchant-ſhips, being forced through Streſs of Weather, or " purſued by Pirates and Enemies, or through any other urgent Neceſſity, to take Shelter into " any of the Rivers, Creeks, Havens, Ports, *&c.* belonging to the other in *America*, ſhall be " treated kindly, protected, and ſupplied with Refreſhments and all Things needful, at reaſon- " able Rates; and may depart whither and when they ſhall pleaſe.—Provided they do not " break Bulk, nor ſell any of their Ladings, nor receive any Merchandize on Board, nor employ " themſelves in *fiſhing*; under the Forfeiture of Ships and Goods. But before they enter ſuch " Ports, they ſhall, at coming in, hang out the Flag of their Nation, and ſhall alſo give Notice " of their ſo coming in, by firing a Cannon thrice, or (if they have no Cannon) a Muſket thrice: " otherwiſe they ſhall forfeit as above.

VII. " Ships of either Nation, ſtranded or ſhipwrecked, ſhall have friendly Aſſiſtance and " Relief.

VIII. " But if three or four Ships together be driven into the Ports of either Nation, ſo as to " give juſt Ground of Suſpicion; they ſhall ſtay no longer than the Governor or other Magiſtrate " of ſuch Port will allow them, after ſupplying them with Neceſſaries as above.

IX. " The King of *Great-Britain*'s Subjects, of the Iſland of *St. Chriſtopher*'s, may fetch Salt " from the Salt-ponds there.—As, on the other Hand, the *French* Subjects of *St. Chriſtopher*'s " may enter into the Rivers of the great Road, to provide themſelves with Water. But both " theſe mutual Permiſſions muſt only be done in the Day-time. And they ſhall on both Sides " hang out their Flags and fire a Cannon thrice, *&c.* as in the 6th Article." [*St. Chriſtopher's* (as we have already ſeen) was equally divided between *England* and *France*.]

X. " Neither Nation ſhall harbour the barbarous or wild Inhabitants and Slaves, or the Goods " which they may have taken from the Subjects of the other Nation; nor ſhall they protect " them.

XI. " The Governors, Officers, and Subjects of either Nation ſhall not moleſt nor diſturb the " Subjects of the other, in ſettling their reſpective Colonies, and in their Commerce and Navi- " gation.

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XII, XIII. “The Ships of War and Privateers of either Nation ſhall be ſtrictly enjoined not to injure the other, as ſhall alſo their privileged Companies: Otherwiſe they ſhall be puniſhed, and alſo ſatisfy for all Damages.———For which End, they ſhall be obliged, before they receive their Commiſſions, to give Security to the Amount of 1000*l.* Sterling, or 13,000 *Livres:* And if any ſuch Ship has above 150 Men, then for 2000*l.* Sterling, or 26,000 *Livres:* On Pain of forfeiting their Commiſſions.—Alſo the Ship itſelf ſhall be liable to make Satisfaction for Injuries and Damages done by her.

XIV. “The Governors and Officers of either Nation ſhall be ſtrictly enjoined to give no Aſſiſtance nor Protection to any *Pirates* of what Nation ſoever they may be: And ſhall alſo puniſh as *Pirates* all ſuch as ſhall fit out any Ship without lawful Commiſſion and Authority.

XV. “No Subjects of either King ſhall take a Commiſſion or *Letters of Mart* for privateering in *America,* from any Prince or State with which the other is at War; otherwiſe he ſhall be puniſhed as a *Pirate.*

XVI. “The *French* King's Subjects ſhall have Liberty to fiſh for Turtles in the Iſland of *Cayaman.*” [A ſmall Iſland Weſt of *Jamaica.*]

The other four Articles are of no Importance; being only the uſual Forms of *Proviſos,* in caſe of a Rupture between the two Nations, or of Complaints of Differences ariſing on either Side in *America.*

Remarks on *France's* Advantages by this Treaty.

☞ It is eaſy to ſee, by this remarkable Treaty, how egregiouſly the *French* King impoſed on his Dupe, King *James.* For, 1ſt, *France's American* Iſles were then much more feeble than ours; and as the *Buccaneers* from *Jamaica* might poſſibly have made very free with them, *James* hereby gave them intirely up as *Pirates.* 2dly, The *Uti poſſidetis,* hereby ſtipulated, ſecured to *France* the Poſſeſſion of ſome of her Colonies, to which *England,* till now, had ſtrong Pretenſions. And, 3dly, It may be ſaid, that, by this Pacification, *France* had an advantageous Reſpite for the improving of both her Iſland and Continent Colonies in *America,* and of which ſhe made a very good Uſe to our Coſt. 4thly, Here is no Mention of the four Forts taken from our Company in *Hudſon's-Bay;* not known in *England* when this Treaty was concluded.

☞ We muſt, however, on the other hand, obſerve, that by theſe Treaties of Peace and Neutrality, for *America,* 1ſt, between *Spain* and *Holland, Anno* 1648; 2dly, between *Portugal* and *Holland, Anno* 1661; 3dly, between *England* and *Spain, Anno* 1670; and, 4thly, the laſt-named Treaty between *England* and *France;* the Poſſeſſions of thoſe ſeveral Potentates, in *America,* were aſcertained, and the Freedom of Commerce in thoſe Seas was more firmly eſtabliſhed than had hitherto been effected.

King *James* the Second, of *England,* ſhamefully encourages the *Algerines* in their War againſt *Holland.*

The *Dutch* being, in this Year 1686, at War with the *Algerines,* the latter were ſhamefully encouraged therein by King *James* the Second, of *England,* who, for ſome Time, permitted them the Uſe of his Ports, and to ſell their Prizes in *England;* whereby they had Opportunities (as obſerved by *Burchett,* in his *Naval Hiſtory)* to go out as they pleaſed and to cruiſe againſt the *Hollanders,* from whom, in the Space of ſix Months, the *Algerines* took, in or near the *Channel,* above 30 rich Merchant-ſhips.

The Proportion of People in eight Cities of *Europe.*

According to Sir *William Petty's* fourth *Eſſay on Political Arithmetic,* licenſed *Anno* 1686, (and printed *Anno* 1687) the Proportion of the eight under-named Cities, as to their Numbers of Inhabitants, is as follows, *viz.*

London,	696,000
Paris,	488,000*
Amſterdam,	187,000*
Venice,	134,000*
Rome,	125,000
Dublin,	69,000
Rouen,	66,000*
Briſtol,	48,000*

N. B. He makes the *Medium* of the annual Burials at *London* to be 23,212, which Number multiplied by 30, [as one out of every thirty is generally ſuppoſed to die in *London* in a Year] gives 696,360.

London magnified, and *Paris, &c.* depreſſed, by Sir *William Petty's* Computations.

☞ This Humour of magnifying *London,* and leſſening of *Paris* and other foreign Cities, was probably pleaſing to the King; but, I conceive, was far from being juſt. And, with reſpect to *London's Medium* of Burials, ſurely our preſent Bills of Mortality in our Time muſt be egregiouſly erroneous, if, after ſo many thouſand Houſes have been added to *London,* it ſcarcely exceeds that Number. This, therefore, could anſwer no good End, and was only deceiving ourſelves. Poſſibly every one of the ſaid Cities marked thus * are conſiderably under-computed, but more eſpecially *Paris* and *Amſterdam;* which ſurely could anſwer no wiſe or ſolid Purpoſe.

By a Treaty between *England* and *France,* our abſolute Right to all *Hudſon's-Bay* was clearly

1687 In the Year 1687, King *James* the Second, of *England,* appointed Commiſſioners to treat with thoſe appointed by the *French* King, for the Reſtitution of the *Engliſh* Forts taken the preceding Year in *Hudſon's-Bay.* Thoſe Commiſſioners reported to King *James,* that they had clearly made out his abſolute Right to the whole Bay and Streight of *Hudſon,* and to the Lands adjoining, as well as to the Forts taken by *France,* and the ſole Trade to all Parts within the ſaid Streight and

A. D. 1687 Bay. Whereupon our ſaid King declared, that he would inſiſt on full Reſtitution, and on Satiſfaction to the Company, whoſe Loſs, by the Invaſion of the *French* in the preceding Year, amounted to 108,514*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* as was afterwards ſet forth by the Company in their Petition to Queen *Anne*, in the Year 1712, though never paid to this Day. The Reſult of this patched-up Treaty with *France*, was, that *Louis* agreed to reſtore thoſe Forts to the Company: Yet, being ſure of our ſaid King, he retained *Fort Charles* in his Hands: [Says *Roger Coke*, in his laſt Page of the *Detection of the Court and State of England.*]

made out. and all our Forts, but one, were reſtored.

In this ſame Year 1687, the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Ships imported from the Iſle of *Ceylon*, 170,000*lb.* Weight of *Cinnamon:* which, though leſs in Quantity than in ſome Years before, does, nevertheleſs, demonſtrate the great Importance of that Iſland to that Company.

We may here, once more, remark, that *Perſecution*, and the Dread of the Prevalency of *Popery*, did, in this Reign, as well as towards the Cloſe of the laſt, drive Numbers of *Proteſtant Diſſenters* to ſettle in *New-England*, *New-York*, &c. which brought a conſiderable Acceſſion of Strength and Improvement to thoſe Colonies.

The *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, to avoid Perſecution and Popery; fly in great Numbers to our *American* Colonies of *New England*, &c.

Pont-Chartrain, the *French* Prime-miniſter, being an Enemy to their *Eaſt-India* Company, it is no Marvel that they did not proſper. Their importing immenſe Quantities of white Cottons, and cauſing them to be painted in *France*, in the Manner of the *Indies*, drew the Enmity of the *French* Manufacturers upon them, the Sale of the Company's Cottons and Silks being exceſſively injurious to them: So that *Pont-Chartrain* procured an Edict of this Year, 1687, againſt the unlimited Importation thereof; whereby that Company declined more and more: And the War of the grand Alliance againſt *France* alſo depreſſed that Company much; which, in concluſion, was never able to ſucceed to any great Purpoſe, till after the Peace of *Utrecht:* In the mean Time, having no Ability themſelves to carry on an extenſive Trade, they were conſtrained to let out their Privileges to ſome private Merchants of *St. Maloe*, who got rich by a Trade in which the Company could not proſper: And thus it remained till the Regency of the Duke of *Orleans*, in the Minority of *Louis* the Fifteenth, and the Year 1719.

1688 The gradual Increaſe of *England*'s foreign Commerce and Home-manufactures, the Improvement of her Lands and Mines at Home, and of her foreign Colonies and Plantations, had occaſioned very much Wealth to be accumulated in the Space of about 150 Years paſt; the Nation not having been engaged much or long in foreign Wars, and thoſe too moſtly or principally naval ones, which had not cauſed much of our Treaſure to be carried from us, any more than did our own civil Wars. From theſe, and ſuch-like Conſiderations, ſome Authors, who wrote ſoon after this Time, have been of Opinion that the *Engliſh* Nation was now in its Zenith of commercial Proſperity: Yet, ſince that Period, (notwithſtanding our many and very expenſive foreign Land-wars, the great Conſumers of Treaſure) we are very much increaſed in commercial as well as in Royal Shipping;—in our Manufactures and foreign Plantations, and in almoſt every Part of our general Commerce both foreign and domeſtic. Nevertheleſs, it muſt needs be acknowledged, that about this ſame Year 1688, we were arrived at a very great Degree of Proſperity in all the before-named Reſpects; for the Proof and Illuſtration of which the following brief Memoirs of ſeveral very able Authors will afford us conſiderable Light, *viz.*

The great gradual Increaſe of *England*'s Wealth, Commerce, Shipping, and Revenue, in about 150 Years paſt.

I. We have an eminent Inſtance of the Increaſe of *England*'s Commerce and Shipping, in only 22 Years Space, from Dr. *D'Avenant*'s *Diſcourſes on the public Revenues and Trade of England*, and alſo from *Colliber*'s *Hiſtory of Engliſh naval Affairs*, printed in *Octavo*, ſecond Edition, *Anno* 1739, if the Computations be abſolutely exact, *viz.* "That the Tonnage of the Merchant-ſhips of *England*, in this Year 1688, was near double to the Tonnage of the Year 1666.

"Alſo that the Tonnage of the Navy-Royal, which, in the Year 1660, was only 62,594 Tons, "was, in this Year 1688, increaſed to 101,032 Tons."

The political and commercial State of *England*, in the Year 1688, *viz.*

I. *England*'s mercantile Shipping, its vaſt Increaſe in 22 Years; and alſo of the *Tonnage* of her Navy-Royal in 28 Years.

II. *D'Avenant* farther acquaints us, (in Part ii. of his ſaid *Diſcourſes*, Octavo, 1698, p. 42) with what he muſt have been perfectly well verſed in, as he was Inſpector-General of the Cuſtoms, "That in the Year 1666, the Farm of the Cuſtoms of *England* was but 390,000*l.* "yearly. Yet, from *Michaelmas* 1671, to *Michaelmas* 1688, being ſeventeen Years, the Cuſtoms "yielded *net* to the Crown, 9,447,799*l.* Which, at a *Medium*, was *per Annum* 555,752*l.*"

II. And of her Cuſtoms, from 1666, to 1688.

III. The ſaid able Author gives us alſo a View of the gradual Increaſe of the general Rental of *England*, occaſioned principally by the Increaſe of our Commerce, and in Part alſo by the great Improvements made in Lands, by *incloſing*, *manuring*, and *taking in* of waſte Grounds, and meliorating of what was poor and barren, *viz.*

III. The vaſt Increaſe of the annual *Rental* of *England*, and of its total Value, from the Year 1600, to 1688.

	£
☞ "The general Rental of *England*, for Land, Houſes, and Mines, before we became conſiderable in Trade, *viz.* about the Year 1600, did not exceed, *per Annum*	6,000,000
"Which general Rental we take now [*i. e. Anno* 1698] to be - - - - -	14,000,000
"Moreover, *Anno* 1600, the ſaid ſix Millions, at 12 Years Purchaſe, (the common Price of Lands at that Period) was worth but - - - - -	72,000,000
"But the Lands, &c. of *England*, at the Rental of fourteen Millions, and worth 18 Years Purchaſe, in the Year 1688, amounted to - - - - - - - -	252,000,000

How amazing is this Alteration, in the Space of leſs than one Century!

So proſperous was the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company at this Time, according to Conſul *Ker*'s Remarks on *Holland*, publiſhed at *Amſterdam*, in this ſame Year 1688, (and ſince in *Engliſh*, in *Ker* of

The *Hollanders Eaſt-India* Company's

Kerſland's

vaſt Power and Greatneſs.

Kerſland's Memoirs) " That they were ſaid to have *thirty thouſand* Men in conſtant Pay, and above " *two hundred* capital Ships, beſide Sloops, Ketches, and Yachts."

The Occaſions of *Hamburgh*'s Greatneſs and Increaſe of Commerce.

Hamburgh's become the next in Trade after *London* and *Amſterdam*, of any City of *Europe*.

Lubeck's great Declenſion and feeble Condition.

The ſame Author, treating of the City and Republic of *Hamburgh*, obſerves, " That its then " Greatneſs and vaſt Commerce were partly occaſioned by the Reſidence of our *Engliſh* Company " of *Merchant-Adventurers*; but ſtill much more by the *Netherland Proteſtants*, who, in the Duke " *D'Alva*'s Time, forſook the *Low-Countries* and ſettled here; and by the *Proteſtants* turned out " of *Cologne* and other Parts of *Germany*; even although *Hamburgh* be forced to keep *ſix* or *ſeven* " *thouſand* Men in Pay, to guard againſt the continual Alarms of the King of *Denmark*, or other " Neighbours; beſides two or three Ships of War to guard their Merchant-ſhips from Pirates; " yet their Wealth and Trade increaſe daily.——And it is believed, that, ſmall and great, there are " belonging to this Commonwealth" [i. e. *Hamburgh*] " 5000 Sail of Ships." [This Author muſt ſurely be, in ſome Degree, miſtaken, even altho' he ſhould include in this Computation all the Hoys, Lighters, *&c.* employed in carrying Goods up and down the River *Elbe*, *&c.*]——He adds, " That, after *Amſterdam*, *Genoa*, and *Venice*, *Hamburgh*'s Bank is reckoned the chief in Credit: But " in Trade the ſaid City is accounted the third in *Europe*, and comes next to *London* and *Amſterdam*, ſhe being now become the Magazine of *Germany* and of the *Baltic* and *Northern* Seas.— " *Hamburgh* gives great Privileges to the *Jews*, and to all Strangers whatever: but more eſpecially to the before-named *Engliſh* Company of *Merchant-Adventurers*; to whom they allow a " large Building, where they have a Church, and wherein the Deputy-Governor, Secretary, Miniſters, and other Officers of the Company live, to whom the Magiſtrates make an annual Preſent of *Wine*, *Beer*, *Sheep*, *Salmon*, and *Sturgeon*, in their Seaſons."—Yet he acknowleges their Bigotry, in not permitting the *Calviniſts* to have a public Church within their City, who are forced to go out of the Gates to *Altena*, a fine Village, a quarter of an Hour's Walk from *Hamburgh*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*; who, though a *Lutheran* Prince, has the Wiſdom to allow the *Calviniſts* a public Church there: Which Conduct of the *Hamburghers* may poſſibly hereafter turn to their great Prejudice. He alſo obſerves, that the City of *Lubeck* has been guilty of the like Bigotry; which City is at preſent much fallen from its priſtine Splendor and Commerce, having been in old Times ſo powerful, as to wage War againſt *Denmark* and *Sweden*, and to conquer ſundry of their Places and Iſlands, *&c.* But here our Author ſhould have noted, that generally thoſe Conqueſts were made by *Lubeck* only as the Head, but in the Name, and by the Aids of the other Cities of the *Hanſeatic* League. We have elſewhere traced the Riſe, Proſperity, and Declenſion of that City, and ſhall therefore now only obſerve, (with this Author) that their Bigotry to *Lutheraniſm* made their Magiſtrates, *through the Perſuaſion of their Clergy*, baniſh the *Papiſts*, *Calviniſts*, *Jews*, and all other Diſſenters, from their City and Territory; to the almoſt intire Ruin of their Commerce. He ſays, " That in his Time," [*Anno* 1688] " they had not above 200 " Ships, nor any other Territory but the City itſelf, and a ſmall Town named *Travemund*, at the " Mouth of the River *Trave*, eight Miles below *Lubeck*; the reſt of their ancient Territory being long ſince in the Hands of the *Danes* and *Swedes*," [the former from *Holſtein*, the latter from *Wiſmar*] " by whom the Burghers (ſays he) are kept in ſuch continual Alarm, as to be quite " tired out with keeping Guard and paying Taxes: Yet (he ſays) they ſtill maintained 1500 Soldiers in Pay; and, beſide them, 400 of their Burghers, in two Companies, are obliged to watch " daily." To this once-glorious City, we, in *England*, ought to acknowlege ourſelves beholden for ſome of our earlieſt Improvements in Ship-building and Commerce, and for our firſt Water-conduits in *London*, *Briſtol*, *Exeter*, *&c.* taken from their Models: The *Lubeckers* having had much the Start of us in reſpect of many advantageous Improvements, the natural Effects of an earlier extended Commerce; though *now* it be only the Skeleton of its ancient Commerce and Grandeur.

The State of the Iſle of *Hiſpaniola* at this Time.

The Riſe or Grounds of the firſt *French* Colony in *Hiſpaniola*.

The *Spaniards* Conqueſts of *Mexico* and *Peru*, where ſuch immenſe Treaſures were more eaſily to be had, induced them gradually to neglect the noble and extenſive Iſland of *Hiſpaniola*; altho' it is ſaid there are ſtill Mines of Gold and Silver (as well as of Copper) therein, which were formerly worked to very great Profit: But as they are ſaid to have deſtroyed ſo many as three Millions of the Natives of that Iſland, who, whilſt they were permitted to enjoy their Poſſeſſions, were very ſerviceable to the *Spaniards*, in fiſhing for them, and in tilling their Lands, *&c.* ſo that they were then in greater Affluence there than they have been ſince, the greateſt Part of the Country being depopulated, thereby they have been rendered unable to work their Mines: This, it is ſaid, makes them carefully conceal their having any ſuch, leſt Foreigners ſhould be allured to invade them. They have ſtill, however, Plenty of *Sugar*, *Cocoa*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, *Indico*, *Coffee*, *Tobacco*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Ambergris*, *Salt*, *Drugs*, and *Dying-woods*. In this feeble State, a Company of Pirates, uſually then called *Buccaneers*, ſettled themſelves on the North-weſt Part of *Hiſpaniola*, till then ſolely poſſeſſed by *Spain*, and ſeized on the Port and Town of *Petit-Guaves*: After ſome Years neſtling there, they applied to King *William*, of *England*, for his Protection there, promiſing Submiſſion and Allegiance to the Crown of *England*: But that King, being in Alliance with *Spain* againſt *France*, diſregarded their Application. Whereupon thoſe *Buccaneers* applied to the *French* Court, who readily took them under their Protection, and ſupplied them with proper Aſſiſtance. From this obſcure and ſingular Beginning, has gradually grown up the preſent powerful *French* Colony in our Days, poſſeſſed of the beſt Part of the great Iſland of *Hiſpaniola*, where they have excellent *Sugar-works*, *Coffee*, *Ginger*, *Cotton*, *Indico*, and all the other Productions of the *Weſt-Indies*; whilſt the *Spaniards*, on the other Part of that Iſland, proved rather uſeful than hurtful to them, by ſupplying them with Cattle, *&c.* in Return for the *French Eaſt-India* Merchandize, and with their own Manufactures and Product; with which alſo the *French* there ſupply Ships from the Continent of *Terra Firma* and *New-Spain*, *&c.* coming to *St. Domingo*, where is fixed the laſt Appeal, or *dernier Reſort*, in all Suits at Law for *Spaniſh America*, which therefore draws thither many People. This has proved an unlucky Incident for *England*'s neighbouring Iſles: And ſo much the rather, as the Feebleneſs of *Spain* obliged that Crown, at the

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Treaty of *Ryſwick*, *Anno* 1697, to yield up to *France*, for ever, that noble Part of *Hiſpaniola*, of which they had till then violently poſſeſſed themſelves.

Afterwards yielded by *Spain* to *France* for ever.

Conſul *Ker* (in his before-named Remarks on *Germany*, *Anno* 1688) obſerves, "That Perſecution has undone the famous imperial City of *Cologne*, (as well as many others) ſo greatly "decayed within 100 Years paſt.——The *Jeſuits* Influence was ſuch with its Magiſtrates, as to "prevail with them to baniſh all *Proteſtants*: Theſe removed to *Hamburgh* and *Amſterdam*; "whereby *Cologne* is become ſo diſpeopled, that the Houſes daily fall to Ruin for want of Inha-"bitants, and a great Deal of Corn and Wine now grows within its Walls, where formerly were "Houſes." He ſays, the Pariſh of *St. Martin*'s, in *Weſtminſter*, has twice the Number of Inhabitants that *Cologne* has, and yet *Cologne* contains as many Pariſh-churches, Monaſteries, and Chapels, as there are Days in the Year. The like Decay, he ſays, is at *Straſbourg*.

Cologne's vaſt Declenſion, occaſioned by their perſecuting Spirit.

The *Engliſh* Nation, as well as thoſe of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, having, at this Time, had their religious and civil Liberties and free Conſtitution, openly invaded and trampled on, by King *James* the Second, in a moſt flagrant Manner; by the united Voice of all true Proteſtants and Lovers of our national Conſtitution and Laws, *William*, Prince of *Orange*, that King's Nephew and Son-in-Law, was invited over from *Holland* to reſcue *us* from thoſe worſt of Evils, and was eſtabliſhed on the Throne of theſe free Nations, whoſe religious and legal Conſtitutions were thereby ſettled on more ſure and firm Foundations than ever they had been in any former Period whatever: Which Felicity of ours even Foreigners have celebrated in their Writings. *Voltaire*, a *Frenchman* and a Papiſt, in his *Age of Lewis the Fourteenth*, gives us the following Remarks thereon, *viz.* "This "was the proper *Æra* of *Engliſh* Liberty.——The Nation, repreſented by its Parliament, now "fixed the ſo-long conteſted Bounds between the Prerogative of the Crown and the Rights of "the People.——They preſcribed the Terms of reigning to the Prince of *Orange*, and choſe him "for their Sovereign, in Conjunction with his Conſort *Mary*."

A brief View of the great Revolution, in the Cloſe of the Year 1688, and its favourable commercial Conſequences.

The Eſtabliſhment of this *free* Conſtitution did moſt certainly contribute greatly in its Conſequences (as it was natural to ſuppoſe and expect) to the Increaſe and Advancement of our Commerce. This will, in Part, be ſeen in King *William*'s Declaration of War againſt *France*, whither the unhappy abdicated King had retired for Protection.

In the Beginning of 1689, the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* were recognized by the Convention of Eſtates and the Voice of the People, as King and Queen of thoſe Realms, and by an Act of the Convention of Eſtates of *England*, afterwards turned into an Act of Parliament, (Cap. vi.) a new Form of a Coronation-oath was preſcribed to be taken by them: Whereby they (as all their Succeſſors muſt do) "ſolemnly promiſed and ſwore on the Goſpels, to govern their People "according to Law:—To cauſe Law and Juſtice, in Mercy, to be executed in all their Judg-"ments:—That, to the utmoſt of their Power, they will maintain the Laws of God, the true "Profeſſion of the *Goſpel, and Proteſtant Reformed Religion eſtabliſhed by Law*; and will preſerve to "the Biſhops and Clergy of this Realm, and to the Churches committed to their Charge, all ſuch "Rights and Privileges as by Law appertain unto them."

The new *Coronation* Oath enacted, and the new Oaths, inſtead of thoſe of Allegiance and Supremacy.

Moreover, by a Statute (Cap. viii.) of this firſt Seſſion, the tyrannical Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy* were abrogated; and in their Stead were the two following ſubſtituted, *viz.* I. "I *A. B.* "do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to their Ma-"jeſties:" And, II. "I do, from my Heart, abhor, deteſt, and abjure, that damnable Doctrine "and Poſition, That Princes excommunicated or deprived by the *Pope*, or any Authority of the "See of *Rome*, may be depoſed or murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatſoever. And "I do declare, that no foreign Prince, Perſon, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to "have, any Juriſdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, eccleſiaſtical or ſpiri-"tual, within this Realm."

By an Act of Parliament, (Cap. x.) of this ſame firſt Seſſion of the firſt Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, it appearing, "That the Revenue of *Hearth* or *Chimney*-money was grievous "to the People of *England*, by occaſioning many Difficulties and Queſtions,—a great Oppreſſion "to the poorer Sort, and a Badge of Slavery upon the whole People; expoſing every Man's "Houſe to be entered into and ſearched at Pleaſure, by Perſons unknown to him." It was therefore abſolutely aboliſhed for ever.

Hearth-money aboliſhed by Act of Parliament.

It then appeared, (ſays the Continuator of *Rapin*'s Hiſtory, Vol. iii. p. 52, *Notes*) that the Number of Houſes in *England* and *Wales*, ſoon after the Reſtoration, was about 1,230,000: And reckoning ſix Perſons, at a Medium, to each Houſe, it fixes the Number of the People then to be 7,380,000.

In the ſame Seſſion, Cap. xxii. it was enacted, "That, when *Malt* or *Barley* is at 1 *l.* 4 *s.* *per* "Quarter, or under; *Rye*, at 1*l.* 12 *s.* and *Wheat*, at 2 *l.* 8 *s.* *per* Quarter; then it ſhall not "only be lawful to export the ſame; but the Exporters ſhall alſo receive the following Bounties, "*viz.* for *Malt* or *Barley*, *per* Quarter, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* *Rye*, 3 *s.* 6 *d.* *Wheat*, 5 *s.* *per* Quarter; without "requiring any Thing for Cuſtoms or Fees whatever; provided, Security be given for ſuch "Corn's being legally landed beyond Sea, and that the Ship and its Crew, in which it ſhall be "exported, be duly qualified according to the Acts of Navigation."

The firſt Law in *England*, for granting a *Bounty on Corn exported.*

This was the *firſt* Law for allowing any Bounty on Corn exported; which Bounties have generally been eſteemed ſo beneficial to the landed Intereſt, by enabling Tenants to pay their Rents in Years of Plenty, that unleſs in Years of Scarcity, when the current Prices were higher than the above-named ones, it has been judged prudent to continue the ſame. How much this Bounty contributed to the Improvement of Huſbandry is too obvious to be diſputed. Yet ſome are of Opinion, that, inſtead hereof, all the Corn of plentiful Years ſhould by the Public be purchaſed of the Farmers, at a moderate Price, to be laid up in Granaries againſt a Year of Dearth. This would not only be a great Help to our Poor, in a Year of Scarcity, but would bring foreign Ships to purchaſe it at our Price, and would alſo employ great Numbers of our own Ships, for ſupplying other Nations at higher Rates; as is done in *Holland*. In other Countries (ſays a *French* Author) the People pay their Sovereign for Leave to carry out their Corn: But wiſer *England* pays her People for exporting it.

A Toleration by Law enacted in Favour of *Proteſtant Diſſenters*.

As nothing tends more to the Advancement of Commerce and Induſtry, than the giving Eaſe to ſcrupulous Conſciences in the Exerciſe of their Religion, an Act of the ſame Seſſion (Cap. xviii.) was paſſed, *for exempting all their Majeſties Proteſtant Subjects, of the ſeveral Denominations diſſenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain Laws:* Which, as its Preamble ſets forth, "might be an effectual Means to unite their Majeſties Proteſtant Subjects in Intereſt and Affection." Which legal Toleration (ſome certain wicked Party-meaſures, at certain Times, excepted) has generally anſwered the wiſe and good Ends propoſed by that Law.

The old Law againſt multiplying *Gold* and *Silver*, repealed.

By Cap. xxx. of the ſame firſt Seſſion aforeſaid, the Statute of the 5th Year of King *Henry* the Fourth, Cap. iv. *Againſt the multiplying of Gold and Silver*, was repealed; becauſe (ſays the Preamble) "Since the making of the ſaid Statute, Men are arrived to great Skill and Perfection in the Art of refining of Metals,—and of extracting Gold and Silver therefrom; but yet dare not exerciſe their ſaid Skill, for Fear of incurring the Felony of that Statute; but do therefore exerciſe their ſaid Skill in foreign Parts, to the great Detriment of the Realm:——Provided, however, that all the Gold and Silver ſo to be extracted from other Metals, be employed for Coinage in the King's *Mint*, and no other Way. Provided, alſo, that henceforth no Mine of Copper, Tin, Iron, or Lead, ſhall hereafter be adjudged to be a royal Mine, even although *Gold* or *Silver* may be extracted out of the ſame."

The Grounds of the *Grand Alliance* againſt *France*.

The Grounds for *England*'s Declaration of War againſt *France*.

King *Lewis* the Fourteenth of *France*, his great Injuſtice, and Violences committed againſt *England*, *Germany*, *Spain*, and *Holland*, brought about a *Grand Alliance* of thoſe four Potentates in this ſame Year, for reducing that lawleſs Monarch to Reaſon; the Conſequence whereof was an immediate Declaration of War, by each of them. That of King *William*, of *England*, dated the ſeventh of *May*, 1689, (after reciting *Louis*'s unjuſt Invaſion and ravaging of the Territories of his Ally, the Emperor, and Empire) as far as is relative to commercial Concerns, was ſummarily as follows, *viz.*

I. "That although it was not long before, that the *French* took out Licences from the *Engliſh* Governor of *Newfoundland*, to fiſh on that Coaſt, paying Tribute for ſuch Licences, as an Acknowledgement of the *ſole Right* of the Crown of *England* to that Iſland: Yet, of late, their Encroachments on that Iſland, and our Subjects Trade and Fiſhery, have been more like the Invaſions of an Enemy, than becoming Friends, who enjoyed the Advantages of that Trade only by Permiſſion.

II. "But that the *French* King ſhould invade our *Caribbee* Iſlands, [*St. Chriſtopher*'s, *&c.*] and poſſeſs himſelf of our Territories in *New-York* and *Hudſon*'s-*Bay*, in an hoſtile Manner; impriſoning ſome and murdering others of our Subjects, burning their Houſes and ſeizing on their Effects;—are Actions even not becoming an Enemy.——Yet at that very Time, *Louis*, far from declaring himſelf ſo, was, by his Miniſters in *England*, ſoliciting a Treaty of Neutrality and good Correſpondence in *America*." [*Anno* 1686.]

III. "His Proceedings, moreover, againſt our Subjects in *Europe*, are ſo notorious, that we need not enlarge thereon: Such as, the countenancing the Seizure of our Ships by his Privateers;——his prohibiting a great Part of our Product and Manufactures;——and impoſing exorbitant Cuſtoms upon the reſt;——are ſufficient Evidences of his Deſign to deſtroy the Trade and Navigation upon which the Wealth and Safety of this Nation very much depend.

IV. "His diſputing the Right of the Flag, inherent in the Crown of *England*.

V. "His unchriſtian Proſecution of many of our *Engliſh* Proteſtant Subjects in *France*, for Matters of Religion, contrary to the Law of Nations and expreſs Treaties; forcing them to abjure their Religion by unuſual Cruelties; impriſoning ſome of the Maſters and Seamen of our Merchant-ſhips, and condemning others to the Gallies, on Pretence of having on Board, either ſome of his own miſerable Proteſtant Subjects or their Effects.

VI. "And, laſtly, his endeavouring, for ſome Years paſt, by Inſinuations and Promiſes of Aſſiſtance, to overthrow the Government of *England*; and *now*, by open and violent Methods, to invade *Ireland*, in Support of our Subjects in Rebellion againſt us."

This Prohibition of Commerce with *France* produced the good Conſequences of inducing the People of *England* to improve their old, and to invent ſundry new Manufactures, *&c.* which they formerly took of *France*; not a little to the Detriment of that Kingdom in the End.

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In the Declaration of *Holland*, amongſt many other Allegations againſt *Louis*; they affirm, “ 1ſt, That he had endeavoured, by all Manner of Ways, to ruin their Navigation and Commerce, as well in *Europe* as elſewhere, by ſeizing of their Ships and Cargoes.——2dly, By violently forcing even their Ships of War to be ſearched, at a Time of profound Peace.——3dly, By his new Tolls and Impoſitions, hindering their Subjects from ſelling their Manufactures and Fiſh in his Country,—ſo as it was become impoſſible to continue their Trade to *France*, where their Complaints were rejected with Scorn.——4thly, Having begun a horrible Perſecution of his own *Proteſtant* Subjects, he had therein involved the Subjects of the *States-General*, tho' only living in *France*, on Account of Commerce; parting Wives from their Huſbands and Children from their Parents, *&c.*”

The Grounds for *Holland*'s Declaration of War againſt *France*:

The Declaration of *Spain*, of the 3d of *May* this Year, was in Conſequence of *France*'s prior Declaration of War againſt that Crown, on the 15th of the preceding Month, though deſtitute of all Juſtice;—as alſo of his invading and ravaging the Empire, and bringing the *Turks* to invade and ravage *Hungary*.

And of *Spain*'s:

And that of the Emperor and Empire was much to the ſame Effect.

And of the Emperor and Empire.

☞ In the *remarkable* Convention between the Commiſſioners of King *William* and thoſe of the *States* of the *United Netherlands*, (dated in *Auguſt* 1689) concerning their Prohibition of Commerce with *France*, it was ſtipulated;

A remarkable Convention between *England* and *Holland* for *prohibiting Commerce* with *France*.

“ Iſt, That the Subjects of neither Nation ſhall be allowed to traffic to or with thoſe of *France*, either with Ships of their own or of any other Nation.——Neither ſhall they import into either Country any Merchandize being the Produce of the *French* King's Dominions.

“ IId, If, during this War, the Subjects of any other Potentate ſhall have Commerce with *France*, or that their Ships are met with in their Paſſage thither, they ſhall be ſeized and condemned as lawful Prize.

“ IIId, The other Potentates of *Europe*, at Peace with *France*, ſhall have due Notification, That if their Ships or Veſſels ſhall be found at Sea, before this Notification ſhall have been given, making their Way to *France*, they ſhall be obliged by the Ships of *England* and *Holland* forthwith to turn back; ☞ and if ſailing from *France*, laden with *French* Merchandize, they ſhall be obliged to ſail back to *France*, and there leave the ſaid Merchandize, upon Pain of Forfeiture. And in caſe the Ships of thoſe Kings, Princes, and States, or their Subjects, ſhall, after the ſaid Notification, be found at Sea, and ſailing either towards the Ports of *France*, or returning from thence; they ſhall be ſeized and forfeited, together with their Cargoes, and ſhall be reputed good Prize!

“ IV. And as to the Princes and Allies who are already at War with *France*, Notification ſhall be given them, as aforeſaid; and they ſhall be deſired at the ſame Time to concur with ſuch Methods as are ſo conducive to the common Intereſt, and to give and execute ſuch Orders as tend to the ſame End.

“ Done at *Whitehall*, *Auguſt* 12th—22d, 1689.”

Part of a *ſecret Article*, viz.

——“ It is agreed, That in caſe either the one or the other Party ſhall be incommoded or moleſted, by Reaſon of the Execution of this preſent Treaty or any Article thereof, his *Britanic* Majeſty King *William* and the Lords the *States-General*, do promiſe and oblige themſelves to be Guarantee for and to one another upon that Account.”
(General Collection of Treaties. 1ſt Volume, 2d Edition, p. 284-5-6, *London*, 1732.)

Voltaire, (in his *Age of Louis XIV.*) obſerves, “ That *France* was never in ſo flouriſhing a Condition as in the Period from the Death of Cardinal *Mazarine* to this War of 1689; contrary to the Opinion of a certain Author; who (it ſeems) had affirmed, that *France*, ſince the Year 1660, had ſunk in real Value 1,500 Millions; the very contrary whereof was true! Thus (adds he) in *England*, *in the moſt flouriſhing Times, Papers are continually coming out to prove, that the Kingdom is undone!*” Which Obſervation is extremely juſt.

Although King *Charles* the Second, and his Brother, King *James* the Second, of *England*, had in their Treaties with *France* generally ſtipulated, That in caſe of any Rupture between the two Nations in *Europe*, the Subjects of both Crowns in *America* ſhould remain in a State of Neutrality; yet, at the above-named grand Revolution in *England*, the *French* broke through that Agreement, by entering, in an hoſtile Manner, into the *Engliſh* Pale at *St. Chriſtopher's Iſle*, even before War was declared there between thoſe two Nations: And, although the *Engliſh* of that Iſle had ſent for Succour from *Barbadoes*, (after taking Shelter in their Fortreſſes) yet they were neceſſitated to ſurrender their Part of that Iſle to the *French*, in *July* 1689, and were thereby obliged to retire to the neighbouring Iſle of *Nevis*; to the great Loſs of many Merchants in *London* and *Briſtol*.

France drives the *Engliſh* out of their Part of the Iſle of *St. Chriſtophers*;

Soon after which, the *French* drove the *Hollanders* out of their own Iſland of *Euſtatia*, in that Neighbourhood.

as they did the *Hollanders* out of their Iſle of *Euſtatia*.

It

A. D. 1689

The firſt *Aſſiento* between *England* and *Spain*, for ſupplying the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* with *Negroes.*

It was in or about this Year 1689, that the firſt Convention was made, at *London*, between *England* and *Spain*, for ſupplying the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* with Negro-Slaves, from the Iſland of *Jamaica.*

Copper Ore again begun to be digged, and *Braſs* to be made, in *England.*

About this Time [according to a Quarto Pamphlet, ſaid to be written by Mr. *William Wood*, a great Undertaker in Metals, *Anno* 1721, intitled, *The State of the Copper and Braſs Manufacture in* Great Britain, *humbly offered to the Conſideration of Parliament*,] "the raiſing and refining of "*Copper Ore* was revived in *England*, and chiefly in the County of *Cornwall*, after having been "loſt or diſuſed ever ſince the Time of the *Saxons*; who (ſays he) as well as the *Danes*, formerly "made *Copper* in *England*, as appears by the old Mines wrought by them in ſeveral Counties: "But, by Reaſon of great Quantities of thoſe Metals being imported from foreign Parts (on "which high Duties ſhould have been laid) that valuable Branch of our Product was dropped for "many Ages." Yet *Gerard Malynes*, in his *Lex Mercatoria*, publiſhed *Anno* 1622, obſerves, that *Copper Mines* were then actually worked in many *Engliſh* Counties: So that Mr. *Wood* muſt, in this Reſpect, be under an hiſtorical Miſtake. Under the Year 1399, we have likewiſe noted, that ſome Authors relate, That, in King *Richard* the Second's Reign, there was a Copper-Mine found in *Shropſhire.* Mr. *Wood* obſerves, "That formerly we had all our Copper and Braſs from "*Sweden* and *Germany*, though *now*" [*viz.* when he wrote, *Anno* 1721] "we are, in a great "Meaſure, ſupplied from our own Mines. It was later (he ſays) that the Art was gained to *England* of converting *Copper* into *Braſs.*"

The Origin and Fall of the ſhort-lived *Sword Blade Company.*

On the breaking out of King *William* of *England*'s War againſt *France*, a Company of *Sword-Cutlers* was erected by Patent, for the making of *hollow-Sword-Blades*, in the County of *Cumberland* and the adjacent Counties, for the Uſe of the Army. But, although they were enabled to purchaſe Lands, to erect Mills, and to receive and employ great Numbers of *German* Artificers, yet it did not ſucceed as was expected. The firſt Patentees, therefore, ſold or aſſigned their Patent to a Company of Merchants in *London*, who thereupon purchaſed under that Patent to the Value of 20,000 *l. per Annum* of the forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland.* But the *Iriſh* Parliament, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, knowing they had purchaſed thoſe Lands at very low Rates, would not permit them, in their corporate Capacity, to take Conveyances of Lands, leſt they might have proved too powerful a Body in that Kingdom. This obliged them to ſell off their *Iriſh* Eſtates, which put a Period to the Corporation. Yet a private Copartnerſhip of then well-known Bankers in *London*, poſſeſſed of their obſolete Charter, had the Appellation of the *Sword-Blade Company*, till after the Year 1720, though long ſince broke up.

War between *England* and *France.* And *French* Commodities abſolutely prohibited by Law from being imported into *England.*

King *William* having, on ſo many juſt Grounds, (as related) found it neceſſary to declare War againſt *France*, an Act of Parliament paſſed, (Cap. xxxiv.) of the firſt Seſſion of the firſt Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, *for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with* France, *from and after the 24th of* Auguſt 1689, *for three Years, and to the End of the next following Seſſion of Parliament, if the War ſhall laſt ſo long.* The Preamble juſt remarks, "That it hath been found by long Experi-"ence, That the importing of *French Wines*, *Vinegar*, *Brandy*, *Linen*, *Silks*, *Salt*, *Paper*, and "other Commodities of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *France*, hath much exhauſted the "Treaſure of this Nation, leſſened the Value of the native Commodities and Manufactures "thereof; greatly impoveriſhed the *Engliſh* Artificers and Handicrafts, and cauſed great Detri-"ment to this Kingdom in general." [Inſtead of this abſolute Prohibition of *French* Wines and Brandies, high Duties were afterward laid on them, as *per* Acts of the 2d, and of the 4th and 5th Years of this Reign.] "All ſuch *French* Merchandize imported ſhall be forfeited to the "Crown, and ſhall be deſtroyed:—With ſundry Penalties on the Importer, Vender, and Poſ-"ſeſſor; on the Reſiſter of Execution,—on the Informer acting by Colluſion,—on the Maſter, "Seamen, *&c.* importing them; and the Ship to be forfeited likewiſe, as alſo the Carts, *&c.* "bringing thoſe Goods from ſuch Ships.—No Brandy, or other Spirits, ſhall at all be imported "from any Country whatever, on Forfeiture thereof and of the Ship." [This abſolute Prohibition was intended for the encouraging the Diſtilling at Home of Brandy and Spirits from Corn, on which a Duty was laid, by an Act of the 2d Year of this Reign, Cap. ix.] "—And altho' the ſaid "*French* Goods are to be deſtroyed, yet a Value is hereby put on them, *viz.* Wines 30 *l. per* "Ton, and Brandy 40 *l. per* Ton; the reſt as in the Book of Rates of the 12th of *Charles* II. "or by a Jury trying the Cauſe, in caſe they be not found in the Book of Rates!——One-"third of which Value ſhall go to the Seizer or Suer, and two-thirds to the Crown.—— "With Power for Officers to ſearch Houſes, and to break open Locks.——Perſons reſiſting "puniſhable, *&c.*"

The famous *Engliſh* Statute, called The *Declaration of Rights*, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown, or *England*'s new *Magna Charta.*

In the ſecond Seſſion of the Parliament of the 1ſt Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, a moſt memorable and glorious Statute (Cap. iid.) was enacted, intitled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown:* "Or, A legal Confirmation of "the *Declaration of Right*, preſented to the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, on the 13th of "*February* preceding, by the Lords and Commons aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*, *lawfully*, *fully*, and "*freely* repreſenting all the Eſtates of the People of *England*; viz.

Recital of the ſaid Declaration, firſt made on 13th *Feb.* 1688-9, by the Convention of the States.

"I. Whereas the late King *James* IId, by the Aſſiſtance of divers evil Counſellors, Judges, "and Miniſters, employed by him, did endeavour to ſubvert and extirpate the Proteſtant Re-"ligion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom:

"☞ 1. By aſſuming a Power of diſpenſing with the Laws, without the Conſent of Parliament.

"2. By committing and proſecuting divers worthy Prelates, for humbly petitioning to be ex-"cuſed from concurring to the ſaid aſſumed Power.

"3. By

A.D. 1689 "3. By his Commiſſion, under the Great Seal, for erecting a Court, called, The Court of "Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes.

"4. By levying Money, by Pretence of Prerogative; for other Time and in other Manner "than the ſame was granted by Parliament.

"5. By raiſing and keeping up a Standing Army in Time of Peace, without Conſent of Parliament, and quartering of Soldiers, contrary to Law.

"6. By cauſing ſeveral good Subjects, being Proteſtants, to be diſarmed, at the ſame Time "when Papiſts were both armed and employed, contrary to Law.

"7. By violating the Freedom of Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament.

"8. By Proſecutions in the Court of King's-Bench, for Matters and Cauſes cognizable only in "Parliament: And by divers other arbitrary and illegal Courſes.

"9. By obtaining partial, corrupt, and unqualified Perſons to be returned to ſerve on "Juries, in Trials for High-Treaſon, who were not *Freeholders*.

"10. By exceſſive *Bails* being required of Perſons committed in criminal Caſes, to elude the "Benefit of the Laws made for the Liberty of the Subjects.

"11. And by exceſſive Fines having been impoſed, and illegal and cruel Puniſhments in"flicted.

"12, and laſtly, By ſeveral Grants and Promiſes made of Fines and Forfeitures, before any "Conviction or Judgment againſt the Perſons upon whom the ſame were to be levied.

"*All which* are utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws and Statutes, and Freedom of "this Realm:—*Wherefore*, the ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, now aſſembled in a full and free Repreſentative of this Nation,—*Do*, in the firſt Place, (as their Anceſtors in like Caſe have uſually done) for the vindicating and aſſerting their ancient Rights "and Liberties, ☞ *Declare*,

"1. That the pretended Power of ſuſpending of Laws, or the Execution of Laws, by regal "Authority, without Conſent of Parliament, is *illegal!*

"2. As is alſo the diſpenſing with Laws.

"3. And the like of the Court for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes.

"4. The like, as to levying Money, without Grant of Parliament.

"5. That it is the Right of the Subjects to petition the King; and all Commitments and Proſecutions for ſuch petitioning, are illegal.

"6. That the raiſing or keeping a Standing Army within the Kingdom in Time of Peace, unleſs it be with Conſent of Parliament, is againſt Law.

"7. That the Subjects who are Proteſtants may have Arms for their Defence, ſuitable to their "Conditions, and as allowed by Law.

"8. That the Election of Members of *Parliament* ought to be *free!*

"9. That the *Freedom of Speech*, and Debates or Proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be "impeached or queſtioned in any Court or Place out of Parliament.

"10. That *exceſſive Bail* ought not to be required, nor *exceſſive Fines* impoſed; nor *cruel and* "*unuſual Puniſhments* inflicted!

"11. That Jurors ought to be duly impanneled and returned; and that Jurors which paſs "upon Men in Trials for *High-Treaſon* ought to be *Freeholders.*

"12. That all *Grants*, and Promiſes of *Fines* and *Forfeitures* of particular Perſons before Conviction, are *illegal* and *void!*

"13. And That for Redreſs of all Grievances, and for the *amending*, *ſtrengthening*, and *preſerving* of the *Laws*, *Parliaments* ought to be held frequently!

"And they *do claim*, *demand*, and *inſiſt* upon *all* and *ſingular* the Premiſſes, as their *undoubted* "*Rights* and *Liberties*; and that no Declarations, Judgments, Doings, or Proceedings, to the "Prejudice of the People *in any of the ſaid Premiſſes*, ought in any-wiſe to be drawn hereafter "into Conſequence or Example!

“ Having therefore particular Encouragement from the Declaration of his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*,—and an intire Confidence, That he will perfect the Deliverance ſo far advanced by Him, and will ſtill preſerve them from the Violation of their Rights, which they have here aſſerted, and from all other Attempts upon their *Religion*, *Rights*, and *Liberties*.

“ II. The ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*, *do Reſolve*, That *William* and *Mary*, Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, be, and be declared, *King* and *Queen* of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*:—To hold to them during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them: But the ſole and full Exerciſe of the regal Power *to be only in the Prince*, though in the Names of *Both*.——And, after their Deceaſe, the Crown to deſcend to the Heirs of the Princeſs, and, failing ſuch, to the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of her Body; and, for Default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid Prince of *Orange*.

“ III. That the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy be abrogated, and in their Stead the two following Oaths be ſubſtituted.” [Theſe we have already exhibited, with the new *Coronation Oath*.]

“ IV. Upon which their ſaid Majeſties did accept the Crown and Royal Dignity aforeſaid.——

“ V. And thereupon their Majeſties were pleaſed, That the ſaid Lords and Commons, being the two Houſes of Parliament, ſhould continue to ſit; and, with their ſaid Majeſties Royal Concurrence, make effectual Proviſion for the Settlement of the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdom.——

The ſaid Declaration of Rights *now* legally ratified and eſtabliſhed.

“ VI. Now, in purſuance of the Premiſes, the ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, for the ratifying and confirming of the ſaid *Declaration*,—by the Force of a Law made in due Form by Authority of Parliament; *Do pray*, That it may be Declared and *Enacted*, *That all and ſingular the Rights and Liberties, aſſerted and claimed in the ſaid Declaration are the* true, ancient, *and indubitable Rights and Liberties of the People of this Kingdom*; and ſo ſhall be eſteemed, allowed, adjudged,—and firmly and ſtrictly holden and obſerved.——*And that all Officers and Miniſters whatſoever ſhall ſerve their Majeſties and their Succeſſors, according to the ſame, in Times to come!*

“ VII. And the ſaid Lords and Commons ſeriouſly conſidering, how it has pleaſed Almighty God, in his marvelous Providence and merciful Goodneſs to this Nation, to provide and preſerve their ſaid Majeſties moſt happily to reign over us; for which they render unto Him, *from the Bottom of their Hearts*, their humbleſt Thanks and Praiſes; do firmly, aſſuredly, and in the Sincerity of their Hearts think, and do hereby recognize, acknowlege, and declare, That King *James* the Second, having abdicated the Government, and their Majeſties having accepted the Crown and Royal Dignity,—are, and of Right ought to be, by the Laws of this Realm, our Sovereign Liege Lord and Lady, King and Queen, as aforeſaid, *&c.*——

“ VIII. And, for preventing all Queſtions and Diviſions in this Realm, by Reaſon of any pretended Titles to the Crown, and for preſerving a Certainty in the Succeſſion thereof, the ſaid Lords and Commons pray, That it may be enacted;” [Here the Succeſſion, as in the preceding Article II. is enacted.]—“ and thereunto the ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do, in the Name of all the People of *England* aforeſaid, moſt humbly and faithfully ſubmit themſelves, their Heirs, and Poſterities, for ever; and do faithfully promiſe, That they will ſtand to, maintain, and defend their ſaid Majeſties, and alſo the Limitation and Succeſſion of the Crown herein ſpecified and contained,—with their Lives and Eſtates, againſt all Perſons whatſoever that ſhall attempt any Thing to the contrary.

“ And whereas *it hath been found by Experience, That it is inconſiſtent with the Safety and Welfare of this Proteſtant Kingdom to be governed by a Popiſh Prince*, or by any King or Queen marrying a Papiſt, we pray that it may be enacted, That every Perſon holding Communion with the Church of *Rome*, or elſe that ſhall marry a *Papiſt*, ſhall be for ever excluded, and be incapable to inherit and poſſeſs the Crown of this Realm: And in every ſuch Caſe the People of this Realm and of *Ireland* are hereby abſolved of their Allegiance, and the Crown ſhall deſcend to the next *Proteſtant* in Succeſſion, who ſhould have enjoyed the ſame, had the other been naturally dead.

“ X. And whoever ſhall hereafter ſucceed to the Crown, ſhall (if of twelve Years of Age or upwards) make and ſubſcribe the Declaration in the Statute of the 30th Year of King *Charles* the Second, intitled, *An Act for the more effectual preſerving the King's Perſon and Government, by diſabling Papiſts from ſitting in either Houſe of Parliament.*

“ XI. All which ſhall hereby be declared and enacted to be the Law of this Realm for ever.

“ XII. And that no Diſpenſation by *Non Obſtante*, of or to any Statute, or of any Part thereof, ſhall hereafter be allowed,—except it be allowed in ſuch Statute; and except in ſuch Caſes as ſhall be ſpecially provided for by a Bill or Bills to be paſſed during this preſent Seſſion of Parliament.

“ XIII. Provided, That no Charter, Grant, or Pardon, granted before the 23d Day of *October* 1689, ſhall be invalidated by this Act; but that the ſame ſhall remain of the ſame Force and Effect in Law, and no other, than as if this Act had never been made.”

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Whoever is even but ſlenderly acquainted with the Hiſtory of ſeveral preceding Reigns in *England*, but moſt eſpecially with that of King *James* the Second, cannot fail to pronounce the ſaid now-recited Act of Parliament (which we have here contracted as far as the very important Matter of it would permit) to be a *new* and *complete Magna Charta*, or a ſolemn Re-eſtabliſhment (with Improvements) of all the Privileges of the *Engliſh* People, formerly at any Time claimed by Virtue of the Power of Parliament, and of the Laws and Statutes of *England*: And, in one Word, that this ſolemn Statute has moſt eſſentially fixed the juſt Boundaries of the *Prerogative* of the Crown, and of the *Rights* and *Privileges* of the Subject; the moſt happy Conſequences whereof have ever ſince been ſenſibly ſeen and felt; and, it is to be hoped, will ſo remain to the End of Time. So that (as one of our own Poets obſerves, on King *Henry the Third*'s ſigning of the old *Magna Charta*, near 500 Years before in *Runny Mead*) from henceforward

The before-recited Statute is properly our new and complete *Magna Charta*.

> " *Tyrant* and *Slave*, thoſe Names of *Hate* and *Fear*,
> " The happier Stile of *King* and *Subject* bear."

The good Effects of this ſame firm Eſtabliſhment of the Liberty and Property of the People of *England* have in nothing been more conſpicuous than in the great Increaſe of Commerce, Shipping, Manufactures, and Colonies, as well as of Riches and People, ſince that happy Period; notwithſtanding our having been ſince engaged in ſeveral very expenſive and bloody Wars, in Vindication of our ſaid invaluable Liberties civil and religious!

Its happy Effects on *England*'s Commerce, &c.

We may here farther note, That the Parliament of *Scotland*, about the ſame Time, made a like Act, Claim, or Declaration of their Rights and Liberties, when they recognized King *William* and Queen *Mary* for King and Queen of *Scotland*.

Scotland makes a like ſolemn Claim or Declaration of Rights and Liberties.

King *James*'s net Revenue, when he abdicated, was 2,061,855 *l.* yearly; for which yearly Revenue, though granted by Parliament, neither he nor any of his Predeceſſors deemed themſelves accountable to their People or Parliament, after being ſo granted. It is therefore one of the great Bleſſings of this happy Revolution, that exact Boundaries are ſet by Parliament to the Expence of the Civil Liſt; and that (excepting the *Poſt-Office* Revenue, and the ſmall Remains of the hereditary Crown Rents) the Application of the Supplies granted annually by Parliament, have conſtantly and punctually been accounted for in every ſucceeding Seſſion of Parliament.

Parliamentary Supplies, ſince the *Revolution*, annually to be accounted for to Parliament.

The Ground on which the Streets called *The Seven Dials*, in *St. Gyles's Pariſh in the Fields*, in the weſtern Suburbs of *London*, was not begun to be built on till about this Year 1689, as appears by the Continuator of *Rapin*'s Hiſtory of *England*, (Vol. iii. in Folio, p. 97, Note 1.) It was Crown Land, and granted by King *William* to the Earl of *Portland*.

The Streets of *London*'s Suburbs, called *The Seven Dials*, not built up till now.

In Dr. *D'Avenant's Eſſay on Ways and Means*, publiſhed *Anno* 1695, he tells us, That the ordinary Revenue of *France* was, before this War, yearly, about 150 Millions of Livres, or about *twelve Millions* Sterling. " We all know (ſays he) how hardly this great Sum was extorted " from the People; but they were enabled to pay it by the Balance that aroſe to them from the " Vent of their Commodities and Manufactures. Their moſt ſtaple Trade was in *Wine*, *Oil*, *Salt*, " *Linen*, and *Paper*; *their other Manufactures are innumerable*: And a vaſt Profit they did con" ſtantly make by the Reſort of Strangers to their Country, and likewiſe by furniſhing all *Europe* " with their Fineries and Vanities."

France's Revenues at this Time, and the immenſeneſs of her Manufactures.

It is not very certain how long the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company have been ſettled on the famous River *Ganges*, in the Kingdom of *Bengal*; [for there is no City or Town ſo named] probably it was in the former Part of this Century. Their firſt Factory in that Kingdom was at the Town of *Huguely*, on a River of that Name, being a Branch of the *Ganges*, 160 Miles from its Mouth. About this Year the Company, for their greater Conveniency, removed to *Calcutta*, on the ſame River, where they built the Fort named *Fort William*, which they ſtill poſſeſs. Their Fort and Garriſon here was for protecting the Company's Veſſels coming down that River from *Patna*, laden with *Piece-Goods*, *Raw-Silk*, and *Saltpetre*, being the principal ſtaple Commodities of *Bengal*; otherwiſe the *Rajas*, whoſe Dominions lie on that River, and who are either Tributaries to, or elſe powerful Governors under the *Mogul*, (not a great Diſtance from his Court) were apt to make, and ſometimes have made, arbitrary Demands of Duties for paſſing that Way. Higher up, at the Town of *Huguely*, the *Dutch* have a noble Fort and Factory, for the like Trade, and alſo for *Bengal Stuffs*, *Callicoe*, *Cotton*, and *Muſlin*, for the *European* Markets; as alſo for *Opium*, *Ginger*, *Long-Pepper*, *Tobacco*, &c. for the Country Trade.

Fort William, at *Calcutta*, erected in the Bay of *Bengal*, by the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company.

A View of the Commerce and Productions of the fine Country of *Bengal*.

On the ſame River too the *French* lately had a Fort and Factory. Here likewiſe the *Danes* had formerly a Factory. Likewiſe, in the Year 1723, the late *Oſtend* Company had a Factory.

At *Huguely* the *Great Mogul* has a Cuſtom-houſe, and on that River there is a vaſt Trade carried on, for all Kinds of *India* Goods, backward and forward: And, beſide their ſtaple Goods before-mentioned, they trade in *Stuffs of Herba*, [the Rind of a certain Tree, which they dreſs, and draw out ſo fine, that it works like Silk, with which and alſo with Cotton it is woven,] *Aloes*, *Opium*, *Wax*, *Laque*, *Civet*, *Indico*, *Canes*, *Spices*; alſo in *Sugar* and *Rice*, carried all over *India* in immenſe Quantities. This great Kingdom of *Bengal* had its own Monarchs till the Year 1582, when it was conquered by the *Mogul*. It is one of the fineſt Countries of all *Aſia*, and is ſaid to bring five Millions Sterling annually into the *Mogul*'s Treaſury; and is likewiſe obliged, on Occaſion, to ſupply him with 40,000 Horſe and 80,000 Foot Soldiers.

Eaſt-India Herba Stuff, what it is made of.

The *Portugueſe* had once ſundry Factories here; but have been long ſince expelled by the *Moguls*, for their rapacious and outrageous Conduct.

A. D. 1689

Higher up *Huguely* River, at *Caſſembazar*, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have their Out-Factories; as at *Dacca*, an Iſland in the moſt eaſterly Branch of the *Ganges*; and at *Maldo*, on another Branch of that vaſt River; all depending on the before-mentioned principal and fortified ones. The *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *French*, have each a Factory at *Balaſore*, or *Baſſora*, in the *Bay of Bengal*, chiefly for taking in Pilots for conducting them up the *Ganges*. At this Time the *Engliſh* Company publiſhed a State of their Trade, Shipping, and Forts, *viz.* "1ſt, That, within ſeven Years paſt, they had built ſixteen great Ships, from 900 to 1300 Tons each. 2dly, That in lieu of *Bantam*, from whence they had been expelled, they have erected and garriſoned three Forts in other Parts of *India*, for the *Pepper* Trade. 3dly, That they had now at Sea, in *India*, and coming home, eleven Ships and four Permiſſion-Ships, whoſe Cargoes amounted to above 360,000*l.* 4thly, They had ſeven great Ships and ſix Permiſſion ones all for *Coaſt and Bay*, whoſe Cargoes amounted to near 570,000*l.* 5thly, They had ſeven Ships for *China* and the *South-Seas*, whoſe Cargoes amounted to near 100,000*l.* beſide about thirty other ſmall armed Veſſels, conſtantly remaining in *India*. 6thly, That they have now remaining *India* Goods unſold at Home to the Value of 700,000*l.* 7thly, That, by Means of their Iſle of *Bombay*, they have brought thither the principal Part of the Trade of *Suratt*; and where, from 4,000 Families, computed when the Company firſt took Poſſeſſion of it, they are ſince increaſed to 50,000 Families, all ſubject to the Company's Laws. Laſtly, The Company had made a moſt ſucceſsful War with the *Mogul*, and brought him to reaſonable Terms, confirmed by that Prince's own *Phirmaund*, and ſecured by a ſtrong Garriſon at *Bombay*; which, being one of the beſt Ports in *India*, and lying ſo near *Suratt*, [the great Emporium of the *Indian* Trade to *Arabia*, *Perſia*, *Baſſora*, and the *Red-Sea*] if the *Engliſh* Trade had not been brought thither to load Home, and not at the River of *Suratt*, as formerly, it would not have been near ſo beneficial." This is indeed a very pompous View of that Company's Condition, as publiſhed by themſelves: But their Enemies ſoon after gave a very different View of it!

1690

A *French* Proteſtant Colony ſettled in *Virginia*.

Beſide the Benefits elſewhere mentioned to have been received by *England* from the *French* King's Revocation of the *Edict of Nantes*, *Anno* 1685, it did good Service to the *Engliſh* Colonies in *America*; and particularly in the Year 1690, when King *William* ſettled ſome hundreds of *French* Refugee Families on the South Side of *James* River in *Virginia*, above the *Falls*, where they have ſince much improved that naturally fine Country.

A fruitleſs Attempt on *Quebec* from *New York*.

The *French* in the Province of *Canada*, in *America*, growing troubleſome Neighbours to the *Engliſh* Province of *New-York*, by endeavouring to draw to themſelves the whole Trade of *Peltry* with the *Indian* Nations; the Government of *New-York*, in this Year 1690, made an Attempt on *Quebec*, the capital Town of *Canada*, diſtant about 400 or 500 Miles from *New-York* City. For this End they marched from *New-Albany* Fort, with 300 *Engliſh* and 300 allied *Iroquois Indians*; and although the *French* Governor of *Canada* had with him above double the Number of regular Troops, beſides *Indians*, yet the *Engliſh* defeated him, and killed about 300 of his Men: Yet, not having Artillery, &c. proper for attacking their Forts, (which ſurely they ſhould have foreſeen) they were fain to be content with this Victory, and ſo to return Home.

The *Engliſh* retake the Iſle of *St. Chriſtophers* from *France*, as alſo thoſe of *St. Martin*, *St. Bartholomew*, and *Euſtatia*; but miſcarry in attempting the Iſle of *Guadaloupe*.

But, in this ſame Year, General *Coddrington*, Commander in Chief of the *Engliſh Leeward* Iſlands, had better Succeſs in the *Weſt-Indies*: For, by the Help of Succours from *England*, joined to the Regiments he had raiſed in thoſe Iſlands, he retook from the *French*, with the Loſs of 200 Men, the Iſland of *St. Chriſtophers*; from whence he conveyed the *French* Inhabitants, conſiſting of 1,800 Men (beſide Women and Children) to *Hiſpaniola* and *Martinica*. The ſame Year he likewiſe retook the Iſle of *St. Euſtatia*, which the *French* had, the preceding Year, taken from the *Dutch*: He alſo took from the *French* the Iſles of *St. Martin's* and *St. Bartholomew*;—but he failed in his Attempt on *Guadaloupe*.

England maſters a Part of *Nova-Scotia*; but yields it up again to *France* by the Peace of *Ryſwic*.

In this ſame Year 1690, Sir *William Phipps*, with a Fleet and Land-Forces from *New-England*, ſailed for *Nova-Scotia*, and maſtered the Fort and Town of *Port-Royal*, (ſince named *Annapolis-Royal*) in the *Bay of Fundy*, which till then had been ſo diſturbing to our Commerce in *America*, by Means of the *French* Privateers, as to have obtained the Appellation of the *Dunkirk of America*. He alſo ſeized on and demoliſhed a Fort at *St. John's* River; and erected better Forts in their Stead.——The *French* till now had, from *Port-Royal*, carried on a conſiderable Trade to the Sugar Iſles, &c. with Fiſh, Lumber, and Peltry. Yet King *William's* Preſſures obliged him to reſtore it to *France* by the Treaty of *Ryſwic*, and ſo it remained till the following Century.

A grand Nurſery of Timber for the Navy-Royal of *Britain*, ſet out and reſerved in *New-England*.

So great is the Quantity of Timber in that Country, and the adjacent Parts of *New-England*, that, in after Years, the Surveyor-General for the Woods of the Crown of *Great-Britain* in *America* had Directions to ſet out 300,000 Acres of the beſt Woodlands, for white Pine Trees, for Maſts and other Ship Timber, to be near the Sea or navigable Rivers, and to be reſerved for the Navy-Royal: Which, it is hoped, will be ever carefully looked after, whatever Reports there may be of Neglects therein.

☞ The *Number of Houſes in England* and *Wales*, this Year, as returned by the Books of the Hearth Duty, at *Lady-day* 1690, was 1,391,215; which, at 6 Perſons to a Houſe, makes the Number of Souls 7,915,290, or very near 8 Millions. [Dr. *D'Avenant's Eſſay on Ways and Means of ſupplying the War*, *London*, 1695.] So that, reckoning one Million and an Half in *Scotland*, which may be near the Truth, and two Millions in *Ireland*, which we have elſewhere ſhewn to be very near the Truth, there is good Ground to believe, there may be at leaſt *eleven Millions* of Souls in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*! That Author makes the Houſes in *Yorkſhire* to be 121,052; in *Wales* 77,921; and in *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Middleſex* 111,215.

England firſt begins to make fine *Paper*; and ſince brought to great Perfection there.

A. D. 1690 Until in or nearly about this Year 1690, there was ſcarce any other Kind of *Paper* made in *England*, but the coarſe brown Sort. But the War with *France* occaſioning high Duties on foreign Paper, the *French Proteſtant* Refugees ſettled in *England* chiefly, and alſo our own few Paper-makers, now began to make white writing and printing Paper; which, in Length of Time, has been brought to ſo great Perfection, both for Beauty and Subſtance, that, in our own Time, we import only certain Kinds of *Genoa* and *Dutch* Paper; which, however, bears but a ſmall Proportion to all the Paper uſed in the *Britiſh* Dominions. How great a Saving this has proved to *Britain*, may partly be conceived, from what has been often formerly affirmed by ſuch as were well acquainted therewith, *viz.* That to *France* alone (from whom we *now* take none, even in Time of Peace) we paid annually to the Amount of 100,000 *l.* for Paper only!

The original Riſe of the Company of the *Mine-Adventurers* of *England*.

At this Time, or a little before, certain Mines of Lead and alſo of Copper were found in the Lands of Sir *Carbery Price*, in *Cardiganſhire*, in *South-Wales*: Which requiring great Expence to work, he at firſt divided into 24 Shares, in this Year 1690. This was the original Riſe of the afterward *Mine-Adventurers* Company, by the ill Conduct of which ſo many Perſons and Families were greatly hurt, and others utterly ruined. In the Year 1693, that Gentleman and his Partners ſubdivided the ſaid 24 Shares into 4,008 Shares, for the Term of twenty-two Years and an half; in which ſundry Lords and Gentlemen of Worth were deeply concerned. Yet for Want of a ſufficient Stock of Money, for carrying on ſo expenſive a Work, it languiſhed and went retrograde until the Year 1698, when a new Conſtitution was eſtabliſhed, by Indenture, in a pompous Manner; the *Duke of Leeds* being thereby eſtabliſhed Governor of this Company, and Sir *Humphry Mackworth* Deputy-Governor, both during Life, with a ſelect Committee of Managers or Directors: And a new Capital Stock of 20,000 *l.* was raiſed, for paying off Debts before contracted, and for vigorouſly carrying on the Mines; and *five* Years were hereby added to the ſaid twenty-two Years and an Half of their Grant. Sir *Humphry Mackworth*'s Propoſal and Plan was accepted of, and he undertook the Conduct of the whole, *viz.* to diſpoſe of the 4,008 Shares by a Lottery for 125,000 *l.* at 5 *l.* *per* Ticket, conſiſting of 25,000 Tickets in all; whereof 2,500 were to be fortunate: With abundance of wild *perplexed* and *romantic* Articles; which, however, drew in many Perſons of Worth and Character. Sir *Humphry Mackworth* brought into this new Conſtitution his own Lands, Coal-pits, and Mines, near *Neath*, in *Glamorganſhire*, where Wharfs and Warehouſes, Refining-houſes and Mills were erected, and much Lead-Ore was raiſed, from whence Quantities of Silver were extracted, and alſo *Lytharge of Lead*, which is uſed by *Apothecaries*, *Surgeons*, and *Painters*; but moſt principally by *Potters*, for glazing of their Earthen Ware, and by the Makers of fine Glaſs; and of *Red-Lead*, into which *Lytharge* is eaſily transformed. Thus they went on, at a vaſt Expence, till next Century; till when we ſhall leave them, after only obſerving, That it is ſomewhat ſtrange, ſo many ſagacious Perſons as Sir *Humphry Mackworth* drew into this Project did not entertain any Suſpicion of his vaſtly pompous *Out-ſet*, and of his Propoſal of *one-twelfth* Part of the *clear Profit* of the Mines to be diſpoſed of to ſuch *charitable Uſes* as *he* ſhould direct, previous to their knowing any Thing certain whether there would be any Profit at all from a mere *embryo* Project. By ſuch Means, and likewiſe by his Charity-Propoſal, Abundance of Clergy, Widows, and Orphans were engaged therein.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Affairs at this Time in Confuſion.

1691 After the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's very great Expence of Money and Men in their War with the *Great Mogul*, they at length obtained Peace with him, and the Reſtitution of their former Privileges, in the Year 1691; when they likewiſe re-eſtabliſhed their revolted Factory at *Bombay*, and quieted the Iſle of *St. Helena*. Nevertheleſs, the above great Expence, the inceſſant Clamours of the *Interlopers*, and of the Friends of thoſe put to Death at *St. Helena*, jointly conſpired to bring that Company into great Diſcredit; inſomuch, that printed Papers were handed about in Coffee-houſes and other public Places, diſplaying their Crimes and Miſcarriages; doubtleſs not without Exaggerations! Propoſals alſo were publiſhed for diſſolving of this, and for erecting a new Company. And ſo far was the *Houſe of Commons* influenced hereby, as in this ſame Year to addreſs King *William* to diſſolve the Company, agreeable to the Power reſerved by the Crown in their Charter, and to incorporate a *new one.*——The King's Anſwer was, "That "it being a Matter of very great Importance, it required ſome Time to conſider their ſaid Ad"dreſs." In the mean Time the King referred it to a Committee of the Privy-Council; whereupon the Company did, in Writing, declare their Submiſſion to ſuch Regulations as that Committee of Council ſhould preſcribe; which were in Subſtance, "That their Capital Stock ſhould "be made up 1,500,000 *l.* at leaſt, but not to exceed two Millions; of which the preſent Com"pany's Capital of 740,000 *l.* was to conſtitute a Part: And the preſent Company, jointly with "the *new* Subſcribers, to be incorporated for twenty-one Years." We ſhall give the Company's Anſwer and Vindication under the next Year.

An unſucceſsful Expedition from *New-England* againſt the *French* in *Canada*.

The Government of *New-England* ſtill finding the *French* in *Canada* to be very troubleſome Neighbours, they ſent out a Fleet of 32 Sail, with 2,000 Land-Forces on board, for the Attack of *Quebec*; but, being eight Weeks in ſailing up the River of *St. Lawrence*, (which the Author of the *Britiſh Empire in America* thinks might have been done in two or three Weeks) they thereby gave Time to the *French* to bring all their Strength to *Quebec*: Before which Place our People being repulſed, were obliged to re-embark; many of their Ships in coming down that River were wrecked or loſt: And when 2,000 *Engliſh* and 1,500 *Indians* had marched over Land from *New-York*, *Connecticut*, &c. they found no Canoes to tranſport them over the Lakes; they were therefore likewiſe forced to return Home. In this unfortunate and ill-conducted Expedition the Province of *New-England* contracted 140,000 *l.* Debt: And there were ſaid to have been 1000 Lives loſt, one Way or other!

French Vanity and Arrogance, in-

We ſhall, under this Year 1691, exhibit (from p. 13, of the Preface to an Octavo Book, printed in this ſame Year, intitled, *An Account of new Inventions and Improvements now neceſſary for* ſtanced in the Motto of the *St. Louis* Ship of War.

A. D. 1691

England) a pregnant Inſtance of *French* Vanity and Arrogance, which the Author affirms was then engraven on the great *French* Firſt-Rate Ship of War, named the *St. Louis*, viz.

" *Je ſuis l'unique de l'Onde,*
" *Et mon Roy du Monde!*

Which we apprehend may not unfitly be engliſhed thus;

" *I, on the Ocean, am the* mightieſt Thing;
" *As on the Land is my* all-potent *King!*

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Vindication of themſelves, by Way of Anſwer to the Committee of Council's Regulations.

1692

We ſhall now give the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Vindication of themſelves, by Way of Reply to the Regulations propoſed by the Committee of the Privy-Council, at the Cloſe of the preceding Year, *viz.* " That their preſent *quick* and *dead Stock*," [the former means Ships and Merchandize, the latter Forts, Factories, Houſes, *&c.*] " and Revenue, are really worth more " than 1,500,000 *l.*—The preſent current Price of their Capital Stock at Market being 150 *per* " *Cent.*——That they knew no Law nor Reaſon, for their being thus diſpoſſeſſed of their Eſtates " at an Under-value. That their Forts, Towns, and Territories in *India* are theirs *for ever* by " their Charters, and have coſt them, firſt and laſt, above *a Million Sterling.*—That all the other " propoſed Regulations are better provided for by their preſent Charter than they can be by any " new one, *&c.*" [Vide *an Account of ſome Tranſactions in the Houſe of Commons and before the Lords of the Privy-Council, relating to the late* Eaſt-India *Company,* (in Quarto) 1693, p. 1, 2, *et ſeq.*]

In this ſame Year, the King's Anſwer to the Commons before-named Addreſs, was in Subſtance, " That, upon due Conſultation, he found he could not diſſolve the ſaid Company in leſs " than three Years Warning; during which Time they could not be hindered from trading, nor " could a new Company trade till thoſe three Years were expired.——That the Company having " rejected moſt of the Regulations made by the Committee of Council, he was of Opinion, " That what was needful to preſerve this valuable Trade could not be perfected without the " Concurrence of Parliament: Wherefore he recommended their preparing a Bill for that Pur- " poſe." This was ſpeaking like a good King to a free People! Hereupon the Houſe of Commons took the Settlement of this Trade into Conſideration: Yet, through their Diviſions, and the Company's great Intereſt, they did nothing effectual; only at the Cloſe of that Seſſion they addreſſed the King to diſſolve the Company at the End of the ſaid three Years; *which*, he told them, *he would conſider of.*

England's immenſe Loſs in the two firſt Years of her War with *France*, by the Captures made by *French* Privateers.

A War with *France* having (before) been ſeen to be unavoidable by *England*, it was ſoon found to be very unfortunate for the latter, that as her maritime Commerce was much greater than that of *France*, ſhe was thereby very much expoſed to Captures by *French* Privateers; inſomuch, that by an Account laid before the Parliament, in this ſame Year 1692, it appeared, That the *French* had in the two Years paſt of this War, taken from *England* no fewer than 3,000 Sail of trading Veſſels, great and ſmall! And within the ſame Period *we* had taken from *France* only 67 Merchant Ships. A terrible Difference indeed! Yet not ſo difficult to be accounted for as ſome might imagine, when it is conſidered that ſo great a Part of *France*'s Commerce was at this Time driven in foreign Ships, chiefly till now in *Dutch* Bottoms.

And, on the other Hand, *France*'s vaſt Detriment in loſing many of her moſt lucrative Manufactures by this War, *viz. Linen, Hats, Glaſs, Hardware, Broad Silk* Manufacture, *Watches, Toys,* &c.

On the other Hand, (for balancing Part of this great Misfortune) the ſtrict Prohibition of Commerce by both Nations, during this War, proved the Occaſion of gradually deſtroying ſundry very profitable *French* Manufactures, which were either transferred to *England* directly, or elſe ſet on Foot by other Nations.——Thus, Iſt, *France* was almoſt intirely deprived of a moſt profitable *Linen Manufacture* (never likely to be regained) of two particular Species, *viz. Dowlas* and *Lockram*, chiefly manufactured in *Normandy* and *Britanny:* Of which *England* was ſaid to have taken off to the Value of 200,000 *l.* Sterling annually. For *England*, not being well able to be without thoſe two Sorts of Linen, ſet the *Hamburgers* on imitating them ſo well, that the very Names of thoſe *French* Linens with *us* are buried in Oblivion!

IIdly, *France*, before this War, manufactured ſuch good and cheap Felt-Hats, at *Caudbeque*, *Havre de Grace*, and other Places in *Normandy*, that, by our prohibiting of them, we have gradually arrived at ſo great a Perfection in *Hat-making*, as to make them better as well as cheaper than the *French* can do.

IIIdly, Before this War the *fine Glaſs* Manufacture was almoſt intirely *French*. For, not only very near all the Plate-Glaſs of our Coaches and Chairs, and of our fine Looking-Glaſſes, came from *France*; but likewiſe our fineſt *Window-Glaſs*, which was uſually called *Normandy-Glaſs*, and *French Crown-Glaſs:* Both which we have ſince made intirely our own Manufacture, in the greateſt Perfection!

We have before noted, under the Year 1685, the great Benefits which had accrued to *England* by her receiving the *French Proteſtant Refugees*, who introduced ſundry new Manufactures: Nevertheleſs, the Improvement of them and of the others above-named could not have been ſo ſpeedily nor ſo effectually accompliſhed, had it not been for the ſtrict Prohibition of Intercourſe between the two Nations by this War. Whereby alſo (IVthly) *Cutlery-Ware*, *Watches*, *Toys*, *Ribbons*, &c. and moſt eſpecially *England*'s *Broad-Silk* Manufacture, have been ſo greatly improved as even to out-do the *French* in all of them. Hence it may well be imagined how immenſe the Loſs of *France* muſt have been in the Decreaſe of their ſaid Manufactures!

The glorious naval Victory obtained

This Year was propitious to *England*, by the great and ſignal Victory ſhe obtained over the naval Power of *France* off *la Hogue*, on the Coaſt of *Normandy*. Where an Army of 20,000

A. D. 1692 Men lay ready to embark with the late King *James*, for invading of *England*, in caſe (as they hoped) that the *French* Fleet ſhould prove victorious. *Voltaire*, in his Age of *Louis* XIV. relates, That 300 Tranſport Ships were got ready at *Breſt*, and Admiral *Tourville* with 44 Ships of War waited for them on the *Norman* Coaſt. *D'Etrees* alſo was on his Way from *Toulon* with another Squadron of 30 Ships of War; but happened to be detained from joining *Tourville*, by contrary Winds. The combined Fleet of *England* and *Holland*, according to him and others, conſiſted of near 100 Sail, commanded in Chief by Admiral *Ruſſell*, [afterward created Earl of *Orford*.] In this tremendous naval Engagement 21 of the beſt Ships of *France* were deſtroyed, amongſt which was its ſuperb Admiral-Ship the *Royal-Sun*, of 110 Braſs Cannon, ſet on Fire in Sight of that Army and of the late King *James*. *Voltaire* relates, That 14 of the largeſt *French* Ships of War were run aground on the adjacent Coaſt, two of which Number carried each 104 Cannon; and their Commanders, knowing that they muſt be deſtroyed by the Enemy, with their own Hands ſet Fire to them. This (he adds) was the firſt Check which the maritime Strength of *Louis* XIVth had as yet received.

over the maritime Power of *France*, by the combined *English* and *Dutch* Fleet at *la Hogue*.

In this ſame Year, the *French Refugees* in *England* formed a ſucceſsful Project to the Advantage of *England*; for the making of *Luſtrings* and *Alamode* Silks; a Manufacture then in great Vogue, and from which *France* had reaped vaſt Advantages, by *England*'s paying her great Sums of Money yearly for them. They now had a Patent for it, the Earl of *Pembroke* being their firſt *Governor*, for the *ſole Privilege* of making thoſe Silks, which they ſoon brought to Perfection, whereby much Money was ſaved. And although, by the Change of Faſhion, theſe Silks are not *now* in Requeſt, the Project however contributed to the Improvement of the *Engliſh* Silk Manufacture in general. By an Act of the 8th and 9th of King *William* (Cap. xxxvi.) it appears, That the ſaid Royal Luſtring Company had, *Anno* 1697, brought this Manufacture to the greateſt Perfection; wherefore foreign *Luſtrings* and *Alamodes* are thereby prohibited, *&c.* This obſolete Charter was made one of the Bubbles of the Year 1720, and fell with them ſoon after to nothing. It was called the *Royal Luſtring* [vulgarly *Luteſtring*] *Company*.

1693 In the *fourth* and *fifth* Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, an Act of Parliament paſſed, (Cap. xv.) *for continuing certain Acts therein mentioned, and for charging ſeveral Joint-Stocks*; whereby (*inter alia*) it was enacted, " I. That for every 100 *l.* of *Eaſt-India* Joint-Stock, there ſhould " be anſwered to their Majeſties, 5 *l.*; valuing the whole Joint-Stock of that Company at " 744,000 *l.* to be paid Quarterly, by their Governor or Treaſurer, and to be deducted from " the ſeveral Perſons intereſted in the ſaid Stock, according to their ſeveral Shares and Propor- " tions therein, upon their next Dividends.

A Tax for one Year laid on the three Joint-Stock Companies of *England*.

" II. And for every Share in the Joint-Stock of the *Royal African Company*, *twenty Shillings*." [Without naming how many Shares, or what Sum the ſaid Joint-Stock conſiſted of.]

" III. And for every Share in the Joint-Stock of the *Hudſon's-Bay Company*, *five Pounds*." [Without aſcertaining the Number of Shares, or the Quantity of Stock of this Company.]

" And in caſe any of the ſaid three Companies ſhall make Default in Payment of any of the " ſaid Sums, at the Times herein ſpecified,—*the Charter of ſuch Company reſpectively ſhall be and* " *is hereby adjudged to be void.*"

Theſe were the only Joint-Stock Commercial Companies then in *England*; the other three great Commercial Companies, *viz.* the *Ruſſia*, *Turkey*, and *Eaſtland*, ones, being only *regulated* Companies, wherein every Member or Freeman traded ſolely on his own Bottom; ſubject only to certain Regulations and Reſtrictions by the By-Laws and general Orders of each Company; which have therefore the Appellation of *Regulated Companies*.

It happened (it may be truly ſaid, either intentionally or moſt unaccountably) that the *Eaſt-India* Company neglected to pay their above Tax within the Time limited by this Act; whereby they legally forfeited their Charter. Yet King *William* was unwilling to take Advantage thereof, as it would have occaſioned great Diſorders and Loſſes to the Proprietors. The Company, however, hereupon was ſaid to have diſtributed great Sums of Money to Men in Power: They therefore obtained a new Charter, on the 7th of *October* 1693, reſtoring them to all the Powers, *&c.* which former Charters had given them; but with the following Proviſo, *viz.*

The *Eaſt-India* Company's unaccountable Neglect to pay the ſaid Tax.

The *Eaſt-India* Company' firſt Charter by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, reſtoring their former Privileges, *&c.* on certain Conditions.

" That if the Company do not accept of, ſubmit to, and effectually execute, ſuch Orders, " Directions, Additions, Alterations, Reſtrictions, *&c.* relating to the Conſtitution and Powers " of their Corporation, and its Trade and Joint-Stock, *&c.* as the King ſhall by Charter ordain, " under his Great Seal, before the 29th *Sept.* 1694, then their Majeſties may revoke this Char- " ter." Which Regulations and Orders were accordingly made by two Royal Charters: The firſt of which was on the 11th of *Nov.* 1693, in Subſtance as follows, *viz.*

" I. All Subſcribers ſhall be Members of the Company.

Its firſt Charter of Regulations.

" II. 744,000 *l.* ſhall be the whole Capital of the Company.

" III. None ſhall ſubſcribe above 10,000 *l.*

" IV. In General Courts 1,000 *l.* Stock to have *one* Vote; nor none ſhall have above ten " Votes.

" V. Such

“ V. Such as ſhall become Proprietors by Purchaſe, ſhall pay for their Freedom 5 *l.* Who “ (as alſo the new Subſcribers) ſhall take the Oaths appointed by Law, and alſo the Freeman’s “ Oath!

“ VI. The Governor, or in his Abſence the Deputy-Governor, to have a caſting Vote in all “ Courts; each of them to have 4,000 *l.* in their own Right: And each Committee-Man “ 1,000 *l.*” [They had not as yet got the modern Name of *Directors.*]

“ VII. No Permiſſion ſhall be granted for Ships to *India* on a private Account, on the Penalty “ of forfeiting of the Charters.

“ VIII. No private Contract is to be made, for Sale of the Company’s Goods, (*Saltpetre* only “ excepted, ſold for the King’s Uſe.) But all to be openly and publicly ſold.—And no one Lot “ (Jewels excepted) to exceed 500 *l.* Value.

“ IX. The Company ſhall annually export to *India*, of the *Growth* and *Product* of *England*, to “ the Value of at leaſt 100,000 *l.*

“ X. The Company ſhall annually ſupply the Crown with 500 Tons of *Saltpetre*, at 38 *l.* 10 *s.* “ *per* Ton in Time of Peace, and at 45 *l.* in Time of War.

“ XI. All Dividends of the Company’s Profits ſhall, for the future, be made in Money only.

“ XII. A Book to be hereafter kept by the Company, wherein the Value of their Stock ſhall “ be entered, as atteſted upon Oath, and to be viewed by all concerned; and the like as to all “ Mortgages, Alienations, Transfers, and Aſſignments.

“ XIII. The Joint-Stock of the Company ſhall continue for 21 Years: And one Year before “ its Expiration, Books ſhall lie open for new Subſcriptions to a new Joint-Stock.”

A new Corporation erected by Act of Parliament for the *Greenland* Trade.

In an *Engliſh* Act of Parliament, of this 4th and 5th Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, *for the regaining, encouraging, and ſettling the* Greenland *Trade*, (Cap. xvii.) it is obſerved, That the Trade to the *Greenland* Seas, in the fiſhing for *Whales*, had heretofore been a very beneficial Trade to *England*, both in reſpect to the employing of Seamen and Ships, and the conſuming of great Quantities of Proviſions, [How different is this Stile from the Proclamations of King *James* and King *Charles* the Firſt?] as alſo in the importing of great Quantities of Oil and Whale-fins.——Yet that this Trade had been wholly loſt to the Kingdom, and could now no otherwiſe be revived than by united Endeavours in a *Joint-Stock*.——“ Wherefore, this Act incor- “ porates Sir *William Scawen* and forty-one Perſons more, to be a Corporation, by the Name of “ the *Company of Merchants of* London *trading to* Greenland; with the uſual Powers of Succeſ- “ ſion, *&c.* this Company having already ſubſcribed 40,000 *l.* for that End: The Maſter and “ only *one-third of the Mariners* to be *Engliſh*,” [the Want of *Engliſh* Harponeers, *&c.* being at this Time ſo great,] “ and the Ships to be *Engliſh*-built.——All Contracts, Agreements, and “ Bargains for their Stock to be void, unleſs transferred within ten Days after.——This Cor- “ poration to exiſt only for *fourteen* Years, from the 1ſt of *October* 1693.”

An *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Squadron defeated by the grand Fleet of *France*, and many *Turkey* Ships taken.

The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* naval Exploits in this Year, proved almoſt as unfortunate as they had been proſperous in the preceding Year. For Sir *George Rooke*, with 23 Ships of War, having the *Turkey* Fleet under his Convoy, was attacked by the grand Fleet of *France*, commanded in Chief by *Tourville*, off Cape *St. Vincent*; who took or deſtroyed twelve *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Ships of War, together with eighty Merchant-Ships, *Engliſh* and *Dutch*: Which was a ſevere Loſs to both Nations.

England recovers her Forts in *Hudſon’s-Bay* from the *French*; who, however, ſoon after retake them.

The *French*, we have ſeen, having, even in Time of Peace, *Anno* 1686, ſeized on all the Forts of *England* in *Hudſon’s Bay*, excepting that at *Port-Nelſon*; King *William*, in this Year 1693, ſent out ſuch a Force as retook all the ſaid Forts. Nevertheleſs, ſoon after, the *French* with a ſtronger Force again maſtered all the Forts in the Bottom of that Bay.

The new *Orphans Fund* for the City of *London* eſtabliſhed.

1694

The Revenues of the City of *London* having in ſome former Times been under bad or negligent Management, the Fund for the *Orphans of Freemen* was ſuffered to run ſo far in Arrear, that the *Chamber of London* (where that Fund was and is ſtill kept) was ſhut up for ſeveral Years. Hereof great Complaints were made at different Times; inſomuch that this ſhutting up was compared to King *Charles the Second*’s ſhutting up of the *Exchequer* in the Year 1672. After three or four Years Solicitation, the Magiſtracy coming into better Hands, they, in this Year 1694, obtained an Act of Parliament, *for Relief of the Orphans and other Creditors of the City of* London, (5th and 6th of *William* and *Mary*, Cap. x.) purporting, “ That whereas the Mayor, “ Commonalty, and Citizens—are anſwerable for all Monies of their Orphans;—but that, by “ Reaſon of ſundry Accidents and Calamities, they are now indebted to the ſaid *Orphans* and “ other Creditors, for Principal and Intereſt, in a much greater Sum than they are able to ſatisfy, “ (*viz.* 600,000 *l.*) unleſs ſome Aſſiſtance be given them. It was therefore enacted,—1ſt, That “ towards the raiſing a perpetual Fund, to pay the yearly Intereſt of 4 *per Cent.* for the whole “ Debt, to any *Orphans*, or their Aſſigns, or other Creditors, of the City of *London*,—all the “ Manors, Meſſuages, Markets, Fairs, Aqueducts, and Revenues, of the ſaid City, (excepting “ the *public Hoſpitals* and the Revenues of *London-Bridge*) ſhall be charged for ever, from *Mid-* “ *ſummer* 1694, towards raiſing the clear yearly Sum of 8,000 *l.* for ever, and 2,000 *l.* more to “ be raiſed *per Annum* on perſonal Eſtates. And, for the Increaſe of this *Fund*, 600 *l. per Annum*

The City-Lands charged with 8,000 *l. per Annum*, for the *Orphans*.

A. D. 1694. "was to be paid out of the Profits of the *Convex-Lamps*," [then in Vogue, ſince *come to nothing*;] "4 *d. per* Chaldron for Metage on Coals imported; and 6 *d.* more *per* Chaldron or "Ton, (for fifty Years, from *Michaelmas* 1700;) to be collected in the ſame Manner as by the "Act of the 19th of *Charles* the Second, *for rebuilding of the City of* London; alſo 4 *s. per Ton* on "Wines imported; 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for binding of every Apprentice; and 5 *s.* for every new Freeman. "——And, to the Intent that this Fund may be perpetual, it was now enacted, That from the "Time that the laſt-named Impoſition of ſix Pence on Coals ſhall ceaſe and determine," [*viz.* from *Michaelmas* 1750] "then the before-named City-Lands, Manors, Meſſuages, Markets, "*&c.* and all other the City's Revenues, ſhall ſtand and be charged with the farther yearly Sum "of 6,000 *l.* over and above the before-named annual Sum of 8,000 *l.* applicable to the ſame "Uſe. All which Sums ſhall, in the firſt Place, be applied to pay the ſaid 4 *per Cent.* yearly, "for Intereſt on the ſaid *Orphans* Debt, to be paid half yearly, on *Midſummer* and *St. Thomas's* "*Day*: Which Debt ſhall be a perpetual transferrable Stock.——But no *Orphan* ſhall, for the "future, be compellable to pay any Money into the Chamber of *London*.——And any *Orphan* "(under 21 Years of Age) applying hereafter to pay in a Sum of Money into the *Chamber of* "*London*, may take Advantage of this Act, and the Chamberlain may thereupon pay off the "like Sum to any who are not Orphans under 21 Years of Age, and admit the ſaid Orphan in "his Stead.——Clauſes in Favour of the Corporations of the Water-Companies of the *New* "*River*, *York Buildings*, *Shadwell*, and *London-Bridge*."

It was a very ſad Diſgrace to Sir *John Trevor*, then Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, to be expelled by that Houſe in the ſucceeding Seſſion, for having taken a Bribe of one thouſand Guineas for the facilitating the paſſing of this Act: He himſelf being obliged, in the Chair, to put the Queſtion for his own Expulſion. We may here add, That upon the Credit of this new *Orphans Fund*, a Project was afterward propoſed to be ingrafted by Mr. *William Paterſon* (the firſt Projector of the Bank of *England*) and others,—for raiſing an additional Joint-Stock of 600,000 *l.* for lending of Money on Land-Securities, for a voluntary Regiſter of Lands, and for iſſuing and circulating of a Paper-Credit, *&c.* which, however, did not take place.

A Kind of *Land-Bank* Project, propoſed to be engrafted on this new *Orphans Fund.*

☞ By a Statute of the 21ſt of King *George* IId, (Cap. xxix.) this Act is farther explained and enforced, and the ſaid ſix Pence *per* Chaldron continued for thirty-five Years, from 1750; and alſo 3,000 *l.* yearly to be paid to the *Mercers Company*, for the Relief of their Annuitants.

By the great Increaſe of the *London* Shipping and Navigation, the Parts of the Suburbs Eaſt of the *Tower* and below *St. Catherine's*, called *Wapping*, were become ſo populous, that, in this ſame Year 1694, it was found neceſſary to erect a new Church and Pariſh, for the Inhabitants thereof, by the Name of *The Pariſh of St. John in Wapping, in the County of Middleſex*.

Wapping, in the Eaſtern Suburbs of *London*, made a new *Pariſh*.

By an Act of Parliament, of the ſaid 5th and 6th of *William* and *Mary*, (Cap. xxii.) a Tax was laid on *London Hackney-Coaches*, (then fixed at 700 in Number) of 4 *l. per Annum* each, (beſide a Fine of 50 *l.* for their firſt Licence for twenty-one Years) and 8 *l. per Annum* on Stage-Coaches. And, (that we may have no more to ſay hereafter on this Point) by an Act of the 9th Year of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xxiii.) the Hackney-Coaches of *London* were fixed at 800 in Number, to commence from *Midſummer* 1715, when the former Term was to expire; from which Term each of thoſe Coaches were to pay five Shillings weekly. Alſo 200 Hackney-Chairs were thereby licenced, at ten Shillings each *per Annum*: In the Year following they were increaſed to 300; and by Cap. xii. of the 12th Year of King *George* the Firſt the ſaid Hackney-Chairs were increaſed to 400 in Number, by Reaſon of the great Increaſe of new Buildings Weſtward.

The *London Hackney Coaches* and *Chairs* firſt taxed by Act of Parliament, and alſo *Stage Coaches.*

This ſame Year is memorable for the firſt Erection of the preſent moſt uſeful and laudable Corporation of the *Bank of England*; which has not only proved extremely beneficial to Commerce, but has alſo, on many Emergencies, been a great Support of the public Credit of the Nation. We have partly ſeen, that before this Time there were Propoſals and Schemes offered to the Public for a like Purpoſe: And it is indeed ſomewhat ſtrange, that a public or general Bank, capable of not only ſupporting its own Credit, by a Paper Currency, for the Benefit of Commerce, (eſpecially with reſpect to large Payments) but alſo for aſſiſting or ſupporting the national Credit, was not ſooner eſtabliſhed in a Country ſo much abounding in Wealth and Commerce.

The firſt Erection of the *Bank of England.*

There were in *Europe* at this Time but four great or conſiderable *Banks*, *viz.* thoſe of *Amſterdam*, *Venice*, *Genoa*, and *Hamburg*: Of which all but that of *Genoa* are ſolely for the Conveniency of Merchants: Of which alſo we have already treated ſufficiently. At *Amſterdam*, *Venice*, and *Hamburg*, all Bills of Exchange and other large Payments are uſually paid in their Banks, which ſaves much Trouble to Merchants.

There are in other Parts of *Europe* certain *Banks*, which are not only for the Conveniency of Commerce, but for the Emolument of their Proprietors. Theſe Proprietors having originally advanced Money to the State, for which they had a perpetual Fund of Intereſt; and they obtained alſo the Privilege of Caſh-keepers for Merchants and others. Such are the Banks of *Genoa*, *Naples*, and *Bolonia*; there being two ſuch in the laſt-named City, in one of which, though only 10 *per Cent.* was ever paid in, they are ſaid to make a Dividend on the whole nominal Capital; and they are alſo ſaid to lend Money at 1 *per Cent. per Annum*, proceeding from the great Caſh they are intruſted with without Intereſt. After this ſecond Sort of Banks was our new intended *Bank of England* modelled, as well as the two incorporated *Banks of Edinburgh*.

The Riſe of the *Bank of England.*

Moſt of the former printed Propoſals for public Banks in *England* ſeem to have had that of *Amſterdam* principally in View: But although that famous Bank be doubtleſs a noble and very uſeful one amongſt a People whoſe Wealth conſiſts almoſt intirely of Money, and what we call *perſonal Eſtates*, it is at leaſt doubtful, whether one intirely of that Model would be ſo ſuitable for *England*. Be this as it may, it is certain that ſundry Men of good Abilities had for ſeveral Years paſt employed their Thoughts on this important Subject, nearly reſembling the *Bank of Genoa*, and partly thoſe alſo of our own private Bankers, having circulating Notes or Bills, but with more than all the Conveniencies of thoſe private ones, and without the Hazard of Bankruptcies! It was alſo well judged, That, in order to bring down the high Rates of Intereſt and Premiums at this Time paid by the Government, (which was big with Miſchief to Commerce, by inducing Men to draw their Money out of Trade) it would be requiſite to eſtabliſh a public transferable Fund of Intereſt; which *Bank* ſhould alſo be for the Conveniency of daily Receipts and Payments; and that ſuch a Scheme ſhould be conſtituted a Body-politic, with proper Powers, *&c.*

Mr. *William Paterſon*, Merchant, who had been much in ſundry foreign Countries of *Europe*, had laboured this Point ever ſince the Year 1691, with *Michael Godfrey*, Eſquire, and others of the ſame Mind: And as *England*, at this Time, was put to very conſiderable Difficulties for raiſing the annual Supplies, in order to ſupport an expenſive War againſt ſo potent a foreign Enemy; whilſt the public Meaſures were at the ſame Time clogged and diſtreſſed by a violently-diſaffected Faction at Home, who alleged, that *Banks* could thrive no-where but in a Republic; and yet would at other Times argue, that ſuch a Bank as was propoſed would make the King abſolute; he hoped, that the Government would therefore readily incorporate, with certain Powers and Privileges, a Number of well-affected Gentlemen, who would advance a large Sum, by way of Loan, for the Public Exigencies: Yet, as he himſelf relates (in his "*Account of his Tranſactions in Relation to the Bank of England and the Orphans Fund*," printed in Folio, *Anno* 1695.) he found it much more difficult to get it conſented to by the Privy-Council, (the King being in *Flanders*) in order to be brought into Parliament, than he had at firſt apprehended. The monied Men alſo oppoſed it, leſt it ſhould diminiſh (as it certainly ſoon after did) their exorbitant Gains from the Public Diſtreſſes; for even 8 *per Cent.* on the Land-Tax, (beſide additional Premiums) though payable within the Year, did not ſatisfy them. Other Anticipations of the public Revenues were much higher, the *Intereſt*, *Premiums*, and *Diſcounts* thereon running up to 20, 30, and 40 *per Cent.* And ſad it was to conſider, That Contracts for Things ſold to the Government were made on the Foot of 40, 50, to *Cent. per Cent.* above their current Value; according to the ſame Author, who was known to be well acquainted with the State of Things in thoſe Times.

At this Time, Mr. *Paterſon* obſerves, (in his ingenious Book called, *The Conferenceson the Public Debts, by the Wedneſday's Club in Friday-Street)* That ſo greatly were the then Miniſterial People diſtreſſed for raiſing the annual Supplies, as to ſtoop to Solicitations to the *London* Common-Council, for the borrowing of only *one or two hundred thouſand* Pounds at a Time, on the firſt Payments of the Land-Tax; as particular Common-Councilmen did to the private Inhabitants in their reſpective Wards, going from Houſe to Houſe for the Loan of Money.

The Debates held long in the Privy-Council, (Queen *Mary* preſent) many being of Opinion, That a *Bank* would not anſwer, as they were only to have 8 *per Cent.* Intereſt on the 1,200,000 *l.* to be advanced by the Propoſers of this Bank. The Diſaffected were all againſt it; alleging, it would ingroſs the Money, Stock, and Riches of the Kingdom.

In brief, an Act of Parliament having paſſed in this ſame 5th and 6th of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, (Cap. xx.) *for granting ſeveral Rates and Duties on Tonnage of Ships, and on Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, for ſecuring certain Recompences,* &c. *to ſuch Perſons as ſhall voluntarily advance* 1,500,000 *l.* it was thereby enacted, "That their Majeſties might grant a Commiſſion to take "particular Subſcriptions for 1,200,000 *l.* Part of the ſaid 1,500,000 *l.*" [becauſe the Miniſtry would not truſt the whole to this new Scheme] "of any Perſons, (Natives or Foreigners)—— "whom their Majeſties were hereby impowered to incorporate, with a yearly Allowance of "100,000 *l.*" [*viz.* 96,000 *l.* or 8 *per Cent.* for Intereſt, till redeemed, and 4,000 *l.* to be allowed the intended *Bank*, for Charges of Management.]——"The Corporation to have the Name of "*The Governor and Company of the Bank of England.*——Their ſaid Fund to be redeemable upon "a Year's Notice, after the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1705, and Payment of the Principal; and then the "Corporation to ceaſe.——The Company was hereby enabled to purchaſe Lands, *&c.* unlimit-"edly,—and to enjoy the other uſual Powers of Corporations.—Their Stock to be transferrable. "—The Corporation ſhall not borrow or give Security under their common Seal, by Bill, Bond, "Covenant, or Agreement, nor ſhall owe at any one Time more than 1,200,000 *l.* unleſs it be "by future Acts of Parliament, upon Funds to be agreed on in Parliament.——And in caſe of "this Corporation's borrowing any greater Sum than 1,200,000 *l.* as aforeſaid, under their com-"mon Seal, then every private Member, and their Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, ſhall "be proportionably chargeable therewith, or for the Repayment thereof.—This Corporation "ſhall not employ or trade with any of their Stock, Monies, or Effects, in the buying or ſell-"ing of any Goods or Merchandize whatever, on Forfeiture of treble the Value of what is ſo "traded for.——Proviſo, That the ſaid Corporation may deal in Bills of Exchange, and in buy-"ing and ſelling of Bullion, Gold, or Silver, and in ſelling of any Goods or Merchandize "which ſhall be *pledged* to them for Money lent thereon, and which ſhall not be redeemed at the "Time agreed on, or within three Months after; and may alſo ſell ſuch Goods as ſhall be the "Produce of Lands purchaſed by the ſaid Corporation.——Provided always, That all Bills "obligatory, under the Seal of the ſaid Corporation, may be aſſignable by Indorſement there-

The intended *Bank* ſhall not borrow above 1,200,000 *l.* except on Parliament Funds:

Nor ſhall trade in Merchandize:

But may deal in Bills of Exchange, and in Bullion; and in ſelling of Goods pledged to them.

Their Bills obligatory ſhall be aſſignable.

A. D. 1694

But they ſhall not purchaſe Crown-Lands, nor lend Money to the Crown on Funds not having a Loan of Credit.

“ on, *toties quoties*; and ſuch Aſſignment ſhall abſolutely veſt the Property in the Aſſignees.——“ Proviſo, That if the Governor, Deputy-Governor, *Directors*,” [this is the firſt Time that the Word *Directors* comes into Uſe, inſtead of *Committees*, &c.] “ Managers, or other Members of “ the Corporation ſo to be eſtabliſhed, ſhall, upon the Account of the ſaid Corporation, at any “ Time, purchaſe any Crown-Lands or Revenues, or ſhall advance to the Crown any Money by “ Way of Loan or Anticipation, on any Branch of the Revenue, other than on ſuch Branches “ on which a Credit of Loan is or ſhall be granted by Parliament, they ſhall forfeit treble the “ Value of Money ſo lent.” [It is more than probable, That the Framers of this Clauſe had then in their Thoughts King *Charles* the Second's ſhutting up of the *Exchequer* with the *Banker*'s Money therein, *Anno* 1672, which they (as we have ſeen) had, from Time to Time, advanced to that Prince, by Way of Anticipation of his Revenues; and that this wiſe *Proviſo* was intended to prevent any ſuch dangerous Miſchief for the future.]——“ Provided, That no Letters of *Signet*, “ Privy-Seal, or Great-Seal of the Crown, ſhall pardon or remit any Fine or Amerciament “ charged on this Corporation, on Account of any Suit brought againſt them; but ſuch Fine “ ſhall be deducted out of their annual Fund.” [And this laſt-named *Proviſo* was wiſely framed to reſtrain a formerly aſſumed Prerogative of the Crown before the late happy Revolution. The reſt of this long Act relates to the King's granting of Annuities for one, two, or three Lives, for 300,000 *l.* Principal Money, the Reſidue of the 1,500,000 *l.* to be raiſed by this Act, as above.]

Fines upon the Corporation ſhall be detained out of their annual Fund.

Remarks on this Act of Parliament and conſequent Charter.

In Conſequence of this Act of Parliament, the Subſcriptions for the ſaid 1,200,000 *l.* were compleated in ten Days Time, and 25 *l. per Cent.* paid down. And the King's Charter of Incorporation was executed on the 27th of *July*, 1694. Though it muſt be here obſerved, That the ſaid Charter was in fact little more than a Piece of legal Form, all the eſſential Powers, Privileges, *&c.* granted to this Bank, being included in the above Act of Parliament; which has virtually been a leading one for the erecting of all future great trading Corporations; whereby (agreeable to the Act of Parliament of the Year 1689, intitled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects*, &c. which Law we apprehend we have before rightly termed *England's new Magna Charta*) the Crown is limited and reſtrained from granting, by its *ſole* Authority, new *excluſive* Powers, Privileges, *&c.* to any Perſon or Body-politic whatever. Upon which Ground it is, That all Corporations erected *ſolely* by the Crown, without the Sanction of Parliament, (whether before or ſince the Date of that famous Act of the Year 1689) which contain any excluſive Rights in their Charters, have, upon proper and public Enquiry, been determined to be ſo far illegal!

We may here alſo farther remark, That this is the firſt Inſtance of any national Fund's being managed by any other than the Crown Officers at the Exchequer; which new Method, of allowing a round Sum for Charges of Management, has been ever ſince followed, not only with reſpect to the *Bank*, but alſo to the *Eaſt-India* and *South-Sea* Companies; which Allowances for the Expence of Management (*i. e.* for Salaries of Governors, Directors, Clerks, Office-Rent, *&c.*) were at firſt uſually computed from what ſuch-like Funds had formerly coſt the Crown when managed at the *Exchequer*; though in latter Times, I conceive, moſtly with ſome Saving to the Public in this new Method.

“ The Erection of this famous *Bank*” (ſays its Projector, the above-named Mr. *Paterſon*, who was choſen one of its firſt Directors) “ not only relieved the miniſterial Managers from their fre-“ quent Proceſſions” (as he terms them) “ into the City, for borrowing of Money on the beſt and “ neareſt Public Securities, at an Intereſt of 10 or 12 *per Cent. per Annum*; but likewiſe gave “ Life and Currency to double or treble the Value of its Capital in other Branches of Public “ Credit; and ſo, under God, became the principal Means of the Succeſs of the Campaign in “ the following Year 1695, as particularly in reducing the important Fortreſs of *Namur*, the “ firſt material Step towards the Peace concluded at *Ryſwick*, *Anno* 1697.”

Mr. *Godfrey*, before-named, in his judicious *Brief Account of the intended Bank of England*, publiſhed in this ſame Year, wiſely foretold, “ That if the *Bank* can circulate their Foundation of “ 1,200,000 *l.* without having more than 300,000 *l.* lying dead at one Time with another, the “ ſaid *Bank* will be, in Effect, as 900,000 *l.* freſh Money brought into the Nation——Thus,” (continues he) “ it will make Money plentiful,—Trade eaſy and ſecure;—will raiſe the Price of “ Lands,—will draw the Species of Gold and Silver into the Hands of the common People, as “ we ſee it in *Holland*, *Genoa*, and other Places where theſe Funds are accommodated to Re-“ ceipts and Payments.——But after all,” (ſays he) “ the happy Effects of this Undertaking, “ like almoſt all other great Things in Trade, will be beſt underſtood by the Practice thereof, “ when *Time* ſhall convince the Ignorant, *&c.*” And, as this has actually happened as the ſaid able Gentleman foretold, we ſhall not need to ſay more in this Place on the great Benefits of this *Bank*.

The Subſtance of the *Bank*'s Charter.

The Charter was dated *July* 27th, 1694; and directs, “ That there be a Governor, Deputy-“ Governor, and twenty-four Directors; of which thirteen or more in Number ſhall conſtitute a “ Court, the Governor or Deputy-Governor to be always one.—500 *l.* Stock to be the loweſt “ Qualifications for a Vote in General Courts; and no Proprietor, how much ſo ever his Stock “ may be, ſhall have more than one Vote.——The Governor's Qualification-Stock to be at leaſt “ 4,000 *l.* the Deputy-Governor's 3,000 *l.* and each Director's 2,000 *l.*: And all theſe ſhall be “ natural-born Subjects, or naturalized.——Leſſening their Qualification-Stock vacates their “ Office.——Which Offices ſhall be only annual.——They ſhall take the State Oath, and alſo “ the Oath of Office, and the Oath of Stock Qualification.——Voters alſo in General Courts “ ſhall take the Qualification Oath and State Oath.——No Dividend to be made but by Conſent

“ of

“ of a General Court; and ſhall be *only* out of the Intereſt, Profit, or Produce, ariſing by ſuch “ *Dealing*, *Buying*, and *Selling*, as the before-recited Act of Parliament allows.——General Courts “ may make *By-Laws*, &c. agreeable to the Act of Parliament, and the general Laws of the “ Kingdom;—may impoſe Fines on Contraveners;—may appoint Salaries to Governors, Direc- “ tors, *&c.*——Stock to be deviſable by Will, to be atteſted by three or more Witneſſes.” [This was altered by an Act of the 8th and 9th of King *William*, which made *Bank-Stock* a perſonal Eſtate, and to deſcend accordingly.]——“ Laſtly, Neither the Governor, nor the Deputy- “ Governor, in his Abſence, ſhall have any Vote either in General Courts or in Courts of Direc- “ tors, ſave where there ſhall appear to be an Equality, or equal Number of Votes.”

It is evident, from the above-recited Act of Parliament and Charter, That this *Bank* is empowered to lend Money on Pawns or Pledges: Yet that Corporation has as yet made but little or no Uſe of that Power; although in the *London Gazette*, however, of the 6th of *May* 1695, is the following Advertiſement, *viz.* “ The Court of Directors of the *Bank of England* give Notice, “ That they will lend Money on *Plate*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Copper*, *Steel*, and *Iron*, at 4 *per Cent. per* “ *Annum.*” They have hitherto contented themſelves with Banking only; including therein, the Dealing in Bullion of Gold and Silver,—the Diſcounting of Bills of Exchange,—the Advancing of Money to the Public on the Credit of Acts of Parliament, and the Circulating of their own Sealed-Bills, which bore Intereſt, (though ſince laid aſide) and of their Caſh-Notes on Demand, bearing no Intereſt: as alſo the Circulating of Exchequer-Bills for the Government, on a ſtated Allowance. In all which this happy Corporation has proved extremely advantageous to the Nation, and has preſerved its Integrity, and, as far as was poſſible, its Credit, even in very perilous Times, down to our own Days! Chiefly owing to their Members great Care in electing for their Governors and Directors, only Gentlemen of known Abilities and Integrity, as well as of Fortune.

Notwithſtanding all the Precautions uſed in the Powers given by Law to this Bank, it had many Enemies to ſtruggle againſt. Even before this Year expired it was ſharply animadverted on in Print, as unfit to be continued.——Some very ridiculous Objections paſſed down with many: As “ that all National Banks have hitherto been peculiar to Republics, this being the firſt “ of any in *Europe* erected in a *Monarchy.*—That its Managers and chief Subſcribers were in- “ clinable to Republican Principles.—That it may ſubvert the *Regal Government*, by getting the “ Public Money, *&c.* into their Hands.—That it draws the Money out of Trade, for the Sake “ of 8 *per Cent.* Intereſt.—That it deſtroys perſonal Credit, on which young Merchants were “ wont to be ſupported in their Commerce, *&c.*”

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's ſecond Charter of Regulations.

On the 28th of *September* 1694, the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company had a ſecond Charter of Regulations; which, after reciting the Subſtance of the two preceding Charters, made the following Alterations and Explanations, [*inter alia*] *viz.*

“ I. The Company may licence their own Commanders and Mariners,” [but none other] “ to trade on their own private Account, in ſuch Commodities and to ſuch Value as a General “ Court ſhall direct; provided Entry be firſt duly made, as well as Cuſtom paid, before land- “ ing the ſame.

“ II. To the Intent that the Company's annually exporting to *India* the Value of 100,000 *l.* of “ *Engliſh* Goods may truly be proved, a juſt Account thereof in Writing, ſigned by the Go- “ vernor or Deputy, ſhall be annually laid before the King and Council, atteſted on the Oaths “ of the proper Officers: Which Goods ſhall not be relanded, nor carried any where out of the “ Company's Limits!

“ III. Neither the Governor, Deputy, nor Committee, ſhall lend out the Company's Money, “ without the Authority of a general Court, *&c.*

“ IV. If this and the two laſt Charters ſhall not appear to be profitable to the Crown and “ Realm, either in whole or in part, then, after *three* Years Warning, all the ſaid *three* Charters “ ſhall be determined and void, and the ſaid Governor and Company ſhall no longer continue a “ Corporation. Laſtly,

“ V. This Company ſhall, by a Writing under their Common Seal, declare their Accept- “ ance of and Submiſſion to this and the ſaid two laſt Charters, or elſe they ſhall no longer act “ as a Corporation.”

A long-ſince expired Law in Behalf of the Builders of ſtout and defenſible Merchant-Ships.

We may here juſt briefly note a temporary Law, made in the 5th and 6th of *William* and *Mary*, (Cap. xxiv.) *for encouraging the building of good and defenſible Ships.* Which grants one-tenth Part of the *Tonnage and Poundage* Duty to the Builders of three-decked Ships, of at leaſt 450 Tons Burden and 32 Guns, for ten Years to come; to be allowed only on or for their firſt three Voyages.

Pondichery Fort taken from *France* by the *Dutch India* Company; who were obliged to reſtore it to *France* by the Peace of *Ryſwick.*

In this ſame Year, the *Dutch* in *Eaſt-India* took from the *French* the Fortreſs of *Pondichery*, on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*; whereby (as *Voltaire*'s ſecond Tome of the Age of *Louis* XIV. obſerves) the Commerce of *France* declined very much in *India*. Yet *Louis* obliged the *Dutch*, at the Peace of *Ryſwick*, *Anno* 1697, to reſtore *Pondichery* to the *French* Company; and it was thereupon better fortified by that Company: (though ſince maſtered by *us.*) They have alſo ſince then greatly increaſed their Commerce to *India*; as both the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Companies know to their Coſt.

By

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A Parliamentary Enquiry into the *Eaſt-India* Company's Affairs, Bribes, &c.

By the new Subſcription of 744,000*l.* which added 781 Members to the *Engliſh Eaſt-India Company*, it might have been imagined, that they had now effectually ſecured themſelves againſt the future Attacks of Opponents. But as this Company had expended vaſt Sums of Money to Courtiers, Members of Parliament, and others, as well for the obtaining of the laſt three Charters, as for endeavouring to divide and buy off the *Interlopers*; and more eſpecially for endeavouring to obtain an Act of Parliament for their abſolute legal Eſtabliſhment; their Enemies found Means to influence the Houſe of Commons ſo far againſt them as to enter upon a ſtrict Examination of their ſaid Practices. In the Courſe of which Enquiry they diſcovered, That in the Year 1693 alone, whilſt Sir *Thomas Cooke* was Governor, and *Francis Tyſſen*, Eſquire, Deputy-Governor, upwards of *eighty thouſand Pounds* were expended for *Secret-ſervices* by the former, and by Sir *Baſil Firebraſs*, [lately brought off from the *Interloping* Intereſt] which two laſt-named Gentlemen, refuſing to diſcover to whom the ſaid Secret-ſervice Money was given, were, together with Mr. *Charles Bates* and Mr. *James Craggs*, committed to the *Tower of London*, by the Houſe of Commons, *Anno* 1695. And although, in Obedience to an Act of Parliament, of the ſaid Year 1695, Sir *Thomas Cooke* made a Diſcovery of many Things to both Houſes of Parliament, yet it did not give intire Satisfaction: As may be more fully ſeen in a printed *Collection and Supplement of the Debates and Proceedings of Parliament, of the Years* 1694 *and* 1695, *upon the Enquiries into the late Briberies and corrupt Practices*, Quarto, 1695. Concerning which we ſhall juſt obſerve, That ſundry ſiniſter Arts at that Time uſed, were afterward practiſed on a ſimilar Occaſion in the famous Year 1720: Such (for Inſtance) as Sir *Baſil Firebraſs*'s contracting with the *Eaſt-India* Company to *Put*, [*i. e.* to oblige that Company to receive of him] 60,000*l.* *India* Stock, at 150 *per Cent.* when the Charter ſhould be granted; although their Stock was then only at 100*l.* *per Cent.* Whereupon the Company paid him the Difference, being 30,000*l.* The Diſpoſal of which laſt Sum Sir *Baſil Firebraſs* could never be brought to diſcover. Great Sums were alſo laid out for the *Refuſal* of Stock at certain Prices, on the ſame Suppoſition. [*Refuſal* of Stock was a Contract for having the Option of demanding of Stock at a fixed Price; as the *Put* of Stock was a Contract by which, for a *Premium* paid down, the Contractor obliged himſelf to take a fixed Quantity of a Stock, at a future Time, for a fixed and higher Price therein ſpecified.] Theſe new-fangled or cant Terms were firſt brought into Uſe by this Company; and in this Way of *Stock-jobbing* daily Bargains were made for many ſucceeding Years, ſo as to be ſince reduced into a Kind of Science; but moſt eminently in the famous Year 1720, and ſome Years after, till all ſuch Time-Contracts and Bargains for Stocks were made *penal* by Act of Parliament. Great Sums were alſo laid out by the Managers, to anſwer the Company's Contracts for Sale of Stock, &c. The Houſe of Commons had alſo impeached the Duke of *Leeds*, then Lord-Preſident of the Council, on the ſaid Account; but the Prorogation of the Parliament put an End to it. Some Years after all this Buſtle was over, Sir *Thomas Cooke* had 12,000*l.* beſtowed on him by the General Court of this Company, by Way of Compenſation for his former Sufferings on their Account.

Puts, *Refuſals*, and other *Stock-Jobbing* Terms were firſt brought into Uſe by the *Eaſt-India* Stock Dealers.

A Beginning made to the magnificent Hoſpital of *Greenwich* for decayed Sailors.

In this ſame Year, a Beginning was made to the Deſign of the now noble and magnificent Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, for the Reception of decayed Sailors ſerving in the Royal-Navy. King *William* and Queen *Mary* had for ſome Time had this much at Heart; and they accordingly made a Grant of the Royal Palace at *Greenwich*, [a Part of which, on the Weſt Side, had been begun to be rebuilt for a Royal Palace by King *Charles* the Second] as alſo of a large adjoining Space of Ground, for this End. King *William*, (after Queen *Mary*'s Death) on the 25th of *October* 1695, appointed by Patent a Number of Commiſſioners for directing the building and endowing of this intended Hoſpital, and granted a large Sum out of his Civil-Liſt for that End, and his Royal Succeſſors were alſo conſiderable Benefactors to it. At length annual Sums were granted by Parliament for the finiſhing of this truly magnificent Ornament, the Glory of *Great Britain!* Fully compleated in the Reign of his late Majeſty King *George the Second.*

An authentic View of *England*'s Navy-Royal, *Annis* 1607 and 1695.

In the ſecond Edition of the firſt Volume of Biſhop *Gibſon*'s Continuation of *Cambden's Britannia*, we have an authentic View of the vaſt Increaſe of *England*'s Royal-Navy, exhibited in this Year 1695 by *Samuel Pepys*, Eſquire, *viz.*

Different States of the *Royal-Navy*.		In *Cambden*'s Time, *Anno* 1607.	At this Time, *Anno* 1695.
1. Number of Ships and Veſſels from 50 Tons and upwards - - - - - -		but —— —— 40 Ships.	Now above 200 Ships.
2. The general Tonnage of the whole -		was under 23,600 Tons.	Now above 112,400 Tons.
3. The Number of Men required for manning the ſame - - - - - - - -		was under 7,800 Men.	Now above 45,000 Men.
4. The Medium of its annual Charge during the laſt 5 Years of	Peace	under 15,500*l.* ——	Above 400,000*l.*
	War	under 96,400*l.* ——	Above 1,620,000*l.*

The great Effort of *Scotland* for a Colony in *Darien*, and for an *African* and *Indian* Commerce.

In this remarkable Year, the Parliament, Gentry, and Merchants of *Scotland* made a very great Effort [perhaps one of the greateſt that had ever been eſſayed at one Time by any *European* Nation in their very firſt Attempt] for eſtabliſhing a Colony of their own People in *America*; and, at the ſame Time, a Company for Commerce to *Africa* and *Eaſt-India*: Which, however, proved ultimately very fatal to *Scotland!* It was ſaid to have been underhand ſet on and encouraged by the *Interlopers* in the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Trade; who, finding that both King and Parliament inclined to favour the Company, flattered themſelves with Hopes, That, by thus encouraging the *Scottiſh* Deſign, they might obtain their own particular Ends.

Be that as it may, it is certain, that the *Scots* had long lamented their being almoſt the only maritime Country in *Europe*, without the *Mediterranean* and *Baltic* Seas, which had no Colony nor Settle-

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Settlement out of *Europe*. This Point was more eſpecially in their Thoughts ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second; but the violent Meaſures of the two Royal Brothers, prevented that Harmony which was neceſſary to reconcile People of oppoſite Parties in ſo great a national Concern. Upon King *William*'s Acceſſion, they began to think more ſeriouſly about ſuch mercantile Schemes in *Scotland*; and, *Anno* 1693, their Parliament paſſed an Act *for encouraging of foreign Trade*, by impowering Merchants to enter into Commercial Societies; more eſpecially for trading to *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*. And that Act paved the Way for another in this Year, and for a Royal Charter in conſequence of it, incorporating a Company to trade to thoſe Parts. It had been framed by Mr. *William Paterſon*, the Projector of the *Bank of England*, and of the new *Orphans Fund*. He had lived ſome Years in *America*, as well as in ſundry other foreign Parts, and had entered far into Speculations relating to Commerce and Colonies. He was ſo much regarded for his Merit and public Services, and alſo on Account of his Loſſes in projecting even this unſucceſsful Project, that the *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons, in the Year 1713, voted him 18,241 *l.* 10 *s.* 10¼ *d.* in conſequence of the Reſolutions of the Houſe Commons, on the 4th of *March* 1707. Mr. *Paterſon* had thought of a Place in the Country called *Darien*, very near the *Iſthmus* which joins *North* and *South America*, uninhabited by any *European* People, and where a good Settlement of *Scots* might be made, and to have another Settlement oppoſite to it, on the *South-Sea* near *Panama*; whereby he propoſed, that a great Trade might be carried on both to the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*. The Subſtance of the *Scots* Act of Parliament and Charter was,

"I. That a Number of Perſons of Quality, and of eminent Merchants, *&c.* and their Suc-" ceſſors, ſhall conſtitute a Company for a Trade to *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*; to be called, " *The Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies.*

"II. Half its Capital Stock at leaſt, ſhall always belong to native *Scotſmen*, always reſiding " in *Scotland*; the reſt by *Scots* in foreign Parts, and by Foreigners.

"III. The Qualifications of Members.

"IV. The Company's Power to purchaſe Lands, *&c.*

"V. And to levy Forces and fit out Ships, for War as well as Commerce—and that they " may plant Colonies and erect Forts any-where not being the Property of any *European* State, " *&c.*——Provided, That all their Ships ſhall return directly to *Scotland* with their Cargoes.

"VI. VII. VIII. The Trade to *Aſia* and *Africa* to be *for ever* excluſive of all but the Com-" pany: but to *Darien* only for thirty-one Years.—To hold their Lands of the Crown in Sove-" reignty.—And if any Damage be done to the Company, the King promiſes to interpoſe at " the public Charge, for Juſtice and Reſtitution.

"IX. Ships and Merchandize to be free from all Reſtraints and Prohibitions; as alſo from " all Cuſtoms and Taxes for twenty-one Years, as ſhall alſo the Company's Members, Ser-" vants, *&c.*"——

No ſooner was the Company erected than Mr. *Paterſon* and his Friends in *England* had Influence enough to get 300,000 *l.* Sterling ſubſcribed in nine Days Time: Soon after 300,000 *l.* more was ſubſcribed in *Scotland*, the whole Capital being at firſt deſigned to be but 600,000 *l.* Sterling. But, fearing that the *Engliſh* Subſcribers would ſoon be obliged to withdraw their Subſcriptions, Mr. *Paterſon* and his Aſſociates went for *Amſterdam*, where they at firſt met with Encouragement: But the Magiſtrates, ſoon ſuſpecting the Prejudice this new Company might do both to their *Eaſt* and *Weſt India* Companies, intirely fruſtrated their Subſcriptions there. So their next Attempt was at *Hamburg*, where they were very cordially received, and they expreſſed their Sorrow for there being left Room for no more than 200,000 *l.* Sterling for themſelves to ſubſcribe. —Thus far the Company's Wiſhes ſucceeded; and as it was expected, that in *Scotland* 200,000 *l.* more would be ſubſcribed, to make the Capital up to *one Million Sterling*, they therefore haſtened the building and purchaſing of Ships of great Burden, both at *Hamburg* and *Amſterdam*; when ſuddenly this fine Proſpect was over-clouded, by the Alarm taken by both the *Engliſh* Houſes of Parliament, who, in *December* 1695, very pathetically addreſſed the King againſt the great Advantages which he had conſented to be granted to this Company;—"whereby (ſay they) a great " Part of the Stock and Shipping of *England* will be carried into *Scotland*, where there will be a " free Port for all *Eaſt-India* Commodities; and that, conſequently, the ſeveral Places of *Europe* " till now ſupplied from *England*, would from thence be furniſhed much cheaper.——The ſaid " *Eaſt-India* Merchandize alſo will be run into *England* by the *Scots*, to the unſpeakable Prejudice " of *England*'s Trade and Navigation, and of your Majeſty's Cuſtoms!——And that, if the *Scots* " be ſuffered to ſettle Plantations in *America*, our Commerce in *Tobacco*, *Sugar*, *Cotton*, *Skins*, " *Maſts*, &c. will be utterly loſt." With much more to the ſame Effect.

King *William*'s firſt Anſwer was, "That he had been ill ſerved in *Scotland*; but nevertheleſs he " hoped, that Remedies might be found out to prevent the Miſchiefs ſuggeſted."

The Houſe of Commons alſo enquiring into the Subſcriptions made in *England*, the Managers thereof diſappeared, and two of them were impeached by that Houſe. The firſt Subſcription-Money was therefore repaid to ſuch Subſcribers, whereby 300,000 *l.* was at once cut off from this new Company's Capital.——It was alſo apprehended, That, ſhould this Company ſucceed, the *Scots* would in Time become ſo powerful as to be able to ſeparate themſelves altogether from *England*; which would be attended with very fatal Conſequences.——It is therefore not at all to be wondered at, that the *Engliſh* Miniſtry and Council, as well as the Parliament, ſo ſtrongly urged the King to cruſh this Company in its Cradle. For which End, Sir *Paul Rycaut*, the *Engliſh* Miniſter at *Hamburg*, earneſtly remonſtrated to that opulent City againſt permitting the Deputies of the *Scots* Company to keep an open Office for Subſcriptions there, as having no Authority for it from King *William*.—Yet the Traders at *Hamburg*, being very fond of the Scheme, eſteemed it a great Hardſhip to be prevented from ſubſcribing.——They were however forced, with much Regret, to relinquiſh their Subſcriptions: Whereby 200,000 *l.* more was cut off from the Company's Capital, after it had coſt 30,000 *l.* in obtaining it. The Council-general and the Court of Directors of the *Scots* Company in vain applied to the King, and they got Addreſſes to him from all Parts of *Scotland*, for obtaining the ſitting of their Parliament: And, maugre all these Diſappointments at *London*, *Amſterdam*, and *Hamburg*, they take an additional Subſcription at Home of 100,000 *l.* which made their intire Capital in *Scotland* to be 400,000 *l.* Sterling.——And [that we may diſpatch this Matter intirely, now we are upon it] having, as they imagined, well weighed all the Treaties with *Spain*, they ſtrongly inſiſted, *That the Country of* Darien, *in which they determined to plant*, was never planted nor ſettled by *Spain*; but was always under the independent Government of its own *Indian* Chiefs, who have, for the moſt Part, remained in a State of Enmity with the *Spaniards*.——Wherefore, with *five* ſtout Ships and 1,200 Men, and all Kinds of Implements for War and Commerce, they ſailed thither in the Year 1698, with many brave and experienced Men, who had ſerved in the late War, and were diſmiſſed at the Peace of *Ryſwic*. The ſame Year they land in *Darien*, and immediately erect a Fort and form a Plantation on a Point of Land within which (about a League from *Golden* Iſland) they found a ſafe and capacious Harbour, calling their firſt Fort, *St. Andrew*, and their new Town there *New-Edinburgh*. Recruits of *two* Ships and 300 Men at one Time, and of *four* Ships and 1,300 Men at another Time, with Stores, *&c.* were ſent after them; all which, and ſeveral other Ships with Supplies, came for the greateſt Part to unforeſeen Miſfortunes in their Way to *Darien*, which they had now named *Caledonia*: On Account of which firſt landing, there were exceeding great Rejoicings all over *Scotland!*——For, as they pompouſly and truly termed this Settlement *The Heighth of the World*, as lying between the ſpacious *North* and *South Seas*, their Views were at firſt very towering; by intending to make Settlements on each Side of the *Iſthmus* on both Shores, whereby they flattered themſelves they ſhould be before-hand with all the trading Nations of *Europe*; Firſt, by ſupplying *Peru* and *Mexico* with whatever they wanted from *Europe*; and, in return, ſupplying *Europe* with the Treaſure and other Product of thoſe two rich Empires. Secondly, It being but about ſix Weeks ſailing from their intended Port on the *South-Sea* to *Japan* and to ſome Parts of *China*, and as there is but a ſmall Land-carriage of only a few Leagues over that *Iſthmus* from its *South* to its *North* Side, they computed, that in *four* or *five* Months Time they could bring the Riches of *Japan* and *China* into *Europe*, and thereby greatly underſell all the other *Eaſt-India* Companies of *Europe!* Not ſolidly weighing, that every one of theſe flattering Conſiderations were ſo many undoubted Bars to their Succeſs, and that it would be the evident Intereſt of all the Commercial Nations of *Europe* to fruſtrate their whole alluring Plan! Beſide all theſe romantic Schemes, and their projected Trade to the South and South-Eaſt Coaſts of *Africa*, they had farther in View the Production of *Cochineal*, *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Tobacco*, and many other undoubtedly feaſible Things, in their own Colony of *Caledonia*: And indeed, it muſt needs be owned, that, *ſuppoſing all* Europe *but themſelves to be faſt aſleep*, the very advantageous Situation of their ſaid Colony, together with the national Bottom, and ſtill large Capital of their Company, ſeemingly promiſed, ſooner or later, the Accompliſhment of moſt of the great Things they had in View.——But they ought certainly to have expected Oppoſition, from almoſt every Quarter, to every Part of this fine-ſpun Scheme! For, beſide the then general Intereſt of *England*, conſidered by all Men to be in eminent Danger from this Scheme, King *Charles* the Second of *Spain* was then our Ally, and his Miniſter at *London* preſented a very ſharp Memorial to King *William* againſt the *Darien* Settlement; which he termed "*an Inſult of the* Scots, *in attempting to ſettle themſelves in the very Heart of the* Spaniſh *Dominions in* America; *and which his Maſter therefore looked upon as a Rupture of the Alliance between the two Crowns*"——To which the *Scots* Company replied, with great Labour and Learning, and exhauſted all the Civil-Law Arguments, touching the Nature of the Poſſeſſion of Countries: Urging, "That they had at leaſt as good "a Right to ſettle in *Darien* as the *French* had to ſettle on *Hiſpaniola* and on the *Miſſiſippi*, or "the *Dutch* at *Surinam*, &c. *all which had been eſteemed Parts of the* Spaniſh *Dominions in* America, "and were generally ſurrounded with *Spaniſh* Colonies." With much more to this ſame Purpoſe.——The *Dutch* likewiſe were extremely jealous of and uneaſy at this *Scots* Settlement, as what might greatly ſpoil their contraband Trade from *Curaçoa*, &c. to the *Spaniſh American* Coaſts; and might, in Time alſo, prove very detrimental to their *Eaſt-India* Company.——Laſtly, The *French* were no leſs jealous of this Company, on the Score of their *Weſt-India* Commerce, which at this Time began to be conſiderable. They therefore excited the King of *Spain*'s Reſentment, and *modeſtly* hinted their Readineſs to aſſiſt him in driving the *Scots* out of *Darien*, at the very Time [*Anno* 1698] they were juſt beginning a *French* Colony in the Bay of *Mexico*, at the Entrance into the great River *Miſſiſippi*, always eſtemed a Part of *Spaniſh Florida!* And were likewiſe extending their late Poſſeſſion of the Weſt End of *Hiſpaniola*, always, from *Columbus*'s Days, till very lately ſolely poſſeſſed by *Spain*. Thus was King *William* teazed and preſſed on every Side, for the Suppreſſion of this new Company, and was therefore neceſſitated to comply with the urgent Deſires of his Parliament and People of *England*;—of the *Dutch*, whoſe Stadtholder he then was;—and of his other Allies; to ſend Inſtructions, in *January* 1698-9, to the Governors of all our *American* Colonies, ſtrictly to prohibit all Correſpondence with the *Scots* in *Darien*. For it ſeems the Colonies of *New-England* and *New-York* were thought to have a warm Side toward the *Scots* Colony, and would gladly have ſupplied them with Neceſſaries, as their Succeſs would have opened a new and large Market for their Fiſh, Corn, Pork, Beef, Butter, *&c.*——Proclamations, therefore, in the Spring of 1699, were publiſhed in all the *Engliſh* Colonies, ſtrictly prohibiting, under the ſevereſt Penalties, their holding any Correſpondence

The towering Hopes of this new *Darien* or *Caledonian* Colony.

The various Opponents of the *Scots* *Darien* Company.

with

The *Scots* abandon their Colony of *Darien*.

with or giving any Kind of Aſſiſtance to the *Scots* at *Darien*. The News whereof, and of the Temper of the *Engliſh* Parliament and People, thunderſtruck the *Scots* Colony, who had before that Time received Supplies both from *Jamaica* and *New-York*, and till now depended on the Continuance thereof, until their own from *Scotland* ſhould arrive: Of which now deſpairing, and being alſo denied any from *Jamaica*, whither they had ſent for a freſh Supply, they were neceſſitated to abandon their Colony on the 20th of *June* 1699, which they had bravely defended againſt Troops of *Spaniards* who had attacked it; and, being now ſtarved out of it, it is generally aſſerted, that out of ſo many ſtout Men who went thither ſcarce one hundred ever got back to *Scotland*, where this ſad Diſaſter greatly inflamed their Parliament and People againſt their Neighbours of *England*. The Company petitioned the King for Redreſs, whilſt they were endeavouring to repoſſeſs their Colony, by ſending out Ships thither with Men and Stores, when, to their farther Sorrow, a ſecond Set of Proclamations, in the latter End of the Year 1699, came out in all the *Engliſh* Colonies againſt the *Scots*: Some of whoſe Ships, driven thither in Diſtreſs, were denied any Neceſſaries; another of their Ships, with a valuable Cargo, being driven under the Walls of *Carthagena*, was ſeized by the *Spaniards*, who from that Place had now blocked up the Remains of the *Scots* Settlement both by Sea and Land, and forced the few People left therein to ſurrender. King *William* anſwered the Company's Petition with a Condolement for their Loſſes, and with a general Declaration of being always ready to protect and encourage the Commerce of *Scotland*. But the King's Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs ſeemed now the only proper Expedient, "for healing the Rancour of the Minds of both Nations, *by uniting them more compleatly*; that, after they had lived near *one hundred* Years under the ſame Head, they might at length become one People; which he therefore earneſtly recommended to their Conſideration." Whereupon the Lords paſſed a Bill for an Union; which, however, the Commons at that Time rejected. This laſt Effort of *Scotland* was ſo conſiderable, and carried in it ſo many inſtructive Hints relative to Commerce and Plantations, that we thought it well merited this ſummary Account of it.

The firſt *Bank of Scotland* erected.

The famous Mr. *Law*'s Character of the *Bank of Scotland.*

In the ſaid Year 1695, *Scotland* was more ſucceſsful in her firſt *Bank* erected by an Act of their Parliament, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland*. And although its Capital Stock was ſo ſmall as 1,200,000 *l. Scots*, or 100,000 *l. Sterling*, which in *England* has but a mean Sound for a national Bank, it has nevertheleſs proved very advantageous to that Country in the Way of Commerce. It was projected by the before-named Mr. *William Paterſon*. The once-famous Mr. *John Law*, who afterwards made ſo great a Figure at the Head of the Finances of *France*, and who may be preſumed to have been well acquainted with this Bank of *Scotland*, in his Treatiſe of *Money and Trade conſidered*, aſſerts, "That its Notes went for four or five Times the Value of the Caſh in Bank;—and, *That ſo much as the Amount of thoſe Notes exceeded the Caſh in Bank was a clear Addition to the Money of that Nation*."——He adds, "That this Bank was ſafer than that of *England*, becauſe the Lands of *Scotland* (on the Security of which moſt of the Caſh of that Bank was lent) are under a Regiſter: That moreover it was more *national* or *general* than either the *Bank of England* or that of *Amſterdam*, becauſe its Notes" [many of which are ſo low as twenty Shillings Sterling] "paſs in moſt Payments throughout the whole Country: Whereas the Bank of *Amſterdam* ſerves only for that one City; and that of *England* is of little Uſe but in *London*." [This laſt Aſſertion might have been true when he firſt wrote, which was in the Beginning of Queen *Anne*'s Reign, (at *Edinburgh*) but the Caſe is not ſo at preſent.] The ſaid *Scottiſh Bank* ſoon roſe to very great Credit: Yet it was once obliged to *ſtop Payment*; partly occaſioned (ſays the ſaid Mr. *Law*) by a greater Conſumption of foreign Wares than the Value of the Goods exported,—partly, from the Expence of the *Scottiſh* Nobility and Gentry in *England*;—and partly alſo from a ſuppoſed Intention in the *Scots* Privy-Council to raiſe the Denomination of the Coin; all which together occaſioned ſo great a Run on that Bank, that its Caſh was in a few Days exhauſted: But it ſoon regained its original Credit; and might poſſibly have remained the ſole Bank there to this Day, had they not been thought to have teſtified too great a Bias towards Diſaffection to the State. This occaſioned a Conſideration by ſome noble Patriots in the Reign of King *George* the Firſt, Whether another Bank might not be erected at *Edinburgh*, for the Conveniency of the Government, as well as of Trade in general; into which Bank the public Revenues of *Scotland* might be paid. It was accordingly incorporated by that King's Charter, *Anno* 1727, by the Name of the *Royal Bank*; and has fully anſwered the Ends propoſed by it; its Capital being 151,000 *l.* Sterling. And though it may have pretty much eclipſed the elder Bank, they however both ſubſiſt very well, and are extremely uſeful to the Country!

The *Royal Bank of Scotland* erected.

Some Account of the Riſe of the *Million-Bank*.

Amongſt the many Projects about this Time in *England*, there was one in this Year, which has preſerved its Credit to our own Times, *viz.* that commonly called the *Million-Bank*. It took its Riſe from a Set of *London* Bankers, who lent out Money on Pledges. Afterward they agreed, in Partnerſhip, to purchaſe Tickets in King *William*'s *Million-Lottery*, *Anno* 1695, and from thence they were called the Company of the *Million-Bank*. Next, they purchaſed many Reverſions of the 14 *per Cent.* Annuities, and admitted many Proprietors of Annuities to purchaſe their *Joint-Stock*, which amounted, and ſtill amounts, to 500,000 *l.* They are no Company by Charter, but only a Partnerſhip by Deed enrolled in Chancery prior to the Act of Parliament againſt ſuch unincorporated Partnerſhips, *Anno* 1721. They divided 5 *per Cent.* yearly to their Proprietors until *Lady-day* 1728, when they reduced their annual Dividend to 4 *per Cent.*

New Projects or *Bubbles*; many on Foot at this Time in *England*.

In theſe Times, *viz. Annis* 1694 and 1695, a great Number of new Projects were ſet on Foot in *London*, many of which were at Bottom good for nothing; having drawn in Numbers of People to their Undoing: Some of theſe ſtarted up with the *Bank of England* in the preceding Year, others in this Year 1695.

A. D. 1695

Land-Banks.

Such as, “ I. Two *Land-Banks*; the one projected by Dr. *Chamberlain*, a famous Man-Midwife;” [of which more by-and-by.] “ the other by one *John Briſcoe*.

Circulation of Notes.

“ II. A Project for circulating of *Notes of Hand* and *Bills of Credit.*

A new *London* Bank.

“ III. Another, called the *London-Bank*, propoſed to be managed by the Magiſtrates of that City.

Lotteries, private, many.

“ IV. Lotteries; many private ones all over the Kingdom: Some for Money, and ſome for Merchandize: The laſt Kind the greater Cheat of the two; for thereby old and decayed Merchandize of many Sorts were put off by Means of thoſe roguiſh Lotteries!

Metallic Projects.

“ V. Many *Metallic* and *Mineral* Projects; for *Gold*, *Silver*, *Copper*, *Tin*, *Iron*, *Lead*, *Lapis Calaminaris* for turning Copper into Braſs; *Antimony*, *Coals*, *Salt*, &c.

Diving-Engines.

“ VI. *Diving-Engines*, of various Kinds; all come out ſince the taking up of the Treaſure out of the Sea in the *Weſt-Indies*, called the Duke of *Albemarle*'s *Spaniſh* Wreck, or Sir *William Phipps*'s; which ſet Men's Heads at Work: And Royal Patents were obtained for the ſole fiſhing for ſuch Wrecks in the *American* Seas, and on the Coaſts of *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. Theſe Wreck-Projects made much Noiſe at this Time, and Shares for them were preſented to Perſons of Diſtinction, to give Reputation to the Affair, and to draw in others.——Expeditions were made on theſe Accounts to ſundry Sea-Coaſts: by which, however, nothing was taken up but a few Cannon, *&c.* So the Patentees were ſure to be Gainers, but the Sharers under them loſt all they paid in: Some of whom, however, it ſeems, were Men of good Underſtanding, but were allured with the Hopes of getting vaſt ſudden Wealth without Trouble!

Pearl Fiſhing, and many other Projects.

Projects and Bubbles in and about this Year in *England.*

“ VII. Projects for Pearl-fiſhing, for hollow Sword-blades, Glaſs-bottles, Japaning, Printed-hangings, Leather, *Venetian*-Metal, *&c.* Some of which were very uſeful and ſucceſsful whilſt they continued in a few Hands, till they fell into *Stock-jobbing*, (now much introduced) when they dwindled to nothing. Others of them were mere Whims, of little or no Service to the World. Many of them too *(though pretended to be new)* were either *old Engliſh* Projects revived, or elſe were, on this Occaſion, borrowed from unſucceſsful ones in foreign Nations!

Projects beget Projects.

“ Moreover, *Projects* (as uſual) begat *Projects*. Lottery upon Lottery, *Engine* upon *Engine*, &c. multiplied wonderfully. If it happened that any one Perſon got conſiderably by an happy and uſeful Invention, the Conſequence generally was, that others followed the Track, in Spite of the Patent, and publiſhed printed Propoſals, filling the daily News-papers therewith. Thus going on to juſtle out one another, and to abuſe the Credulity of the People!” All which and much more we have abridged from an anonymous Author (who ſtiles himſelf *a Perſon of Honour)* of a Quarto Pamphlet, publiſhed in this Year, under the Title of “ *Angliæ Tutamen, or the Safety of England:* Being an Account of the *Banks*, *Lotteries*, *Diving*, *Draining*, *Metallic Salt*, *Linen*, and *Lifting*, and ſundry other Engines, and many other pernicious Projects now on Foot, tending to the Deſtruction of Trade and Commerce, and the impoveriſhing of this Realm. *London*, 1695.”

Embrio Projects.

“ VIII. *Embrio Banks*” (continues this Author) “ begotten but not brought forth; ſundry of ſuch being at this Time hatching.

Mines of Metals, of *Gold*, *Silver*, &c.

Projects divided into many Shares.

“ IX. The Projectors of many of theſe made a great Noiſe in the Town, for drawing in People to join with them, making uſe of ſundry Tricks and Stratagems. As firſt, They pretend a mighty Vein of *Gold*, *Silver*, or *Copper* to have been diſcovered in a Piece of Ground of their Knowlege: Then they agree with the Lord or Patentee for a ſmall yearly Rent, or a Part reſerved to him, to grant them a Leaſe for twenty-one Years to dig that Ground; which they immediately fall to, and give out it is a very rich Mine. Next, they ſettle a Company, divide it uſually into 400 Shares, and pretend to carry on the Work for the Benefit of all the Proprietors who at the Beginning purchaſe Shares at a low Rate, *viz.* ten or twenty Shillings, *&c.* then all on a ſudden they run up the Shares to 3*l.* 5*l.* 10*l.* and 15*l.* *per* Share: Then they fall to *Stock-jobbing*, which infallibly ruins all Projects; when thoſe originally and principally concerned ſell out their Intereſt; and by this and other under-hand Dealings, Trickings, and Sharping, on one another, the whole falls to the Ground, and is abandoned by every body!

Linen Projects.

Seeds for Oil, from the *Dutch*.

“ X. The *Engliſh*, *Scots*, and *Iriſh* Linen Manufactures met with all due Encouragement; King *William* and the late Queen *Mary* honouring them with their Names, which made their Fame to riſe: Abundance of People of Condition came into them, ſome from Lucre, others for Love to their Country!——They get to be incorporated, chooſe Governors, *&c.* and actually ſet on Work Spinners, Weavers, Whitſters, *&c.* and all ſeemed to promiſe fair: But here again *Stock-jobbing* ruined all! They had even brought *Linen Cloth* to great Perfection, having ſome *Dutch* Hands and a few *Heads* to aſſiſt them!——By the Aſſiſtance of the *Dutch*” (continues our Author) “ we have much improved our Lands in the North Parts of this Kingdom, by ſowing vaſt Quantities of *Lint-Seed*, *Rape-Seed*, &c. whereof making *Oils* in great Quantities, we export in Abundance and conſume at Home, in lieu of foreign and dearer Oils, to our double Advantage!

Paper.

"XI. *White, Blue,* and *Brown* Paper we have had the good Fortune to improve wonderfully! And although we cannot reach the *French* Perfection, we come pretty near it.

Water-Companies.

"XII. Water Companies; as the *New-River, Thames of London-Bridge,* of *Shadwell* and *York-Buildings, Hamſtead, Conduit,* &c. Theſe deſerved good Encouragement; and ſo the firſt, (*viz.* the *New-River*) has had, to the gaining of vaſt Eſtates to the Proprietors: Although the unhappy Gentleman (Sir *Hugh Middleton*) who began the Work ſuffered extremely in his Fortune!——It ſeems none of theſe had as yet ſuffered *Stock-jobbing* to prevail amongſt them, excepting the *Hampſtead-Water*; whereby this Author foretells Ruin to it, [as has ſince happened.] What helped to bring moſt of them down was, their ſetting up ſo many againſt each other.

Rock-Salt.

"XIII. The *Rock-Salt* Project, our Author highly commends, on Account of the Integrity and Care of its Managers; being a Number of Gentlemen and Traders. They have built a Wharf at *Frodſham,* in *Cheſhire,* and export great Quantities of it to *Ireland, Holland,* and *London.*

Salt-petre.

"XIV. The *Salt-petre* Company had a worſe Fate. Great Sums have been paid in; large Refining-houſes have been built in four or five ſeveral Places about *London*; Societies have been eſtabliſhed, and a mighty Noiſe made for a Time;——Perſons of a loud-ſounding Name and Quality have appeared at the Head of them, and Abundance of Gentlemen and Traders concerned; all Things being ſeemingly diſpoſed in a good Method.——Yet of all theſe *Salt-petre* Companies our Author could hear of none that made any great Hand of it, excepting the *firſt Projectors,* who always are Gainers, and then, as uſual, they withdraw! Stock-jobbing was brought in, and thereby and by other Miſmanagements they fell to nothing!

Draining-Engines.

"XV. *Draining-Engines,* of divers Sorts, have been lately made, to clear Mines of *Coal, Lead, Tin,* &c. from Waters; as well as for draining of Flats, Meers, Inundations, Springs, *&c.*——Theſe are profitable Deſigns for the Public; as the more Land we gain, the richer we are.——The Earth alſo of ſuch Land is generally rich, being much of it *Marle,* the beſt of Land: And theſe Projects have actually proved ſucceſsful (ſays he) in *Cornwall* and *Devonſhire.*"

[Here our Author aſſures us, his Intent is not to diſcountenance any really good and well-managed Projects; but merely to expoſe *knaviſh* ones, for the Service of the Public; by diſcovering the private Intrigues, Plots, and under-hand Dealings of the principal Projectors of this Nation; nothing of this Kind being ever attempted before.]

New Manufactures borrowed from the *French.*

"XVI. *Luteſtrings, Alamodes, Hats,* &c. in Imitation of thoſe of *France.* Thoſe Companies" (ſays he) "have throve, and will continue ſo to do, whilſt they keep Stock-jobbers from breaking in upon them.

Convex, &c. Lamps.

"XVII. *Convex-Lights,* and others of that Kind, are uſeful Inventions; but other Pretenders beſide the firſt diſcouraged this Buſineſs: And *London* Streets were not ſo well lighted as was to be wiſhed for.

New Plantations in *America.*

"XVIII. New Settlements in *Carolina, Penſilvania, Tobago,* &c. in our *American* Plantations, make a great Noiſe in the World. The firſt Planters fared but ill, having waſted their Subſtance, without being able to reap the Benefit; laying only a Foundation for the next Comer, who may ſucceed better: Yet here, he complains, that thoſe Plantations drain *England* of its People, already too much exhauſted by the unnatural and imprudent Perſecutions in the late Reigns, and the long War in the preſent one." [Which probably he would not have done had he lived in our Times, to have ſeen the immenſe Advantages drawn from thoſe Colonies, or had he even read Sir *Joſiah Child*'s Diſcourſes on our *American* Plantations.]

Fiſheries ſundry.

"XIX. Our Fiſheries, { *Royal,*
Greenland,
Newfoundland, &c.

are worthy of our Care and Application. The *Royal Fiſhery Company* has been long talked of, and ſome Steps taken to make it ſucceſsful; but ſtill one ill Accident or another has damped it; and it is now again ſet on Foot.

"The *Greenland* Fiſhery is like to flouriſh, notwithſtanding ſome Loſſes already ſuſtained." [Here our Author has failed in his generally juſt Remarks on Projects.]

The Reader needs not to be told how uſeful ſuch Remarks and Notices may prove to every one who is inquiſitive; and may point out to all, the Danger of being too credulous in reſpect of new Projects.

An injudicious *Engliſh* Law for a *Tax on Marriages, Births, and Burials, and on Batchelors and Widowers,* condemned.

An Act of Parliament of this 6th and 7th of King *William* (Cap. vi.) ſeems to have been injudiciouſly framed in reſpect to Commerce and the Propagation of People, *viz. The Act for granting certain Rates and Duties upon Marriages, Births, and Burials, and upon Batchelors and Widowers, for the Term of five Years*; more eſpecially that Part of it relating to *Marriages, Births,* and *Burials*: And even the latter Part relating to *Batchelors* and *Widowers,* ſeemingly intended for the promoting of virtuous Propagation, was, in ſome Reſpects, judged obviouſly unreaſonable. Wherefore this Law was not revived at the End of the ſaid five Years.

A. D. 1695

Dr. *D'Avenant*, in his *Eſſay on Ways and Means of ſupplying the War*, publiſhed in this Year 1695, (p. 34.) ſays, "It appeared from the Books of *Hearth-Money*, that there were not above 1,300,000 Families in *England*; and allowing ſix Perſons to a Houſe, one with another, which is the moſt common Way of computing, it is not quite eight Millions of People.—— It thereby alſo appears, that there were 500,000 of thoſe Families who were *poor*, living in Cottages, who contribute little to the public Expence."

A probably authentic Account of the Number of Families and of People in *England*.

☞ In that ſame ingenious Work, (p. 115.) the Author judiciouſly combats a vulgar Opinion, *That the Growth of London is pernicious to England, and that the Kingdom is like a ricketty Body, with a Head too big for the other Members.* To which he replies, in general, "That ſome People, who have thought much on this Subject, are inclined to believe, that the Growth of that City is advantageous to the Nation; grounded on the following Reaſons, *viz.* I. That no Empire was ever *great*, without having a great and populous City. II. That the *Romans* drew all the conquered Cities of *Italy* into *Rome*. III. That the People of *Attica* were no better than a Crew of rude Herdſmen, and neither flouriſhed in War nor in civil Arts, till *Theſeus* perſuaded them to inhabit *Athens*. IV. That the Greatneſs of *London* will beſt preſerve our Conſtitution; becauſe where there is a great and powerful City, the Prince will hardly enterprize upon the Liberties of that People. In the ſame Manner, a rich and powerful City ſeldom rebels upon vain and ſlight Occaſions. V. That there is not an Acre of Land in the Country, be it ever ſo diſtant, that is not, in ſome Degree, bettered by the Growth, Trade, and Riches of *London*." To which may be added, that *London*'s Increaſe is not a caſual or fortuitous one; but is an obvious and neceſſary Conſequence of her and the Nation's gradual Increaſe in foreign Commerce, Navigation, and Manufactures. To all which may be farther added, that in a free commercial Country, like *England*, by ſo vaſt a Capital City as *London*, whoſe Inhabitants are ſo numerous and opulent, the Public has often been more ſpeedily and effectually relieved in great Emergencies, than could otherwiſe have been done: Of which there are many Inſtances with regard to *London*: Beſide that, perhaps, five of her Inhabitants do pay more towards Exciſe, Cuſtoms, and other Taxes, than ten Times as many can do ſcattered up and down in the Country. A judicious Reader will be able to find other Reaſons in Behalf of the Increaſe of *London*'s being beneficial to the Nation; ſome of which we have, in another Part of this Work, borrowed from *Botero* and others.

London's Increaſe, a vulgar Opinion concerning its Conſequence, confuted.

1696

During the years 1694 and 1695, the before-named Dr. *Hugh Chamberlain*, ſenior, (an eminent Man-midwife) of *London* was taken up with publiſhing Propoſals for a *Land-Bank* of current Credit for lending of Money at a low Intereſt, on *Land-ſecurity*: which was the principal Difference between it and that of the *Bank of England*; in Oppoſition to which Corporation, *now* in its Infancy ſtruggling with many Difficulties, this ill-judged Project was ſet up.

Land-Bank of Credit in *England*, ſome Account of it.

It was principally encouraged by thoſe of (what was then called) the *Tory* Party, and by the Earl of *Sunderland*, Mr. *Harley*, and Mr. *Foley*: My Lord *Sunderland*'s Aim thereby being to bring the *Tories* into the King's Intereſt; although the Bulk of the King's beſt Friends were againſt it. The anonymous Author of *Angliæ Tutamen*, before-quoted, obſerves, "That Eſtates to a very great Value in the ſeveral Counties of *England* and *Wales*, were ſubſcribed to this Project in a very ſhort Space.——A Deed ſettled;——a Company formed; and all Things diſpoſed to put this wonderful Project into Execution.——To raiſe Lands to 30 Years Purchaſe, by reducing the Intereſt of Money to 3 *per Cent.* the Profits to be divided amongſt the Subſcribers.—— But it is (ſays he) ſuch a *Hodge-podge* and *Medley*,—a Body made up of ſuch ſtrange Members, ſubtile, politic, and deſigning Men;—that the fair Face it carries, wins Abundance to the Belief of its Deſign to be good; though a little Time will ſhew the naked Truth," *&c.*——An Act of Parliament accordingly paſſed in the 7th and 8th of King *William*, Cap. xxxi. *For continuing the Duties upon Salt, Glaſs-wares, Stone and Earthen Wares; and for granting ſeveral Duties on Tobacco-pipes, and other Earthen Wares;—and for eſtabliſhing a national Land-Bank,—alſo for the taking off the Duties on Tonnage of Ships,* [which was univerſally diſliked] *and upon Coals.*

Subſtance of the Act of Parliament for a *Land-Bank*.

Upon the Credit of which Duties it was thereby enacted, "That 2,564,000*l.* ſhould be paid into the *Exchequer*: For which the Contributors were to have an Annuity of 179,480*l.* or 7 *per Cent.*—Subſcriptions to be received of any Perſons or Corporations (*the Bank of England excepted*) on or before the *firſt* of *Auguſt*, 1696; and for all ſuch voluntary Subſcriptions as ſhould be made of Land, his Majeſty was impowered to incorporate the Subſcribers by the Name of *The Governor and Company of the national Land-Bank.*——But in Caſe the ſaid Sum of 2,564,000*l.* or a Moiety thereof be not ſubſcribed by the ſaid *firſt* of *Auguſt*, 1696, then the Corporation ſhould not take Place.——This intended Corporation ſhould annually lend out 500,000*l.* at leaſt, over and above what they ſhould lend to their own Members on Land-Securities, at an Intereſt not exceeding 3½ *per Cent.* if payable quarterly; or 4 *per Cent.* if payable half yearly, at the Election of the Owners of the Lands; in Caſe ſufficient Securities for the ſame be tendered to them.——The Lands conveyed and entered in the Company's Books, ſhould be aſſignable from one to another," [by Way of Transfer] "or might be deviſed by Will, *&c.*" Theſe and ſundry other Regulations concerning this intended *Land-Bank* may be ſeen at large in the ſaid Statute: But as the Subſcriptions did not take Place within the Time preſcribed by the ſaid *Act*, by Reaſon of the Diſlike of the moneyed Men, who ſaw, or believed it to be an impracticable Scheme, and the Fund alſo like to prove very defective, there was an End of this romantic Land-Bank; whoſe Projector and his Aſſociates, it ſeems, inſiſted on 300,000*l.* for framing the above-named Supply. The Government was indeed, at this Time, reduced to great Diſtreſs for raiſing of the neceſſary Supplies, by Reaſon of the very bad State of the Silver Coin, whereby Guineas run up to *thirty* Shillings, and Exchequer Tallies were at 30 to 40 *per Cent.* Diſcount; and thereby the moneyed Men could make greater Advantage than by ſubſcribing to the

The *Land-Bank* proves abſolutely abortive.

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Exchequer-Bills invented.

the propoſed *Land-Bank*, whoſe Undertakers, failing to make good their Engagements, brought the Public into ſtill greater Diſtreſs; which however was, in ſome Meaſure, remedied by the Invention, in this ſame Year, of *Exchequer-Bills*. Dr. *Chamberlain* went, after this, to *Scotland*, with a Scheme of ſomething of the like Nature; but their Parliament did not reliſh it, any more than one of a ſimilar Kind propoſed by the afterward famous Mr. *John Law*.

The ever-memorable ill State, and the wiſe Reformation of the *Silver Coin* of *England*.

We are now come to a very diſtreſsful Part of the Reign of King *William*, *viz.* the deplorable State of the Silver Coin of *England*; which ſome think began to appear towards the Cloſe of King *Charles*'s, and more evidently in King *James* the Second's Reign; but ſtill more, ſoon after the Acceſſion of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, when the broad Silver hammered Money appeared to have been greatly damaged and leſſened. The firſt Law for Redreſs of it, after that Period, was in an Act *for Review of the quarterly Poll*, (long ſince expired, and therefore not in the printed Statute-Book) [*Anno* 4th and 5th of *William* and *Mary*, Cap. 14.] which only enacted, in Subſtance, " That whoever ſhould refuſe to take or receive in Payment any cracked Money of the current " Coin of the Kingdom, ſhould forfeit 5*l.* for every Offence." But this Law rather increaſed than leſſened the Evil.

By an Act of the 6th and 7th of King *William*, (Cap. 17.) To prevent *counterfeiting and clipping the Coin of the Kingdom*; it appeared, " That the ſaid Silver Coins had been greatly diminiſhed by " *clipping*, *waſhing*, *grounding*, *filing*, and *melting*; and that many falſe and counterfeit Coins had " alſo been clipped, for the better diſguiſing thereof. Whereby what remained unclipped and " undiminiſhed came to be deemed of much greater Value in Tale than the ſaid diminiſhed Mo-" ney." So that moſt of the hammered Money was thereby reduced to about half its juſt Value, to the great Diſgrace of the Nation, and which brought the public Securities, as Tallies, *&c.* to 40 *per Cent.* Diſcount. It was therefore thereby enacted, I. " That if any Perſon ſhould thence-" forth exchange, receive, or pay, any broad, unclipped Silver Money for more in Value than the " ſame was coined for, he ſhould forfeit 10*l.* for every 20*s.* thereof.

II. " None ſhall caſt Ingots or Bars of Silver, or mark them in Imitation of *Spaniſh* Bars, under " the Penalty of 500*l.*

III. " None ſhall buy, ſell, nor have in Cuſtody, any Clippings or Filings of Coin, under a like " Penalty.

IV. " None ſhall tranſport any melted Silver till firſt marked at *Goldſmiths-Hall*, and a Certifi-" cate, upon Oath, made by the Owner, that the ſame is lawful Silver, and that no Part of it " was (before it was melted) the current Coin of this Kingdom, nor Clippings therefrom, nor of " Plate wrought within this Realm.

V. " None but Goldſmiths and Refiners ſhall deal in the buying or ſelling of Silver Bullion.

VI. " Bullion ſeized on Ship-board, and queſtioned whether *Engliſh* or *foreign*; the Proof ſhall " lye upon the Owners thereof, that the ſame was foreign." With a *Proviſo*, " for the King to " export a Quantity of 700,000 Ounces of Bullion, for paying his Troops beyond Sea."

The ſad State of the *Silver Coin* gave much Joy to the diſaffected at Home, and to *France*.

But as theſe Meaſures did not, nor could not anſwer the End propoſed, and as therefore the diminiſhing of the old hammered Money daily increaſed ſo far, that it is ſaid many Shillings did ſcarcely contain more than three Pence in Silver: The Condition of the Nation became very alarming; which gave the greateſt Joy to the diſaffected at Home, who hoped thereby for a total Overthrow of King *William*'s Government. The *French* King alſo had great Expectations from this Calamity, ſo far as to have been heard to ſay, that King *William* would never be able to ſurmount the Difficulty; and his being afterwards undeceived therein, as alſo of his Hopes from the diſaffected in *England*, of being able to reſtore the abdicated King, have been uſually aſſigned as one main Reaſon for bringing him into the Peace of *Ryſwick*, in the Year following.

Arguments in Parliament for and againſt a Recoinage.

The great Queſtion then in Parliament, was, whether it was now abſolutely neceſſary to call in and recoin the ſaid old and diminiſhed Silver Money?——It was plauſibly ſaid, by the anti-miniſterial Men, " That the calling it all in, would bring great Diſtreſs upon Commerce, more eſpeci-" ally in this Time of an expenſive War: Yet the Miniſtry, and particularly Mr. *Montague*, " Chancellor of the Exchequer, argued, with greater Reaſon, that the longer it remained un-" remedied, the more fatal it would prove, until by farther diminiſhing it, Commerce would ſuffer " an intire Stagnation:——That it had already done very great Miſchief. I. By our Exchange " with foreign States being brought ſo much to our Diſadvantage. II. By occaſioning ſo much " Difficulty and Diſadvantage in raiſing the Supplies, for which the Government were forced to " allow exorbitant Premiums and Intereſt. III. It daily more and more depreſſed, at Market, " the Value or Price of Tallies, and other public Securities. IV. It had made Guineas to be run " up to *thirty* Shillings, and foreign Gold in Proportion to that Price; whereby much Gold was " run in upon us from beyond Sea, to our great Detriment, being over-loaded with Gold, whilſt " we had ſo great a Scarcity of Silver: For, in Return for Guineas and foreign Gold, they carried " away all our weighty Silver Coin, as well as our Bullion: Inſomuch, that at length we ſhall be " in the utmoſt Diſtreſs for ſmaller Sums, ſo much wanted in daily Buſineſs.———That although " Queen *Elizabeth*, in her long Reign, had coined no leſs than 4,632,932*l.* 3*s.* 2¼*d.* in " Silver; yet all her *Crowns*, *Half-Crowns*, *Groats*, and *Quarter-Shillings*, *Half-groats*, *Three-half-" penny-pieces*, *Three-farthing-pieces*, and *Half-pence*, were wholly ſunk; and moſt of her *Shillings* and " *Six-pences* were either melted down or loſt. That in King *James* the Firſt's Reign, there was

" coined

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“ coined 1,700,000 *l.* in Silver. And in King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign 8,776,544 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.* in Silver; yet the *Crowns*, *Groats*, *Two-pences*, *Pence*, and *Half-pence* of thoſe two Reigns were quite gone; ſo that there may not be now in Being above one third Part of the Silver Coinage of all the above-named three Reigns, or about 5,036,492 *l.* To which adding the unmelted and undiminiſhed (563,508 *l.*) Coins of King *Charles* the Second and *James* the Second, and thoſe of the preſent Reign; all the Silver Money now in the Kingdom may amount to about 5,600,000 *l.* of which there is about four Millions of clipped and otherwiſe diminiſhed Coin; and the other 1,600,000 *l.* was ſtill pure Money; the juſt Weight of 100 *l.* of which is 32 *lb.* 3 *oz.* 1 *pwt.* 22 *gr.* Whereas upon Examination, and at a Medium, the Weight of 100 *l.* of our clipped Money was found to be but 16 *lb.* 8 *oz.* 18 *pwt.*—which is deficient 15 *lb.* 6 *oz.* 3 *pwt.* 22 *gr.* A terrible State this of our Coin, already diminiſhed, being very near one half, or two Millions! Yet the real Loſs was afterwards found to be 2,200,000 *l.* *Sterling.*”

Engliſh Silver Coins their Quantity in different Reigns.

The vaſt Diminution of the *Engliſh* Silver Coin at this Time.

The Parliament, therefore, having maturely conſidered this moſt important Matter, finally reſolved to recoin the diminiſhed Silver Money, by calling it into the Mint by *Tale*, whereby our People had good new Silver Coin returned to them from the Mint.

Their next Debate was, Whether, as Silver was now at 6 *s.* 3 *d.* *per Ounce*, the new Money ſhould not have its Standard raiſed, by calling a *Crown-piece* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* and a *Shilling* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* though of no greater Quantity of Silver than before. Thoſe who argued and wrote for this enhancing Method, [*viz.* Mr. *Lowndes*, Secretary of the Treaſury, and others] alleged, “ That the raiſing the Standard would prevent the Exportation of our Coin, and would alſo prevent its being melted down; and that thereby alſo, People would be the more induced to bring in their Plate and Bullion to the Mint, *&c.*”

Arguments both within and without Doors, concerning the Recoinage.

On the other Side, it was more juſtly argued, both in Parliament, and without Doors in Print, “ That the common Conſent of all civilized Nations had fixed Silver at one and the ſame Price, or very near the ſame Price:—That the Worth of it was relative:—That the *Weight* and *Fineneſs*; or the Quantity of *pure* Silver, and not the *bare Denomination*, were the only Rules which governed not only foreign Nations, in their Exchanges and other Dealings with *us*, but alſo *our own People* in the Home-trade: Since 6 *s.* 3 *d.* of the new Coin, ſo called, would purchaſe no more of any Commodity, nor go farther in paying Bills of Exchange than 5 *s.* of our unclipped preſent Coin would purchaſe; becauſe the latter contained as much *pure* Silver as the former. ———That this was clear in the Caſe of *Guineas* now at 30 *s.* all Commodities being raiſed in Price, in Proportion to the ſaid Price of Guineas. That an Ounce of Silver was not, even at preſent, worth 6 *s.* 3 *d.* of good Coin, but only of the diminiſhed and clipped Money; ſince one Ounce of Silver could not be worth more than another Ounce of like Fineneſs; and with 5 *s.* 2 *d.* *per* Ounce of the new-milled Money, they could buy as much Bullion as they pleaſed.— That with reſpect to the before-named Argument, that the raiſing the Denomination would keep our Silver at Home, it is of no Weight; ſince nothing can keep or bring us Money, but our getting the Balance of Trade in our Favour: For if we take more Goods from foreign Parts than they take from *us*, the Balance muſt be paid to them in *our* Money, or in *Bullion*, which is all one.—That with particular Regard to our Home Concerns, there are many Objections againſt raiſing the Standard. 1ſt. All poor Labourers, Soldiers, and Sailors, would thereby be defrauded of Part of their juſt Wages; as would alſo the Creditors of Part of their juſt Debts; as alſo the Landlord of Part of his Rent; or elſe great Confuſion and Diſpute would ariſe about theſe Matters.” All which, and ſuch-like Particulars were moſt judiciouſly and clearly demonſtrated by the great *John Locke*, Eſq; in his excellent Treatiſe on Coin, which then came forth in Print, in Anſwer to Mr. *Lowndes*'s Report, *containing an Eſſay for the Amendment of the Silver Coins*; to the abſolute ſilencing of the oppoſite Opinion. In Concluſion, it was finally reſolved to recoin the *Silver Money* of the old Weight and Fineneſs; and that the Nation, collectively conſidered, ſhould bear the Loſs before-mentioned. The great Inconveniencies of calling in all the diminiſhed Money *at once* were alſo duly conſidered and obviated, by calling it in by Degrees, and recoining it as quick as poſſible; to farther which, in the 7th and 8th of King *William*, (Cap. xix.) *ſix Pence per Ounce* was allowed on all wrought Silver Plate brought to the *Mint*: And an Act paſſed, of the 8th of King *William* (Cap. vii.) *For the encouraging the bringing in of wrought Plate to be coined*; whereby the old Standard of Fineneſs of Silver, being 11 *oz.* 2 *pwt.* was thenceforth altered to 11 *oz.* 10 *pwt.* fine, and 10 *pwt.* Allay. Laſtly, the Uſe of Silver Plate (Spoons excepted) was prohibited in public Houſes, then much uſed both in Town and Country; inſomuch that one Alehouſe, near the *Royal Exchange*, in *London*, had to the Value of 500 *l.* in Silver Tankards, *&c.*

Mr. *Locke*'s juſt Reaſoning prevails.

The *Engliſh* old Standard of Silver altered.

Means were alſo uſed for gradually reducing the Price of *Guineas* to near their juſt Value in Silver in foreign Parts; the Parliament, with great Judgment, directing the Manner of gradually lowering them, *viz.* from 30 *s.* to 29 *s.* 28 *s.* 25 *s.* and laſtly to 22 *s.* whereby the leaſt Hurt was done to private Men. So, in about a Year's Time or little more, our Silver Coins came forth from the Mint, the fineſt and moſt beautiful of any in all *Europe*. And although many Inconveniencies happened in Trade whilſt it remained unfiniſhed, yet, in the End, it aſtoniſhed and confounded all the Enemies of the King and Kingdom, both at Home and abroad, and procured great Credit to Mr. *Montague* (afterward Lord *Hallifax*) who then had the chief Management in the Treaſury.

It was on this Occaſion, that Mr. *Montague* firſt ſet on Foot a *new circulating Paper Credit*, *Anno* 1696, by iſſuing Bills from the *Exchequer*; at the ſame Time contracting [as has ever ſince been done] for their being circulated for *ready Money* on Demand. And as many of thoſe firſt *Exchequer Bills* were for Sums ſo low as 5 *l.* and 10 *l.* they were of very good Uſe at this Time, when there

Exchequer Bills invented, and of great Uſe, during the *Recoinage.*

there was ſo great a Scarcity of Silver Money during this Recoinage, as they were taken at the *Exchequer*, for all Payments of the Revenue, and as, when re-iſſued, they were then allowed 7 *l.* 12 *s.* *per Cent.* Intereſt, they ſoon roſe from a ſmall Diſcount to be better than *Par.* Theſe have ſince been iſſued yearly, and the *Bank of England* has conſtantly, for many Years paſt, been the Contractors for their Circulation, at a certain Premium; for which End the ſaid Bank takes annual Subſcriptions for enabling them to circulate them. By all which Means, the Public was aſſiſted to ſupport the general Trade of the Nation, though not without great Difficulty, till the new Money was iſſued from the Mint.

Recoinage compleated.

Thus was this moſt arduous Affair of the *Recoinage* brought to a moſt happy Iſſue, by the Cloſe of the Year 1697; and by an Act, Cap. iii. of the 9th of King *William*, the Currency of all the old hammered Silver Coins was abſolutely prohibited. This famous Recoinage (which, one Way or other, was thought to have coſt the Public near three Millions of Money) was performed at *London*, and in the Cities of *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, *Cheſter*, *York*, and *Norwich*.

A Computation of the Amount of the preſent Caſh of *Great-Britain*.

Dr. *D'Avenant*, in his firſt Part of *Diſcourſes on the public Revenues and Trade of England*, *Anno* 1698, (p. 50.) makes the clipped Money amount to *nine* Millions: and (p. 55.) he ſays there were four Millions of Guineas current. In his new Dialogues (Vol. II. p. 75.) there was at this Time recoined from the old hammered Money 5,725,933. Now if the old broad Pieces and *Jacobus*'s of Gold, and the fine milled Silver Money of King *Charles* the Second, and later, be well conſidered, it ſeems probable that the whole Caſh of *England* may have been about *ſixteen* Millions: Which Computation [including *Scotland*] comes pretty near what is generally thought to be the *preſent* Caſh of *Great-Britain:* Excluſive of a large Quantity of foreign Gold Coins, at preſent, and for a long Time paſt, circulating in the Kingdom.

The *Engliſh* Board of Lords Commiſſioners for *Trade* and *Plantations* erected: And a brief View of its very great Benefits.

Upon the repeated Complaints of the Merchants of *England*, of great Captures by the *French*, and that little Regard or Care had for many Years paſt been taken of Trade and Commerce; King *William*, ever ready to redreſs the Grievances of his Subjects, did in the ſame Year 1696, erect a new and ſtanding Council for Commerce and Plantations, in their moſt comprehenſive Senſe, commonly ſtiled the *Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations*; one of whom (moſt deſervedly now appointed) was the famous *John Locke*, Eſq; before-mentioned.

From the Year 1673, when the former ſtanding Council of Commerce was dropped, until this Time, all Diſputes and Regulations relating to Commerce and Colonies were uſually referred to Committees of the Privy-Council: But ſuch occaſional Committees, being a conſtantly-varying Set of Members, and having, beſide, no ſtated Appointments for their ſaid Trouble and Attendance; it is no Marvel that they acted but looſely and ſuperficially. It was now therefore high Time to eſtabliſh a regular and permanent Board for ſuch important Ends; our foreign Commerce and Plantations, as well as moſt Branches of our Home Trade and of our numerous Manufactures being ſo greatly increaſed and improved. This new Board (beſide ſuch of our Miniſters of State, who only attend on extraordinary Occaſions) conſiſts of a firſt Lord Commiſſioner, who is uſually a Peer of the Realm, and of ſeven other Commiſſioners, with a Salary of each *a thouſand Pounds* yearly.

To this Board Propoſals are made by Merchants and others, for the Eaſe, Improvement, and Encouragement of our *Commerce*, *Navigation*, *Plantations*, *Manufactures*, *Fiſheries*, *&c.*——For redreſſing of all Grievances and Burdens on Trade, which are there argued between one Party and another, and are moſtly heard and argued at that Board by their Council.——*Britiſh* Conſuls appointed to reſide in foreign Parts, for the Benefit and Protection of our Commerce, receive their Inſtructions from this Board, with whom they are obliged to hold a conſtant Correſpondence; as are alſo the Governors of our *American* Plantations, for the Improvement of their reſpective Governments, who do alſo tranſmit to this Board the Journals of their Councils and Aſſemblies, the Accounts of the Collectors of the Cuſtoms, and of naval Officers, *&c.* And how the general Balance of Trade ſtands from Time to Time between *England* and foreign Nations.———Reports alſo are made from Time to Time how *Britain* may be beſt ſupplied with naval Stores from our ſaid Colonies;——what new Productions may be raiſed, and old ones improved, in *America.* Enquiries alſo come before this Board, for regaining of loſt Branches of Trade, as well as to enlarge thoſe we are poſſeſſed of, and to ſet new ones on Foot;——how to employ the poor and idle to the beſt Advantage. Hearings alſo between Merchants, trading Corporations, Manufacturers, *&c.* at Home, as well as of Appeals from the Plantations, are brought before this Board; who, upon all ſuch Matters, and many others (needleſs to recite) brought regularly before them, are to make their Reports and give their Opinions to the King and his Privy-Council. From all which it moſt evidently appears, that this Board of Trade and Plantations is an excellent Inſtitution. Provided, however, I. That the Members of it be ſuch as are of ſtrict Honour and Integrity. II. That they be Gentlemen of a thorough Knowledge of the general State, Hiſtory, and Intereſts of Commerce in all its Branches, as well as of our foreign Plantations, Factories, *&c.* III. That they may be (as much as is poſſible, and conſiſtent with our national Conſtitution) *free* and *independant* in framing their ſaid Opinions and Reports; whereby Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters, Mariners, *&c.* may undoubtedly rely on impartial Juſtice, *without the Interpoſition or Influence of Power* in their Deliberations: For, although it is to be hoped that ſuch ſuppoſed undue Influence has never hitherto been, in any Degree, the Caſe ſince the Erection of that Board; yet even the bare Poſſibility of its happening hereafter ſhould be guarded againſt by every ſuppoſable Means; and, amongſt other Cautions for this End, it ſeems highly requiſite, that the Members conſtituting that Board ſhould never be removed without unanſwerable Grounds for it; whereby they will be enabled to acquire a ſufficient Share of Experience in ſo important a Province. IV. Laſtly, a Queſtion has been often canvaſſed by ſpeculative Men, Whether practical Merchants, or or even thoſe who had formerly been ſuch, were the moſt proper to be Members of ſuch a Board; it having been generally alleged, that ſuch as have made their Fortunes in any particular Branch of Commerce do retain a Bias in Favour of that Branch to their Life's End. To which it may be anſwered, that ſurely when out of Trade, one or two ſuch may, in ſundry Reſpects, be very proper and uſeful Members of that Board: And the like may be ſaid of ſuch as have been for any conſiderable Time Governors of ſome of our *American* Plantations.

In this ſame Year 1696, the *French* King erected a new excluſive Company, called the Royal *Senegal* Company, comprehending that Part of *Africa* next *Senegal* River, and the *Cape Verd* Iſles. “As well (ſays his Patent) for the Traffic of *Leather*, as of *Gums*, *Wax*, *Gold*, &c. The old “Company, erected *Anno* 1679 and 1681, having reſigned their Rights to new *Purchaſers*. Their “Limits were to be from *Cape Blanco* to *Serra-Leone*, including the Fort at the Mouth of the “River *Gambia*, formerly belonging to *England*.——But this Company was not to interfere with “the *Guinea* Company, erected *Anno* 1685.——New Privileges were alſo granted to this *Senegal* “Company in the *Weſt-Indies*, where they might have Store-houſes for their *Negroes*, and might “refine their Sugars;——and, in brief, grants them all Privileges there, as formerly enjoyed by “the *French Weſt-India* Company before its Abolition.” Yet (ſuch was the Dependance to be had on the Grand Monarch's Grants) but two Years after he regrants the ſaid aboliſhed *Weſt-India* Company's Privileges to a new *St. Domingo Company*, *Anno* 1698.

The *French Senegal* Company erected.

The *Edyſton* Rock, lying off the Port of *Plymouth*, having been experienced to be a very dangerous one, as many Ships had been caſt away thereon, the Corporation of the *Trinity-Houſe* being applied to, they, in this Year 1696, began a Light-houſe thereon, and compleated it in three Years Time; great Numbers of Maſters and Owners of *Engliſh* Shipping agreeing, in Conſideration thereof, to pay one Penny *per Ton* outwards, and the like inwards, &c. and it has proved a very great Benefit to Shipping paſſing that Way, till in the great and dreadful Storm in 1703, it was blown down and deſtroyed. It was again directed to be rebuilt, by an Act of Parliament of the 4th Year of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xx.) and the like Duty on Tonnage of Ships granted for its Support to the Corporation of *Trinity-Houſe*, which Law was ſince farther enforced in the 8th of Queen *Anne* (Cap. xvi.) and the Light-houſe was again perfected. Yet it has ſince, once more, been lately demoliſhed by a Storm, and is again reſtored by the like Means to its former Uſefulneſs, to the great Benefit of not only the *Britiſh* Trade and Navigation, but of the numerous Shipping of other Nations paſſing that Way.

The famous *Edyſton* Light-houſe off *Plymouth* Harbour firſt begun to be erected, and its brief Hiſtory.

In this ſame 7th and 8th Year of King *William*, an Act of the *Engliſh* Parliament (Cap. xxi.) *for the Increaſe and Encouragement of Seamen*, eſtabliſhed a Regiſter of 30,000 *Seamen*, to be in Readineſs at all Times (as its Preamble ſets forth) for ſupplying the *Royal Navy*, for a Premium or Bounty of 40*s.* yearly. None but ſuch regiſtered Seamen [who might be either *Mariners*, *Watermen*, *Fiſhermen*, *Lightermen*, *Bargemen*, *Keelmen*, or other Seafaring Men, between the Age of 18 and 50 Years] ſhall be capable of Preferment to any Commiſſion or Warrant-offices in the Royal Navy.—They ſhall moreover have a double Share or Dividend for all Prizes, more than non-regiſtered Seamen of equal Rank: With other Privileges as in that Act is ſet forth; and particularly and ſolely (when maimed or ſuperannuated) an Admiſſion into the newly-eſtabliſhed Hoſpital for Seamen at *Greenwich*; as alſo (if killed in the Service) an Admiſſion therein for their Widows and Children.———Six Pence *per Month* to be deducted from the Pay of all Seamen, as well ſerving in Merchant-ſhips as in the Royal Navy, for the Support of *Greenwich Hoſpital*. [Farther enforced, as to *Greenwich Hoſpital* Duty, in an Act of the 10th of Queen *Anne*, *for better collecting and recovering the Duties*, &c.———And again, by Cap. xxxi. of the 18th of King *George* the Second, *Anno* 1745.] The ſaid regiſtered Seamen were alſo to certify their Place of Abode, &c.—

An *Engliſh* Statute for the regiſtering of 30,000 Seamen for the Navy Royal.

Six Pence *per* Month to be paid by all Sailors, as well in Merchant-ſhips as King's Ships, for the Support of *Greenwich* Hoſpital.

This Law for regiſtering of Seamen was farther enforced by an Act of the 8th and 9th of King *William*, Cap. xxii. And [in our humble Opinion] was unhappily repealed by an Act of the 9th Year of Queen *Anne*. And although ſundry Schemes or Models have ſince then been laid before the Public, for the reviving of ſuch a Regiſter, yet ſo many Objections have been ſtarted, that no Law has as yet been framed for ſo important a Matter as the having always in Readineſs a competent Number of Seamen to man the Royal Navy, without having Recourſe to the barbarous and unconſtitutional Practice of *Preſſing*. May Heaven inſpire ſome worthy Patriot with Spirit, Genius, and Zeal, equal to this ſeemingly or ſuppoſed arduous Taſk. And alſo that then, as well Sailors of Merchant-ſhips as of King's Ships, ſhould be capable of being admitted into *Greenwich Hoſpital*.

But repealed *Anno* 9no Reginæ *Annæ*.

The very next Act (Cap. xxii.) of this ſame Year, (*for preventing Frauds and regulating Abuſes in the Plantation Trade*) was intended for further enforcing and improving the *Acts of Navigation*, and for preventing of Frauds and other Abuſes in the *Plantation Trade*; enacting, “That all “Ships trading to or from our *Aſian*, *African*, or *American* Plantations or Settlements, ſhall be “*Engliſh*, *Iriſh*, or *Plantation*-built; and that their Cargoes ſhall be either *Engliſh*, *Iriſh*, or *Plantation* Property, and ſhall be regiſtered as ſuch, &c.” And whereas our *North-American* Colonies were of late become of much greater Importance to *England* than formerly; it was therein alſo farther enacted, “That no Charter-Proprietor of Lands on the Continent of *America* ſhall ſell “or otherwiſe diſpoſe of their ſaid Lands to any but natural-born Subjects, without the King's “Licence in Council for that Purpoſe.” [See, under the Year 1664, an Account of King *Charles*'s expelling the *Dutch* from *New-York*.]

The Navigation Acts farther improved.

And the great Charter-Colonies in *Engliſh America* more cloſely ſubjected to the Crown and Kingdom of *England*.

This was undoubtedly a moſt neceſſary and reaſonable *Proviſo*; ſince it might happen, in unfavourable Conjunctures, that a great Charter-Proprietor, [ſuch, for Inſtance, as thoſe of *Carolina*, (ſince made a regal Colony) *Maryland*, or *Penſilvania*, &c.] might alienate the ſame to ſome foreign rival Nation; there being till now no expreſs Law to the contrary. Moreover, in order to keep the *Proprietary-Governments* in *America* the more under due Subjection to the Crown and Kingdom of *England*, (they being now become very conſiderable) it was hereby enacted, "That "all Governors nominated by ſuch Proprietors, *ſhall be allowed and approved of by the Crown, and* "*ſhall take the like Oaths as are taken by the Governors of the Regal Colonies*, before they ſhall enter "on their reſpective Governments." And this was likewiſe an extremely well-judged Proviſo. Another Clauſe in this ſame Statute has been by the *Iriſh* Nation thought to bear ſomewhat hard on them, *viz.* "That whereas Ships laden with Sugars, Tobacco, *&c.* of the *Engliſh* Planta-"tions, have ſome times been diſcharged in ſeveral Ports of *Ireland*, contrary to Law; under "Pretence that the ſaid Ships were driven thither by Streſs of Weather, or ſome other Calamity; "it was now enacted, That *on no Pretence whatever* any Kind of Goods from the *Engliſh American* "*Plantations* ſhall hereafter be put on Shore either in the Kingdoms of *Ireland* or *Scotland*," [the Union, *Anno* 1707, has rendered this Clauſe void as to *Scotland*,] "without being firſt landed in "*England*, and having alſo paid the Duties there; under Forfeiture of Ship and Cargo." The main Hardſhip hereof (ſay the *Iriſh*) conſiſted in comprehending the *unenumerated* as well as the *enumerated* Commodities; whereby alſo much Money goes from *Ireland* to foreign Nations, which our own *Plantations* might otherwiſe have had. [See *enumerated Commodities* under the Year 1660.]

A Law againſt exporting of *Engliſh Wooll*, and for importing of *Iriſh Wooll*.

In this ſame Seſſion of the *Engliſh* Parliament an Act paſſed, (Cap. xxviii.) *for the more effectual preventing the Exportation of Wooll; and for the encouraging the Importation of it from* Ireland. But as there have been, both before and after this Period, ſo many Laws made for effecting what relates to the former Part of this Act, (though all hitherto inſufficient for keeping our *Wooll* to ourſelves) we think it ſuperfluous to be particular thereon. With reſpect to the Importation of *Iriſh Wooll* into *England*, the only Ports hereby licenced for that End were *Whitehaven*, *Liverpool*, *Cheſter*, *Briſtol*, *Bridgwater*, *Minehead*, *Barnſtaple*, and *Biddeford*.

The *Engliſh Greenland Company* farther encouraged.

It appears by an *Engliſh* Act of Parliament, of the 7th and 8th of King *William*, (Cap. xxxiii.) *For the better Encouragement of the Greenland Trade*, "That the new *Greenland Company*, which had "been eſtabliſhed in the 4th and 5th of this Reign, *Anno* 1693, and then had ſubſcribed "40,000 *l.* as its original Capital Stock, had afterward increaſed its Capital Subſcription to "82,000 *l.* the Completion whereof was to be made at any Time before the Year 1703, becauſe, "by Reaſon of the *Scarcity of Seamen* on Account of the War with *France*, this Company cannot "at preſent employ all the ſaid Money in this Trade." In the mean time it was hereby enacted, "That this Company (for the Encouragement of its ſaid Trade) during its Term of 14 Years, "(which was to end in the Year 1707) ſhould be free of all Duty, Cuſtom, or Impoſition what-"ever, for any *Oil*, *Blubber*, or *Whale-fins*, caught and imported by them during their ſaid "Term." But the Company was ſo unfortunate, partly through unſkilful Management, and partly from real Loſſes, as to run out or ſpend their ſaid Capital of 82,000 *l.* ſome Years before the Expiration of their ſaid Term; ſo that they broke up intirely. And by a Statute of the 1ſt Year of Queen *Anne*, *Anno* 1702, (Cap. xvi.) *For the enlarging and encouraging the Greenland Trade*, that Trade was intirely laid open as before; and all the Queen's Subjects were thereby to enjoy the ſame Privileges as the Company had done. Yet that Company's Misfortunes deterred others from proſecuting that Fiſhery till the Year 1725, when the *South-Sea Company* revived it, though much to their Loſs, as will be ſeen.

A judicious and ſucceſsful Law made in *England* for the encouraging of the Linen Manufacture of *Ireland*; which gave Riſe to the preſent vaſt Manufacture thereof,

and the *Sail-Cloth* Manufacture of *England*.

Great Sums of Money being continually carried out of *England* for the Purchaſe of *Hemp*, *Flax*, and *Linen*; "which" (ſays the Preamble to an Act of Parliament of the 7th and 8th of King *William*, (Cap. xxxix.) [intitled, *An Act for encouraging the Linen Manufacture of* Ireland, *and bringing Flax and Hemp into and the making of Sail-Cloth in this Kingdom*] "might in a great "Meaſure be prevented by being ſupplied from *Ireland*, if ſuch proper Encouragement were "given as might invite *foreign Proteſtants* into that Kingdom to ſettle."——It was hereby enacted, "That Hemp, Flax, and Linen, and its Thread and Yarn, might be freely imported "into *England*, by Natives of *England* and *Ireland*, Cuſtom-free, being of the Growth and Ma-"nufacture of *Ireland*. And whereas the Manufacture of *Sail-Cloth* is already brought to good "Perfection in *England*,—it was now enacted, for its farther Encouragement, That all *Engliſh*-"made *Sail-Cloth* ſhall henceforth be exported free of all Cuſtom or Duty whatever, whether it "be exported in the Piece or Boult, or in Sails ready made."

French Proteſtant Refugees ſettle in *Ireland*, and promote the Linen Manufacture.

☞ This Law was wiſely framed, for the Encouragement particularly of *French Proteſtant Refugees* to ſettle in *Ireland*, many of whom were well ſkilled in the once noble *Linen* Manufacture of *France*, (ſince ſunk to almoſt nothing:) And late Experience has ſhewn, that this Law laid the Foundation of *Ireland*'s preſent moſt flouriſhing and almoſt immenſe Manufacture of Linens and Cambricks.

The Czar of *Ruſſia*, *Peter the Great*'s towering Plan, for obtaining of a naval Force in the *Black Sea*: With a View of its natural Conſequences to the reſt of *Europe*, in reſpect to Commerce and Naval Power.

The Shipping and foreign Commerce of *Ruſſia*, excepting what was practiſed by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to and from *Archangel*, were, till our own Times, ſo inconſiderable as hardly to deſerve a Name. But the Czar *Peter*, ſo juſtly termed *the Great*, had now formed vaſt Deſigns, both for Commerce and Conqueſt, and alſo for Naval Power. For, by the taking of the ſtrong Fortreſs and Port of *Azoph*, near the Mouth of the River *Don*, he had opened for the *Ruſſian* Veſſels a Paſſage or Entry into the *Black Sea*; upon which Sea he had determined to keep a Naval Force ſufficient to cope with that of the *Turks*, who, for ſome Centuries paſt, had ſolely commanded therein, and excluded thence all other Potentates. For this End he procured Ship-wrights from *Holland*, for the conſtructing of his great Ships of War, and from *Venice*, for his Gallies; having got no fewer than *forty* of the former, and *fifty* of the latter, (beſide Bomb Ketches, *&c.*) all built at *Woronitz*, on the River *Don*, and thence conveyed to *Azoph*. Which mighty Effort was effected, through

A. D. 1696 through his vaſt Genius, in three Years Time; having Oak-Timber and other Naval Stores in plenty of his own, and ready at Hand. He alſo fortified the Port of *Taganrock* on the *Black Sea*; at which Work it is ſaid above 300,000 Perſons periſhed through Hunger, and by Diſtempers contracted from their lying on the marſhy Grounds contiguous to that Place! Had the *Czar* ſucceeded herein, by compelling the *Ottoman Port* to allow him to be a maritime Power on that Sea, and (as a Conſequence thereof) to have a free Paſſage by the *Propontis* and *Dardanels* into the *Archipelago* and *Mediterranean* Sea, what ſtrange Alterations might not his Succeſs have very probably produced in the Balance of Power in *Europe*; and how diſadvantageous would it probably alſo have proved, in Time, to the *Turkey Trade*, as well as to other Branches of the Commerce of the other *European* Nations in thoſe Seas? How precarious alſo would the very Exiſtence of the *Turkiſh* Empire have thereby been rendered? But in the next Century we ſhall ſee this towering Proſpect over-clouded, and all the vaſt Expence thereof abſolutely fruſtrated! This great Prince, however, did Wonders for reforming and improving his Country and People. He travelled for this End into moſt Countries of *Chriſtendom*, in order to learn their mercantile and maritime Arts. Both in *Holland* and *England* he diſcovered ſo great a Genius in his judicious Enquiries, Obſervations, and Remarks on Ship-building, naval Affairs, Manufactures, *&c.* as ſurprized every body; and of which *Ruſſia* at this Day experiences the good Effects. King *William* gave him a reſpectful Reception, *Anno* 1697, and cultivated his Friendſhip and Alliance, in Hopes of forming an uſeful Balance of Power againſt *France*.

He makes great Improvements in *Ruſſia*.

In this ſame Year King *William* ſent out two Ships of War and ſome Land-Forces, wherewith he overpowered the *French*, who had held our Forts in *Hudſon's-Bay* for three Years, and all the ſaid Forts were accordingly retaken. Yet once more the ſaid Forts, in Queen *Anne*'s War, were regained by the *French*, all but *Fort-Albany*; and ſo it remained till the Peace of *Utrecht*.

Hudſon's-Bay Forts once more recovered from *France*, yet afterwards retaken by *France*.

The running of *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* Wooll into *France*, whereby the Woollen Manufacture of that Kingdom has been ſo greatly increaſed, has employed the Pens of a great Number of our Pamphleteers ever ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second; and many plauſible Propoſals have been made both within Doors and without for an effectual Cure; though hitherto unſucceſsfully. Amongſt the more modern ones, one Mr. *Samuel Webber*, in his ſhort Account of the State of our own *Woollen* Manufactures, printed *Anno* 1739, aſcribes the Occaſion of the greateſt Riſe of the *French* Woollen Manufactures to have happened about this Time by *Ireland*'s Legiſlature's conſenting to lay a Tax of four Shillings in the Pound on all their Woollen Goods exported to foreign Parts; as ſuch Exportation did greatly interfere with *England*'s Exportations of the like Woollen Goods: And that this was by *Ireland* agreed to, in return for no leſs than 9,000,000 *l.* Sterling, expended by *England* in the Reduction of *Ireland* at the Revolution: And to prevent their glutting *us* in *England* with their *Wooll* [he alſo ſays, *Woollen Goods*, though it is only *Wooll* which was permitted to be imported from *Ireland*] they were limited to eight [he ſays only five] weſtern Ports, for its ſaid Importation, (by the before-recited Act of the 7th and 8th of King *William*, Cap. xxviii.)——Such Hardſhips, according to that Author, conſtrained the *Iriſh* to run their combed Wooll into *France*, which the *French* mixed up with their own coarſer Wooll, thereby enabling them, at a cheaper Rate, to ſupply many foreign Markets with Woollen Goods formerly ſupplied by *England*.——The Computations of moſt of thoſe who write on this Subject are, we apprehend, too extravagant (and particularly thoſe of this Author) to obtain an univerſal Credit: For he ventures to affirm, "That of 800,000 Packs of Wooll, annually produced in *Britain* and *Ireland*, *France* gets from us yearly, one Way or other, 500,000 Packs, whereby that Nation gains annually above 8,000,000 *l.* Sterling.——That not one-third of our Wooll is manufactured at Home: For, beſide what goes to *France*, there is not a little run into *Holland*, *Sweden*, and elſewhere.——That whenever we happen to be at Variance with *France*, ſo as to prevent a Correſpondence, the Demand for our Woollen Goods at foreign Markets has then proved ſudden and great.——That we have Hands enow in *Great-Britain* to work up all our Wooll at Home; ſince in *England* alone, by an Eſtimate of the Pariſh Rates, (*Anno* 1735) the Poor amounted to 1,400,000 Perſons, of which Number 300,000 were reckoned helpleſs, through Age, *&c.* and Orphans; but that the remaining 1,100,000 *Poor* were all, in ſome Meaſure, fit for Labour. Laſtly, That the only effectual Means to keep our *Wooll* at Home, would be, *to eſtabliſh* a Regiſtry in every Pariſh of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, of *Stock-in-Hand* of *Wooll*, and of the daily Increaſe or Decreaſe of the ſaid Stock, by transferring the Property from one to another, *&c.*——"

The great Increaſe of *France*'s Woollen Manufacture at this Time and ſince, is thought by moſt to be principally owing to *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* Wooll carried thither by Stealth.

The annual Quantity of Wooll produced in *Britain* and *Ireland*.

A Computation of the Number of Poor in *England*.

Now, although all that is therein aſſerted is not abſolutely to be relied on,—and that moſt of the Writers on this very intereſting Subject ſeem to have in their Computations more or leſs exaggerated, or overſhot the Mark; ſome either out of Zeal, or perhaps of private Intereſt, and others merely from Ignorance and Want of Abilities; yet it muſt be allowed, That a Remedy for ſo pernicious a Practice as the running of great Quantities of our Wooll into foreign Parts (well known to be a *Reality*) is extremely wanted; and that, whether by a *Regiſtry*, as above-mentioned, or by more ſtrict *Guard-Sloops* on our Coaſts, or by both jointly; whoever ſhall be ſo happy as to point out an effectual Remedy for ſo great an Evil, will richly deſerve a high Reward from the Public!

The great Run of our Wooll into foreign Parts is an undoubted Reality, and greatly wants an effectual Remedy.

The ill-judged abortive Scheme of a *Land-Bank* in *England*, already deſcribed, with the deficient Funds for the annual Supplies;—the bad State of the Silver Coin, (more eſpecially in the Years 1695 and 1696) and the Ill-humours contracted thereby, and by Diſaffection to the Government, had brought the Infant *Bank of England* into much Difficulty and Diſtreſs. Inſomuch, That their Caſh-Notes were now at a Diſcount of 15 to 20 *per Cent.* their Credit being ſo low as to be neceſſitated to pay thoſe Notes only by 10 *per Cent.* once in a Fortnight; and, at length, to pay only 3 *per Cent.* on thoſe Notes once in *three* Months; occaſioned by the Bank's having

The late Diſtreſſes and Difficulties briefly deſcribed of the *Bank of England*;

taken, in for their Notes iſſued, the clipped and otherwiſe diminiſhed Silver Money at the legal or *par* Value by Tale, and alſo Guineas at *thirty* Shillings Price, and for which Receipts they iſſued their Notes, payable on Demand; not having as yet received out from the Mint a ſufficient Quantity of the fine new Silver Coins, for anſwering the daily Demands on them for their out-ſtanding Notes. Theſe Diſtreſſes obliged the *Bank* to make *two* different Calls, of 20 *per Cent.* each, on their Members, in the Year 1696; and to iſſue *Bank-ſealed-Bills* at 6 *l. per Cent.* Intereſt, in Exchange for Bank *Caſh-Notes*; and to *advertiſe*, for the Conveniency of Trade, (whilſt the Silver was re-coining) " *That ſuch* who think it for their Conveniency to keep an " Account, in a Book, with the *Bank*, may transfer any Sum under 5 *l.* from his own to another " Man's Account." Which was falling into the Method of the Bank of *Amſterdam:* Yet, ſuch was the Diſtreſs of the Times, that, on the 6th of *May*, 1697, the *Bank* advertiſes in the *Gazette*, for the Defaulters of the laſt " Call of 20 *per Cent.* which ſhould have been paid by the 10th of " *November*, 1696, and alſo thoſe indebted to the *Bank* upon Mortgages, Pawns, Notes, Bills, " or other Securities; to pay in the ſaid 20 *per Cent.* and the Principal and Intereſt of thoſe Se- " curities, by the 1ſt of *June* next." Even ſo late as the 21ſt of *June*, 1697, we ſee in a then well-known News-paper, called the *Poſt-Man*, of the 22d of *June*, 1697, the following Paragraph, *viz.* " *Bank-Notes* were Yeſterday between 13 and 14 *per Cent. Diſcount.*" All which ſufficiently ſhew the great Difficulties this Bank had then to ſtruggle with; and yet, in a few Months after, by the Re-coinage being compleated, and by the ſecond or *Engraftment* Subſcription of the ſaid *Tallies*, *Orders*, and *Bank-Notes*, to the Amount of 5,160,459 *l.* 14 *s.* 9¼ *d.* the *Bank*'s Credit was quite reſtored, with the greateſt Applauſe to the Contrivers thereof. After the Parliament had ſettled the Funds for the enſuing Year, and had provided for the deficient Funds for the former and preſent Year, they took the Diſtreſs of the *Bank* into their deliberate Conſideration; and finally determined, " That the Capital Stock of the *Bank* ſhould be increaſed by new Subſcrip- " tions, of four-fifths in *Exchequer Tallies* and *Orders*, and one-fifth in their own *Bank-Notes*; with " an Intereſt of 8 *per Cent.*——And, for ſecuring the Payment of that Intereſt, an additional " Duty was laid on *Salt*; and the other Duties were extended to a longer Term, *&c.* in order " to make up a general Fund for paſt Deficiencies, now amounting to no leſs than 5,160,459 *l.* " 14 *s.* 9¼ *d.* beſide the current Service of the Year 1697.——But, previous to their taking in " the ſaid new Subſcriptions, their old Capital of 1,200,000 *l.* ſhould firſt be made up to each " Member 100 *l. per Cent.*; and that what remained of Effects or Intereſt over and above, ſhould " be divided amongſt their ſaid old Members.——That the *Bank*, after this new Subſcription, " might iſſue an additional Number of Notes, equal to the Total of this new Subſcription; pro- " vided always, That thoſe Notes be anſwered on Demand; and that, in Default of their ſo " doing, they ſhould be anſwered from the *Exchequer*, out of the firſt Money due to the *Bank.* " ——That the *Bank* ſhall continue a Corporation till one Year's Notice after *Auguſt* the 1ſt, " in the Year 1710: And that none other *Bank* be allowed during their ſaid Term.——That the " *Bank* ſhall not at any one Time whatever owe more by Bonds, Notes, Sealed-Bills, *&c.* than " the total Amount of all their ſaid *now* to be increaſed Capital.——And, laſtly, That the ſaid " increaſed Capital Stock of the *Bank* ſhall henceforth be deemed a perſonal Eſtate." All which Points were determined by an Act of the 8th and 9th Year of King *William*, (Cap. xix.) *for making good the Deficiencies of ſeveral Funds therein mentioned, and for enlarging the Capital Stock of the* Bank of England, *and raiſing the public Credit*; (commonly called the *Engrafting Act.*) By which Act alſo it was ordained, " That, for the future, not above two-thirds of the preceding " Year's Directors ſhould be capable of being re-elected in the next or ſucceeding Year."

now effectually relieved by the *famous ſecond Subſcription*, or *Engrafting Act.*

Dr. *D'Avenant*, *in his Diſcourſes on the public Revenues and Trade of England*, Part I. p. 265. *Anno* 1698, juſtly remarks, " That it would be for the general Good of Trade, if the *Bank of* " *England* were reſtrained by Law from allowing Intereſt for *running Caſh*," [as was the Caſe at this Time.] " For, the Eaſe of having 3 or 4 *per Cent.* without Trouble or Hazard, muſt be " a continual Bar to Induſtry."

King *William*'s Miniſtry had flattered themſelves, from Year to Year, with the Hope of a ſpeedy Peace. Many of the Funds, therefore, upon the Credit whereof Money had, in different Years, been granted by Parliament, had by this Time been found, or ſuffered to be, very deficient; the Treaſury Gentlemen (though otherwiſe Men of Abilities) having, in ſundry Inſtances of appropriating the Duties, judged very wide of the true Amount of thoſe Duties: As particularly might be inſtanced with reſpect to *Glaſs-bottles*, *Earthen-ware*, *Tobacco-pipe Clay*, &c. The Deficiencies of which Funds, for anſwering the Principal and Intereſt charged thereon, were ſoon obſerved by the monied Men who were Creditors of the Public, and who alſo took Advantage of the Remoteneſs of the Courſes of Payment of the *Tallies* and *Orders* charged on ſome other Funds. This had, ſince the Revolution, given Riſe to a *new Trade* of Dealing in Government or National Securities, very much to the Damage of the Public, as well as to ſuch Proprietors of the Funds as were neceſſitated to part with them, at the Diſcount of from 40 to 50 *per Cent.* Concerning which melancholy Time, Dr. *D'Avenant*, in his *Eſſay upon Loans*, (printed *Anno* 1710) juſtly remarks, " That the Government appeared like a diſtreſſed Debtor, who was " daily ſqueezed to Death by the exorbitant Greedineſs of the Lender. The Citizens began to " decline Trade and to turn Uſurers. Foreign Commerce, attended with the Hazards of War, " had infinite Diſcouragement; and People in general drew Home their Effects, to embrace the " Advantage of lending their Money to the Government." To prevent the ill Effects of this unhappy Trade, a Law was made in this ſame Seſſion of Parliament, (Cap. xxxii.) *to reſtrain the Number and ill Practice of Brokers and Stock-jobbers*; which premiſes, " That Sworn-Brokers were " anciently allowed in *London* for the making of Bargains between Merchants and Traders, for " Merchandize and Bills of Exchange:—But, of late, divers ſuch have carried on moſt unjuſt " Practices, in ſelling and diſcounting of *Tallies*, *Bank-Stock*, *Bank-Bills*, *Shares in Joint-Stocks*, " &c.—confederating themſelves together to raiſe or fall, from Time to Time, the Value there- " of,

The Riſe of the *new* Trade at *London* of dealing in Government Securities.

The Riſe of the *Stock-Brokers* of *London.*

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The Exchange-Brokers of London regulated.

" of, as may moſt ſuit their own private Intereſt." Wherefore, &c.—they were now reſtrained from acting without a Licence from the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen.—To take alſo an Oath of Fidelity.—To be limited to 100 in Number, whoſe Names ſhall be written on the *Royal-Exchange*.—To incur a Penalty of 200*l.* if they deal for themſelves in any Merchandize, or in thoſe *Tallies*, *Stocks*, &c.—To enter into an Obligation for their faithful Actings; and, on Failure, to forfeit 500*l.* &c.

After this (we hope but ſeemingly digreſſive) Account of the ill State of Things, we ſhall conclude the before (in part already recited) *engrafting Act*, by obſerving, " That the new Subſcribers " into the *Bank* were thereby to deliver up to the Governor and Company of the *Bank of England* " their ſaid Tallies and Orders which were to be paid off in Courſe," [as they actually were by annual Dividends, in a few Years after, and Bank-Stock was thereby reduced to its original Capital.]——" The Capital Stock of the *Bank* was thereby to be exempted from any Tax.—— " No Contract for Sale of the Bank-Stock was to be valid, unleſs regiſtered within ſeven Days " in the Bank Books; and actually transferred within fourteen Days." [Happy had it been for hundreds of good Families, if this ſalutary Clauſe had been expreſly continued in all future Acts of Parliament for this and all other Joint-Stocks, whereby to have prevented what ſo miſchievouſly happened twenty-three Years after, *viz.* *Anno* 1720: But (even as if deſignedly) it was never inſerted in any future Statute, till after the ſaid Year 1720.]——" No Act of the Corporation, " nor of its Court of Directors, nor Sub-Committees thereof, ſhould ſubject the particular Share " of any Member to Forfeiture: Which Shares, however, were hereby to be ſubject to the Pay- " ment of all the juſt Debts contracted by the Corporation." [This reaſonable Clauſe was afterward extended to the other two great Companies.]——" By this Act it was made *Felony* to " counterfeit the Common Seal of the *Bank* affixed to their *Sealed-Bills*, or to alter or eraſe any " Sum in, or any Indorſement on their *Sealed-Notes*, ſigned by Order of the ſaid Governor and " Company, or to forge or counterfeit the ſaid Bills or Notes.——Members of this Corporation " ſhall not be liable to Bankruptcy merely by Reaſon of their *Bank-Stock*; which Stock more- " over ſhall not be liable to foreign Attachments." This is all that is eſſentially neceſſary to be recited from this long Act of Parliament; ſo judiciouſly framed for reſtoring of public Credit. Two great Points were thereby effected, *viz.* The *Exchequer* Tallies and Orders were reſcued from the Stock-jobbing Harpies by being engrafted into this Company; as were alſo the Bank-Notes (now cancelled) which had been at 20 *per Cent.* Diſcount, by Reaſon the Government had been greatly deficient in their Payments to the *Bank*: And a good Intereſt was ſecured for the Proprietors of the increaſed Capital.

The happy Conſequences of this *ſecond Subſcription* to the *Bank of England*.

This happy *Engraftment*, together with the re-coining of the diminiſhed Silver Money, redounded greatly to the Credit of Mr. *Montague* (afterward Earl of *Halifax*.) For, it is almoſt incredible, that in a few Months after this Proviſion for the National Debt in Arrear, the Stock of the *Bank* given to the Proprietors of *Exchequer* Tallies, which (as already juſt quoted) before this Engraftment had been at 40 to 50 *per Cent.* Diſcount, ſhould be currently ſold at 112 *per Cent.* " This ſecond *Bank* Subſcription" (ſays Dr. *D'Avenant*, in his laſt-quoted Treatiſe) " being " founded upon Parliamentary Security, for making good the deficient Tallies, was formed by " receiving in thoſe Tallies at *Par*, which coſt the Subſcribers but 55 to 65 *per Cent.*" [He means ſuch as bought them at ſo large a Diſcount.] " By which the greateſt Eſtates were " raiſed in the leaſt Time, and the moſt of them, that had been known in any Age or in any " Part of the World!" I have indeed often heard it ſaid, by Perſons who lived at this Time, That one ſingle Subſcriber alone (namely, Sir *Gilbert Heathcot*) gained by that Riſe of the Price above *ſixty thouſand Pounds!*

" During the Re-coinage of our Silver" (ſays Dr. *D'Avenant*, in the ſecond Part of his *Diſcourſes on the public Revenues and Trade of* England, p. 161.) " all great Dealings were tranſacted " by Tallies, Bank Bills, and Goldſmiths Notes. Paper Credit did not only ſupply the Place of " running Caſh, but greatly multiplied the Kingdom's Stock! For Tallies and Bank Bills did " to *many* Uſes ſerve as well, and to *ſome* better, than Gold and Silver: And this artificial " Wealth, which Neceſſity had introduced, did make us leſs feel the Want of that real Treaſure " which the War and our Loſſes at Sea had drawn out of the Nation." This able but venal Author wrote in a very different Strain toward the Cloſe of the next Reign.

The Peace of Ryſwic.

Part of Hudſon's-Bay left to France.

The above-named prudent Meaſures in *England* proved the great Means of concluding in *September*, in the ſame Year, a Treaty of Peace between *England* and *France*, much wanted by both Nations. In general, (by Article VII.) moſt Places poſſeſſed by either Party before the War broke out were *now* ſtipulated to remain to them. Some of the Forts in *Hudſon's-Bay* were, however, thereby unhappily to be left to *France*, as alſo thoſe of *Nova-Scotia* (in conſequence of the ſaid VIIth Article of this Treaty) which we had taken from *France*, *Anno* 1690; alſo that Part of *St. Chriſtopher's* Iſle, which we had taken from *France* in the ſame Year 1690, was by virtue of this VIIth Article reſtored to *France*. King *William's* then untoward Affairs not permitting him at that Time to inſiſt too ſtrenuouſly on thoſe Matters, more eſpecially as the main Preliminary of this Treaty was *Louis's* recognizing King *William* in Quality of King of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

Holland's Treaty of Peace and Commerce with France.

The *Dutch* reſtored to *France Pondicherry*, in *Eaſt-India*; and at the ſame time a ſeparate Treaty of *Commerce and Marine* was concluded between them for twenty Years.——All that is memorable therein being, That the *Dutch* Subjects ſhall enjoy the ſame Privileges, Franchiſes, &c. in *France*, as *Louis's* own Subjects did, and that they might freely carry to *Marſeilles*, &c. the Merchandize of the *Levant*, as well in their own Ships as in *French* Bottoms, without being liable to the 20 *per Cent.* on the *Levant* Commerce; ſaving only in Caſes where the *French* themſelves were liable to pay it.——The *Dutch* alſo might hereby import pickled Herrings, without being liable to re-packing.——*France* alſo hereby remitted to the *Dutch* the 50 Sols *per* Ton on Foreigners Ships, excepting only when *Dutch* Ships carry *French* Goods Coaſt-wiſe from one Port of *France* to another.

To *Spain*, *France* hereby yielded what ſhe had taken in *Catalonia*, as alſo the City and Province of *Luxemburgh*; with *Charleroy*, *Aeth*, *Courtray*, and *Mons*: Reſerving, however, many Burghs and Villages within thoſe Dependencies, under ſlight Pretences!

France's artful Moderation in this Peace of *Ryſwic*.

To the Princes of the Empire, *France* reſtored *Triers* and *Germerſheim* to the Electors of *Triers* and *Palatine*:—To *Sweden*, the Dutchy of *Deuxponts*:—To the Biſhop of *Liege*, *Dinant*:—To the Houſe of *Wirtemberg*, *Mompelgard*.——But, on the other Hand, the Empire was obliged to confirm for ever to *France* her Poſſeſſion of *Straſburgh*, with its Territory.——To the Emperor, however, *France* yielded up *Friburg* and the reſt of the *Briſgaw*, and *Philipſburg*.——To the Duke of *Lorrain*, *France* reſtored his Capital, *Nancy*; but diſmantled and defenceleſs:—And *Louis* ſtill retained *Saar-Louis*, and alſo the Road or Way, of half a League in Breadth through *Lorrain* to *Alſace*, open for the *French* Troops and Armies! If *Louis* had no *latent* Deſign in thus yielding up ſo many important Places which he had conquered, Men would have ſaid he acted moderately. But his real View in this ſeeming Moderation was, to diſarm and diſunite the Allies, that ſo he might the more eaſily ſeize on the *Spaniſh* Monarchy upon the Death of their old and feeble King *Charles* II. now ſoon expected; though it did not happen till three Years later.

A *French* Squadron of Ships ſack *Carthagena*, in *Spaniſh America*.

In the ſaid Year 1697, a *French* Squadron of Ships, commanded by *Pointis*, took and ſacked the famous Town and Forts of *Carthagena*, in *Spaniſh America*; and, by his own Account, got eight Millions of Crowns thereby; much more had been expected, but that the People of Faſhion and the Religious of both Sexes had before retired far into the Country out of his Reach, with 110 Mules laden with Treaſure. *Pointis*, ſenſible that he could not hold *Carthagena*, left it, after demoliſhing its Forts.

At *London*, many pretended privileged Places for Debtors are ſuppreſſed.

At *London*, it was high Time, in this ſame Year to put an End to the many pretended privileged Places, into which Debtors conſtantly retired with the Money and Merchandize of their Creditors; and, by Combination in thoſe Receſſes, made Defiance to all Law and Juſtice; no Officers daring, without the Hazard of their Lives, to arreſt any of thoſe lawleſs Debtors within thoſe Places. Wherefore, by a Statute of the 8th and 9th of King *William*, (Cap. xxvi.) the under-mentioned pretended privileged Places were ſuppreſſed, *viz.* That in the *Minories*.—Thoſe in and near *Fleet-Street*, (as *Saliſbury-Court*, *White-Friars*, *Ram-Alley*, and *Mitre-Court*.)—In *Holbourn*, *Fulwood's-Rents*; and *Baldwin's-Gardens* in *Gray's-Inn-Lane*.—In the *Strand*, the *Savoy*.—In *Southwark*, *Mountague-Cloſe*, *Deadman's-Place*, the *Clink*, and the *Mint*. Yet the laſt-named Place (the *Mint*) was ſuffered to ſpring up again in a more outrageous Manner than ever, and was not finally ſuppreſſed till the Reign of King *George* the Firſt. It was a ſad Shame that ſuch lawleſs People ſhould have been ſo long tolerated or connived at!

Burlington Pier to be rebuilt, as a national Benefit.

Burlington Bay, on the Coaſt of *Yorkſhire*, being a ſafe Bay, as well for King's Ships as Merchant ones; and the Haven and Pier of *Burlington* [alias *Bridlington*] being conveniently ſituated for ſupplying of Neceſſaries, and alſo for a Retreat in Caſe of Storms or Enemies, it was judged a national Benefit, by a Law of the 8th and 9th of King *William*, (Cap. xxviii.) to lay a Duty of one Farthing *per* Chaldron on all Coals coming from *Newcaſtle* and its Members ſouthward, for repairing and rebuilding that *Pier*, which had been thrown down by a Storm in the Year 1696.

The *London Silk-weavers* are tumultuous againſt the general Wear of *Eaſt-India* Manufactures; and a great Clamour is raiſed againſt the *Eaſt-India* Company.

In this ſame Year, the *Silk-weavers* of *London* were extremely outrageous and tumultuous, on Pretence of the great Quantities of *Silks* and *Callicoes*, and other *Indian* Manufactures, imported by the *Eaſt-India* Company, and worn by all Sorts of People. They even carried their Violence ſo far as to attempt the ſeizing on the Treaſure at the *Eaſt-India* Houſe; and had well nigh ſucceeded in it: But were in the End reduced to Order. Yet much Clamour was ſtill raiſed againſt that Company both in Pamphlets and Converſation. The Company, in their Defence, engaged the famous Dr. *D'Avenant* to write a laboured and ingenious Eſſay on the *Eaſt-India* Trade. He was anſwered by Mr. *Polexfen*, an eminent Merchant, who, in this Year 1697, publiſhed his able Performance, intitled, *England and Eaſt-India inconſiſtent in their Manufactures*; which, with reſpect to the real Matter of Fact, as well as of its Popularity, had greatly the Advantage over the before-named venal though able Author.

A State of the Commerce, &c. of *England* ſince the Peace of *Ryſwic*.

England and *France* could not agree on any Treaty of Commerce between the two Nations.

Notwithſtanding of certain Reſtitutions which (as before-recited) *France* had obtained by the Treaty of *Ryſwic*, yet her foreign Trade ſeemed ſtill to languiſh. *Holland* reaped much more Benefit by her Trade with *France* than *England* did or could. The latter had been accuſtomed, before the War, to ſend great Sums of Money to *France*, for *Wines*, *Brandies*, *Paper*, *Stuffs*, *Linen*, *Hats*, *Silks*, and many other Things, over and above the Merchandize they carried thither from *England*, whereby the Balance was always greatly in Favour of *France*. But the *French* Commiſſary, *now* ſent over to *England* for a Treaty of Commerce between the two Nations, found inſurmountable Difficulties in his Commiſſion; not only on Account of the high Duties laid by *England* on *French* Goods, which Duties had been before appropriated to ſundry Uſes; but likewiſe becauſe the *Engliſh*, during the late long War, had learned to be without the Merchandize of *France*, by ſupplying themſelves moſtly with the Wines of *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*; and with the Linens of *Holland* and *Sileſia*: The *French* Refugees ſettled in *England*, now alſo ſupplied them with *Paper*, *Stuffs*, *Silks*, and *Hats*, made at Home. *France*, moreover, on the other Hand, not relaxing as to any of her high Impoſts on *Engliſh* Manufactures, &c. which in Effect amounted to a Prohibition of them, it was not therefore poſſible for *France* and

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England to conclude any Tarif or Treaty of Commerce together, which could be advantageous to the latter; and therefore none was made.

Nevertheleſs, ſoon after the Concluſion of this Peace, *England*'s foreign Commerce revived, and public Credit was greatly mended. The *Bank of England*'s Bills or Notes were now got up to *Par*. The Diſcount on the remaining Tallies was become moderate, and the Actions, or Prices of the Stocks of other *Engliſh* Companies were become more promiſing.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Affairs in Diſorder, and are animadverted on by Parliament.

Yet the before-mentioned Complaints againſt the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Proceedings, together with that Company's great Loſſes of Ships and rich Cargoes during the War with *France*, which had prevented that Company from making any Dividends for ſundry preceding Years, had, by this Time, occaſioned a general Diſlike in the People againſt that Company. This broke out more plainly in the Spring of 1698; when the Houſe of Commons again took the State of the Company's Trade into their ſerious Conſideration, even although it had, three Years before, appeared to be ſo delicate an Affair, that it had been, by the Parliament, referred to the King and Council, and by the latter was ſent back to the Parliament again, who, after all, did nothing material in the main Complaints relating to it. The Company therefore thought it now prudent to make ſome very material Propoſals to Parliament, *viz.* " That they would advance 700,000*l.* for the " public Service, at 4 *per Cent.* Intereſt, provided the excluſive Trade to *India* might be legally " ſettled on them." But whilſt the Houſe of Commons ſeemingly liſtened to this Propoſal, a certain Number of Merchants, headed by Mr. *Samuel Shepherd*, and countenanced by Mr. *Montague*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, propoſed to that Houſe to advance *two Millions* of Money at 8 *per Cent.* Intereſt, provided they might have the ſaid *ſole* excluſive Trade to *India* ſettled on them; yet the Subſcribers not to be obliged to trade in one Joint-ſtock, unleſs they ſhould afterward deſire to be incorporated; in which Caſe a Charter ſhould be granted to them. This laſt-named Propoſal was beſt reliſhed, and therefore a Bill was accordingly brought into Parliament. Againſt this, the Company's Counſel in both Houſes of Parliament pleaded their ſeveral excluſive Charters, " which, amongſt other great Privileges, ſtiled them Lords Proprietors of *Bombay*, and *St.* " *Helena.*——That the Company had actually acquired, at their own *ſole* Expence, Revenues at " *Fort St. George*, *Fort St. David*, and *Bombay*, as well as in *Perſia* and elſewhere, to the Amount " of about 44,000*l.* *per Annum*, ariſing from Cuſtoms and Licences for ſelling of Wines;—for " fiſhings;—for Farms of *Tobacco* and *Betle*;—for Quit-rents, Houſe-rents, and Garden-rents to " the Natives;—Paſſes for Country Ships;—Tonnage, Anchorage, Salvage, *&c.* All which are " conſtantly increaſing: Alſo a large Extent of Lands in the reſpective Places.——That they " had alſo erected Forts and Settlements, and had procured Territories in the Iſland of *Sumatra*, " and on the Coaſt of *Malabar*, without which the *Pepper* Trade muſt have been intirely loſt to " *England*. That they had alſo a ſtrong Fort in the Kingdom of *Bengal*; and alſo many Factories, " Buildings, and Settlements in divers other Parts; having, moreover, purchaſed of the *Indian* " Princes, at high Rates, many Privileges and Immunities. All which they were encouraged to " do out of a firm Belief that their ſaid Rights and Inheritances would, on all Occaſions, be Objects of the Nation's Care." [This Account of the various Emoluments of that Company, in *India*, is materially inſtructing; as it is not only nearly the ſame as the like Emoluments of the preſent Company in *India*; but is, moreover, explanatory of the Nature of thoſe Emoluments.] " That ſince this Bill was brought in, the Company agreed to ſubmit their preſent Stock to a " Valuation of 50*l.* *per Cent.* *viz.* 20 *per Cent.* for their *dead Stock*," [*i. e.* their Forts, Factories, Lands, *&c.*] " and 30 *per Cent.* for their *quick Stock*; which they were content even to *warrant* at " that Rate. And, upon theſe Terms, the Company likewiſe offered to open Subſcriptions for " two Millions." To all this, the Counſel for the new Subſcribers replied, " That the *old* Company" [for ſuch we muſt now begin to call them] " in reciting their Charters, had *forgot* to " mention the *Proviſos* therein, *viz.* That the reſpective Kings of *England*, who granted them, " reſerved a diſcretionary Power to make them void on three Years Warning. *That the King, ſolely* " *by his Charter, could not grant the Trade, excluſive of all others*, as being directly contrary to poſitive " Laws.——Neither had the preſent King, in Fact, granted any ſuch excluſive Right.——That " ſeveral Recoveries had been made at Law againſt the Company, for proſecuting ſuch pretended " Right.——That the King's Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, in 1692, plainly ſignified, " *That the Concurrence of Parliament was requiſite for making a complete and uſeful Settlement of this* " *Trade.*" [Here they expatiated on the indirect Methods of Bribery, *&c.* carried on by the Company's Managers, *Annis* 1692--3--4--5.]———" That when they mentioned the Reſolution " of the Houſe of Commons, in 1691, they omitted their other Reſolution, *viz.* *That it was* " *lawful for all Perſons to trade to the Eaſt-Indies, unleſs reſtrained by Act of Parliament.*———*That* " *the Patents for ſome Trades with Joint-ſtocks, whilſt the Trades for which they were granted were in* " *their Infancy, have been permitted, for the ſettling of a Trade, and until the firſt Adventurers had* " *reaped ſome reaſonable Compenſation for their Expence and Riſque:* Yet afterwards, when ſuch " Trades have grown conſiderable, the Wiſdom of *the Nation has always, or generally, judged it* " *fitting to open a Way for the Kingdom to receive a general Benefit therefrom.*" [Yet the very ſame People who *now* made Uſe of this Argument againſt the *old* Company, were at this very Time puſhing for an *excluſive* Trade to *India*, and did actually afterward obtain it.]———" That it " never was eſteemed a Breach of public Faith, nor a Derogation from the Credit of the *Great* " *Seal*, or from the Honour of our Kings, to have their Patents annulled by Parliament, when it " appeared that ſuch Grants were either unprofitable, or contrary to the common Rights of the " Subject. Neither did any Kings think themſelves bound in Honour or Conſcience, to refuſe " paſſing an Act of Parliament for the annulling of ſuch Grants.———That, moreover, Kings " having often been deceived in ſuch Grants, they have even been frequently annulled by the ordinary Courſe of Law."

Arguments for and againſt the *old Eaſt-India* Company, in Parliament.

It was, on the other Hand, again farther replied and urged, in Behalf of the *old* Company, "That the Property of many Families, Widows, and Orphans, was greatly affected by this Bill; which, moreover, makes no Proviſion for a determined Stock: Inſomuch, that it may hereafter happen, that the Trade may be loſt to the Nation for Want of a ſufficient Capital to carry it on. It appearing by thirty Years Experience, that it requires at leaſt 600,000*l.* *per Annum* to carry on this Trade to its utmoſt.—That even during the three Years, to *Michaelmas* 1701, the new Subſcribers are, by this Bill, permitted to trade as well as the Company, which is contrary to the Charters, and will create great Confuſion, and render the ſaid three Years Trade allowed the *old* Company of no Benefit; becauſe they are ſtill bound to export to the Value of 100,000*l.* annually in our own Manufactures, although the *new* Subſcribers are under no ſuch Obligation. ——The *old* Company are, moreover, obliged to pay Taxes, and to keep up Forts, Factories, *&c.* whilſt the *new* Subſcribers are to have an equal Benefit of the Trade, without either.—That ſince the laſt new Subſcription (*Anno* 1693) the Company have loſt, either by Accidents or by the Calamities of War, twelve great Ships, which, with their Cargoes, would have ſold here for near 1,500,000*l.* And yet, notwithſtanding ſuch Loſſes, they have paid in *Cuſtoms*, ſince that Period, 295,000*l.* beſide 85,000*l.* in Taxes.——That, moreover, they ſupplied the King in *Holland*, on a preſſing Occaſion, with 6000 Barrels of Gunpowder; and had likewiſe, at a Time of great Extremity, ſubſcribed 80,000*l.* for circulating Exchequer-Bills, at the Inſtances of the *Treaſury*. And that, in ſhort, many hundred Families have their whole Fortunes depending in the Stock of the preſent Company, who muſt be utterly ruined if this Bill take Effect."

In the foregoing Debates there are to be found a great many material Articles relating to the Hiſtory and Conduct of the ſaid old *Eaſt-India* Company, and to the Nature and Legality of excluſive Charters, unſupported by parliamentary Authority; we could not therefore omit our ſomewhat enlarging thereon; and ſhall only ſubjoin what was, on this Occaſion, farther alleged againſt the old Company, *viz.* "That the *new* Subſcribers to that Company's Stock, *Anno* 1693, were deluded into it by the Charter then obtained by indirect Means;—as by the Hopes of an Act of Parliament to confirm it;—and by the *old* Proprietors having valued their Stock at 750,000*l.* whereby they ſhared 375,000*l.* of the *new* Subſcribers Money amongſt themſelves: And as they had Warning ſufficient, by the Tranſactions before the King and Council, nobody was anſwerable for their Loſs but themſelves."

The new *Eaſt-India* Subſcribers prevail, and obtain an Act of Parliament in their Favour.

Theſe and ſuch-like Reaſons weighing (or ſeeming to weigh) with the Parliament; and ſome of the Leaders of the *old* Company being moreover ſaid to have been ſuſpected of Diſaffection to the State: Or, perhaps, principally, becauſe the *new* Subſcribers were the Favourites of the Miniſtry, an Act of Parliament paſſed in this 9th and 10th of King *William*, (Cap. xliv.) *for raiſing a Sum not exceeding two Millions, upon a Fund for Payment of Annuities after the Rate of* 8 *per Cent. per Annum, and for ſettling the Trade to the Eaſt-Indies.* The Subſtance whereof, as far as relates to this Subject, is, "That the King might appoint Commiſſioners for taking Subſcriptions from any Perſons or *Corporations, (the Bank of England excepted)* for raiſing of the ſaid two Millions, from and after *Michaelmas* 1698, the intire Intereſt being 160,000*l.* *per Annum*, (ariſing from the Duty on *Salt*, and on certain additional Duties on *ſtampt Parchment and Paper.)* The ſaid new Subſcribers to be called, *The general Society of Traders to the Eaſt-Indies.*———Hereby they were impowered to trade either directly themſelves, or to licenſe others in their Stead; but ſo, as not to trade annually for more than the Amount of their reſpective Shares or Stock.——Yet the King might, by his Charter, incorporate the Subſcribers into one Body-politic," [this was the Intent from the firſt] "with perpetual Succeſſion, *&c.* and the uſual Powers;—till when the Subſcribers were to elect out of their Body 24 Truſtees.—Corporations having Shares herein might trade in Proportion to their Shares." [This ſeems plainly deſigned to favour what preſently after fell out in Behalf of the old Company.]—"Neither this *general Society*, nor any Company that may be eſtabliſhed in Purſuance of this Act, ſhall borrow or give Security for any Sum on the Credit of the Funds by this Act granted. Neither ſhall they borrow, owe, or give Security for any other or greater Sums than ſhall be employed in their Trade, and which likewiſe ſhall be borrowed only on their common Seal, and not repayable in leſs than ſix Months. —Neither ſhall they diſcount any Bills of Exchange, or other Bills or Notes, nor keep Books or Caſh for any Perſons whatever, other than their own Corporation." [Theſe laſt Clauſes were inſerted for the Security of the Privileges of the *Bank of England.*] "Five *per Cent. ad Valorem*, additional Duty from *Michaelmas* 1698, is hereby laid on all *India* Goods imported, to be paid to the *General Society*, or to ſuch Company or Companies as may be erected, for the maintaining of Ambaſſadors, and other extraordinary Expences; the Overplus whereof to be diſpoſed of for the Benefit of all the Members.—Upon three Years Notice, after *Michaelmas* 1711, and Repayment by Parliament of the ſaid two Millions, then all the Duties, Privileges, *&c.* ſhall ceaſe." [Extended by the 6th of Queen *Anne* (Cap. xvii.) to the 25th of *March* 1726, and three Years Notice.] "*Provided*, however, that the preſent *Eaſt-India* Company may alſo trade to *India* until *Michaelmas* 1701.—The ſeparate Traders (called formerly *Interlopers*) already gone out, may ſafely return.———All future Sales of *India* Goods ſhall be made openly by Inch of Candle, on Pain of forfeiting half to the King and half to the Informer." [This laſt Clauſe was for obviating of Complaints formerly made of *clandeſtine Sales*, by the Connivance and for the Benefit of Directors, *&c.*]———"The preſent Company ſhall pay their juſt Debts.——— No Society, to be erected in Purſuance of this Act, ſhall owe at any one Time more than the Value of their *Capital Stock* undivided: And if, by any Dividends, their Debts at any Time ſhall exceed the Amount of their Capital Stock, the reſpective Members ſhall be liable for the ſame, ſo far as the Shares they received upon ſuch Dividends ſhall extend; beſide Coſts of Suit."

☞ On

A. D. 1698

☞ On Occaſion of this Contention between the two Companies, it was alleged by many at this Time, againſt any excluſive Trade, “ That the cloſer and more open it is driven, it will bring more Profit to the Nation, and leſs diſturb our own Manufactures. That it is better for the Kingdom (for Inſtance) that 300*l.* be employed at 10 *per Cent.* Profit, than that but 100*l.* be employed at 20*l.* Profit.———That wonderful Things are ſaid of the Gains by Trade in Sir *Thomas Greſham*'s Time; when for every 100*l.* employed in Trade, it was returned again, at the End of the Year, with 2 or 300*l.* more of Profit, divided between the Cuſtoms of the Crown and the Merchants: Though at this Time, perhaps 20*l.* or 30*l.* *per Cent.* is all that is ſo divided; but then for every 100*l.* then employed, there is probably 1000*l.* now employed in Commerce: And, conſequently, for every 100*l.* ſo gained in thoſe Times, there is at leaſt 1000*l.* gained in our Days.———Thus, when the *African* or *Guinea* Trade was laid open (on paying 10*l.* *per Cent.* to the Company) if, from that Time, 10 Ships were employed in it for every one that had been employed by that Company; if, in the open Trade, theſe ten Ships on 1000*l.* could divide 30*l.* *per Cent.* (or 300*l.*) between themſelves and the Cuſtoms; and the Company's one Ship before divided 100*l.* between them and the Cuſtoms; yet the ten Ships are much more beneficial to the Nation, becauſe they employ ten Times as many Perſons, and carry out ten Times as many Manufactures as the Company's *one Ship* did.” This is a very important, and, conſequently, a very uſeful Remark for the Conſideration of Legiſlators.

After ſo long and ſo expenſive a War, but juſt ended; wherein alſo there had been very great Loſſes by Captures of ſo many of our rich Merchant-ſhips, it gave foreign Nations a high *Idea* of the Wealth and Grandeur of *England*, to ſee two Millions, *Sterling*-money, ſubſcribed for in *three* Days Time: And had the Books been kept open longer, there were Perſons ready to have ſubſcribed as much more; for altho', ſince that Time, higher Proofs have appeared of the great Riches of the Nation, becauſe our Wealth is very viſibly and much increaſed ſince that Time; yet till then there had never been ſo illuſtrious an Inſtance of *England*'s Opulence.———This, however, was undoubtedly owing, in a great Meaſure, to the legal Eſtabliſhment of our free Conſtitution, by the Acceſſion of King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Throne, whereby a firm Confidence in the public Faith was eſtabliſhed on a ſolid Baſis. For until this moſt happy and ſolid Settlement of our Conſtitution, whereby the preciſe Limits of the Royal Prerogative, as well as of the Subjects Rights, were aſcertained, and abſolutely eſtabliſhed by the ever-memorable *Law*, named the *Declaration of Rights*, *Anno* 1689, the Crown (in Spite of the old *Magna Charta*, and the Law of King *James* the Firſt's Reign, againſt *Monopolies*, *Anno* 1624, *&c.*) conſtantly pretended to the Right of granting excluſive Privileges and Charters; though, nevertheleſs, frequently and ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, (and ſometimes ſucceſsfully) by upright Judges and Juries. Yet, till this glorious Epocha of Liberty, the *Eaſt-India*, *African*, and *Hudſon*'s-*Bay* Companies with Joint-ſtocks, as well as the *Regulated Companies* (as they are uſually called) trading without one joint or common Stock, *viz.* the *Merchant-Adventurers*, *Turkey*, and *Eaſtland* Companies; though none of them were legally eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, (as the *Ruſſia Company* was, by the 8th of Queen *Elizabeth*) all of them, nevertheleſs, preſumed ſo far upon their *Royal Charters*, as to give great Diſturbance to, and often totally to obſtruct the ſeparate and independant Traders, whom they thought fit to ſtigmatize with the opprobrious Appellation of *Interlopers*. This therefore was, properly, the firſt legally-excluſive *mercantile* Company of *England* with a joint-Stock. Neceſſity, however, was the main Inducement for the Government's encouraging the paſſing of this Law, 8 *per Cent.* being, in thoſe Times of Difficulty, reckoned but a moderate Intereſt; Tallies, *&c.* being ſtill at a conſiderable Diſcount, though they ſoon after got up to *Par*.

☞ Important Reflections on this Law and on the Bleſſings of the free Conſtitution of *England*, ſince the Eſtabliſhment of King *William*, and the ever-excellent Law called the *Declaration of Rights.*

This Law, then, having impowered the King to incorporate all the Subſcribers into one excluſive Community, named *the General Society trading to the Eaſt-Indies*; their Charter was dated on the 3d of *September*, 1698; and two Days after, *viz.* on the 5th of that Month, he incorporated them as *one Joint-ſtock excluſive Company*, and their Succeſſors, by the Name of the *Engliſh Company trading to the Eaſt-Indies*, “ With the cuſtomary Privileges of having a common Seal,—of making By-Laws,—of ſuing and being ſued,—of purchaſing an undetermined Quantity of Lands, *&c.*” And with this remarkable Clauſe, [which proved the Means of afterward uniting the *old* and *new Eaſt-India* Companies] *viz.* “ That *all Corporations* and Perſons who ſhall derive any Right or Title from any of the ſaid Subſcribers, or their Succeſſors, ſhall be eſteemed Members of this new Company, and ſhall be received and admitted as ſuch *gratis.*—That this Company might augment their capital Stock.—That Members, at their Admiſſion, ſhould take an Oath of Fidelity to the Stock-Company, and ſhould not trade to *India* on their private Account.—500*l.* to intitle them to one Vote in general Courts, and none to have more than one Vote.—That this new Company might eſtabliſh the ſame Courts of Judicature as the *old* Company had Power to do, by King *James* the Second's Charter.----Should maintain a Miniſter and Schoolmaſter at *St. Helena*, and in every Fort and ſuperior Factory; as alſo a Chaplain in every Ship of 500 Tons and upwards.----That *one Tenth* Part of their whole annual Exports to *India* ſhall be in *Engliſh* Product and Manufactures.” [The reſt immaterial, or elſe what is already mentioned in the above-named Act of Parliament.]

The Subſtance of the Charter of the *new Eaſt-India* Company.

No ſooner was this new Company erected, than great and obvious Difficulties and Objections were ſtarted, againſt their proceeding to trade during the *old* Company's remaining *three* Years, who were in Poſſeſſion of the Forts and of the Privileges granted in *India* by the *Moguls*, *&c.* And even although the new Company ſhould wait till *Michaelmas* 1701, when they would then have the excluſive Trade; the *old* one was, nevertheleſs, ſtill at Liberty to diſpoſe of their Forts, Settlements, Factories, *&c.* at their own Price; as not being reſtrained by the Act of Parliament from ſelling them even to Foreigners. [A moſt unaccountable Miſtake, if not ſo deſigned.]——Nor were they, by this Act, abſolutely diſſolved at the ſaid *three* Years End, ſeeing their Eſtate is thereby made liable to pay all their Debts, which could not be effected within the Limits of the

Great Difficulties and Objections ſtarted by the *old* Company againſt the *new* one.

ſaid *three* Years.——Moreover, the ſaid *old* Company had artfully ſubſcribed 315,000 *l.* into the new Stock, in the Name of Mr. *John Dubois*, (their *Treaſurer*) whereby they were poſſeſſed of above *one ſeventh Part* of the whole new Capital of two Millions. To confirm which Poſſeſſion, they obtained an Act of the next Seſſion of Parliament, of the 11th of King *William*, importing, "That, in Conſideration of the old Company's having directed the ſaid Mr. *Dubois* to ſubſcribe the ſaid Sum, in Truſt for them, the ſaid *old* Company ſhould continue a Corporation; ſubject, nevertheleſs, to be determined upon Redemption of the Fund aforeſaid:" Which, being deemed a private Act, is not printed in the Statute-book. It is intitled, *An Act for continuing the old Company (called the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the Eaſt-Indies) a Corporation till the Redemption of the ſaid two Millions.*

The two *Eaſt-India* Companies divide the Kingdom into two Parties.

In all this very material Affair, there certainly was a ſtrange Jumble of Inconſiſtencies, Contradictions, and Difficulties, not eaſily to be accounted for in the Conduct of Men of Judgment, unleſs they were purpoſely ſo intended, for the Service of the *old* Company. For it occaſioned a World of Trouble afterward to the *new* Company, as will be ſeen (as far as is needful) in the next Century. And indeed the Miniſtry were ſeverely handled in ſundry virulent Pamphlets of that Time. As, 1ſt, "That, three Years before one Company could be diſſolved, a *new* Company ſhould be eſtabliſhed, with Power to commence an immediate Trade where they had no juſt Right till three Years after. 2dly, To ſuffer the *old* Company to ſubſcribe ſo conſiderable a Part of the *new* Capital, whereby they were enabled to trade *ſeparately* from the *new* one; which was, in Effect, the eſtabliſhing of two Rival Companies at once, beſide the ſeparate Traders, who ſtill were continued to act by themſelves. 3dly, After the *old* Company's three Years ſhould be expired, of what Uſe could their Forts, Factories, Lands, Buildings, *&c.* be to them?" Theſe, and other Difficulties and Abſurdities might be enlarged on, were it neceſſary, after dwelling ſo long on this Matter already. A Coalition, therefore, of thoſe two Companies ſeemed to be the only effectual Expedient. For ſuch was, at this Time, the Force of *Party*, in a Matter which, one would think, ſhould be of *no Party*, that thoſe two Companies had divided almoſt the whole Kingdom into the two oppoſite Parties, of the *old* and *new* Companies; the former generally favoured by that then called the *Tory* Party, and the *new* one by what was called the *Whig* Party. And in this Condition we will leave them for a little While, for the Sake of the chronological Thread of our Hiſtory.

France's naval Power ſuddenly increaſed: Yet cannot effectually ſecure a Superiority at Land and Sea at the ſame Time.

It was about, or near this Time, that King *Lewis* the Fourteenth of *France* made his greateſt Efforts for *Sea-Dominion*, or a ſuperior *naval Strength*: And it cannot be denied, that he took very wiſe Meaſures for that End. For, 1ſt, he erected Academies for *mathematical* Studies, and for making expert *Engineers*, *Bombardiers*, *Ship-builders*, and *Navigators*. 2dly, He divided all his Sea-coaſts into certain Departments, over which he placed proper Intendants, who kept exact Liſts of all Sea-faring People, obliging them, by Turns, to ſerve in the Royal Navy for a certain fixed Term of Years. By ſuch-like Meaſures, he appeared quickly on the Ocean, with a formidable Navy, whereby, for a while, he bid Defiance to both the ancient Maritime Powers. Yet in the End he was effectually convinced, that they had ſtill an Advantage over him on the watery Element, after he had contracted an immenſe Debt on that Score: And that, as all Monarchies as well as Individuals, have certain Limits in Point of Power and Expence; he muſt either quit his new Project of giving the Law on the Ocean, or elſe abandon his grand Projects of Conqueſts at Land by his vaſt Land-armies. The latter he could not think of giving up, and therefore he was forced to drop the former. So that, towards the Cloſe of his Reign, his Navy was permitted to decline very much: Yet his Succeſſor has ſince attempted both again, with as little or leſs Reaſon and even with much leſs Succeſs, all Things being duly conſidered.

She erects a new *St. Domingo* Company.

In this ſame Year, *Lewis* the Fourteenth erected a new excluſive Company, for 50 Years, named *the Royal Company of St. Domingo*, not only for the great Iſle of *Hiſpaniola*, (the Weſt End of which he had ſeized on and planted, though never as yet yielded to him, by *Spain*, in any Treaty) but for all the other *Weſt-India* Iſles he laid Claim to. This Grant was confirmed in 1716.

The final Hiſtory of the *Luſtring* Company and Manufacture in *England*.

In this ſame 9th and 10th of King *William*, the *Luſtring* Company obtained an Act of Parliament, (Cap. xliii.) wherein the Preamble ſets forth, "That the ſaid Company have with great Labour and Charge brought that Manufacture to Perfection: But that, by Reaſon of the fraudulent Importation of foreign *Alamodes* and *Luſtrings*, the Company have not enjoyed the Benefit intended them by the Royal Charter; but have waſted their Time and Stock in contending with many Difficulties and Obſtructions which they have ſince met with.—And it *now* appearing, that the ſaid Manufacture cannot be ſo well conducted and ſecured to *England* by any other Means than by the eſtabliſhing of an *excluſive* Company for the ſame. It was therefore now enacted, 1ſt, That the ſaid Company be a perpetual Corporation, with the uſual Powers, *&c.* of a *Body-politic*, as in their Charter. 2dly, That they ſhall enjoy the *ſole* Uſe, Exerciſe, and Benefit of making, dreſſing, and luſtrating of plain *black Alamodes*, *Renforcez*, and *Luſtrings*, in *England* and *Wales*, for fourteen Years to come." All which, however, could not ſupport even this *Monopoly*, when the Faſhion changed; *new* Fabrications driving out the former general Wear of thoſe otherwiſe pretty and gloſſy Silks. So that the Company had run out their Stock, and was quite broke up, even before the Expiration of their ſaid excluſive Term, which therefore was not renewed.

In this ſame Year, the *Dutch Eaſt-India Company*'s Charter of Privileges was renewed by the *States-General* for 40 Years to come; which thereby gave that Company great Encouragement and Weight for carrying on their future Commerce to *India*.

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The ſeparate Traders of *England* to the Coaſt of *Guinea* and other Parts of the Weſt Coaſt of *Africa*, called *Interlopers* by the *Royal African Company*, having a ſuperior Advantage over that Company, by being at no Part of the Expence of Forts, Governors, Factors, and other Servants, on that Coaſt, had, by this Time, ſo far worn that Company out of the *Negroe* Trade, that they were rendered unable any longer to ſupport the ſaid Forts, *&c.* without the Aid of the Legiſlature. An Act of Parliament therefore of this 9th and 10th of King *William*, (Cap. xxvi.) [*To ſettle the Trade to* Africa] was paſſed in their Behalf; the Preamble whereof ſets forth, " That as thoſe Forts and Caſtles, which are undoubtedly neceſſary for the Protection of that Trade, have hitherto been maintained at the ſole Expence of this Company; it is moſt reaſonable that all who trade to that Coaſt, ſhould contribute to the Support of them.——Wherefore, it was enacted, 1ſt, That, for the better enabling the Company to ſupport and maintain the ſaid Forts and Factories, all the King's Subjects, as well of *England*, as *America*, trading to the Coaſt of *Africa*, from or between *Cape Mount* and the *Cape of Good Hope*, as well as the ſaid Company, ſhall pay 10 *per Cent. ad Valorem*, for all the Goods and Merchandize which they ſhall export to that Coaſt, either from *England* or from *America*. 2dly, They ſhall pay alike 10 *per Cent.* outward, and alſo 10 *per Cent.* Homeward, on all Goods ſhipped from or to *England* or *America*, to and from any Part of that Coaſt, between *Cape Blanco* and *Cape Mount*, (but Redwood ſhould only pay 5 *per Cent.*) *Negroes* excepted. 3dly, Gold and Silver brought from any Part of that Coaſt ſhould pay no Duty at all, but may be freely landed without Entry. 4thly, Separate Traders" [now no longer to be called *Interlopers*] " to enjoy equal Protection and Aſſiſtance at thoſe Forts with the Company's own Ships and People: And they might even (at their own Coſt) ſettle Factories and do all other Matters there which the Company might do."

The *African* Trade of *England* ſettled, and laid open; on paying 10 *per Cent.* for the Support of the Company's Forts, *&c.*

Thus a Trade, which had *before* been virtually open, was *now* legally made ſo; and, at that Time, in every one's Judgment, much to the Benefit of the Nation, more eſpecially with relation to the Commerce to our Sugar-colonies: For it was confeſſed by all, that the ſeparate Traders had conſiderably reduced the Price of *Negroes* to our Sugar-planters: And, conſequently, had ſo far the better enabled them to underſell our Rivals. Yet we ſhall hereafter ſee, that the Proviſion made by this Law, which was to endure for thirteen Years, could not effectually ſupport the *Royal African* Company, who had the Management of this Duty, which, in the End, was abſolutely reduced to nothing.

Remarks on the general Benefit of laying the *African* Trade open.

In the mean Time, the Company proceeded to trade on their own Bottom, by borrowing Money by their ſealed Bonds; and made Calls on their Members to the Amount of 180,000*l.* by way of additional Stock, in hopes to find the Parliament ſooner or later inclinable to grant them an excluſive Trade: For which End they petitioned Queen *Anne*, in the Year 1707, though without Effect.

London, at this Time, abounded with new Projects and Schemes, promiſing Mountains of Gold: There were alſo ſundry rational new Projects introduced, chiefly by the *French* Proteſtant Refugees; the chief of thoſe Projectors was one *Dupin*, who was inſtrumental in advancing the Manufactures of *fine Linnen*, *Thread*, *Tapes*, *Lace*, &c. and of fine white writing Paper.——He pretended, that the Court of *France* was ſo much alarmed at his firſt ſetting on Foot the *Paper Manufacture*, that *Barillon*, the then *French* Ambaſſador at *London*, obſtructed it to his utmoſt, and inticed the chief of our Workmen into *France*, from the Paper-mills in *England*. But with reſpect to the *Linnen* Manufacture, more eſpecially in the South Parts of *England*, it is probable it never will prove very ſucceſsful; neither, perhaps, is it for *England*'s Benefit that it ſhould ſucceed there, ſince it might not a little interfere with our ancient and noble Woollen Manufactures, and alſo with the *Silk* and *Steel* ones, by diverting our Workmen therefrom; ſince, in the Opinion of many, the ſowing of much *Flax* in *England*, and the neglecting of the *Woollen* Manufacture, (which would inevitably follow) might probably lower the Price of Lands.——As, Obſervers ſay, it requires about *twenty* Acres of Land to breed *Wooll* for ſetting on Work the ſame Number of Hands which *one Acre* of Flax would employ: And yet, in the End, the *Woollen* Manufacture will be found to employ by far the greateſt Number of Hands, and yield the moſt Profit to the Public, as well as to the Manufacturers.——That even in the *Linnen* Manufactures of *Holland*, the *Dutch* have only the eaſieſt and moſt profitable Part thereof, *viz.* the weaving and whitening of it: For it is ſaid, that moſt of the Thread thereof is ſpun in *Germany*, *Pruſſia*, *&c.*——where, the People, being poor, can ſpin cheaper than the People of *Holland* or *England* can do. But in Countries where *Labour* and *Lands* are cheap, as in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, the *Linnen* Manufacture has been experienced to be profitable to the Community. The farther planting of the new Colonies in *America*, with ſuch-like Projects at Home as *Inſurance-Offices*, *Saltpetre-works*, *Copper-mines*, *Penny-poſt* Project, and many more, were now much in Vogue: " So have I ſeen" (ſays the Author of *An Eſſay on Projects*, printed in the preceding Year) " Shares of Joint-ſtocks, and other Undertakings, blown up, (by the Air of great Words, and the Name of ſome Man of Credit concerned) to perhaps 100*l.* for *one five hundredth Part* or Share, and yet at laſt dwindle to nothing." Writers about this Time complain heavily, " that the *Royal Exchange* of *London* was crowded with Projects, Wagers, Fairy-Companies of new Manufactures and Inventions, Stock-Jobbers, *&c.* So that very ſoon after this Time, the tranſacting of this airy Trade of *Jobbing*, was juſtly removed from off the *Royal Exchange* into the Place called *Exchange-Alley*, where it is ſtill carried on."

Many new Projects at this Time. Particularly for fine Linnen and Paper to be made in *England*.

A Problem ſtated, whether or not a general Linnen Manufacture would prove beneficial to *England*, as it might interfere with and hurt the Woollen Manufacture.

Other Projects, as *Inſurance Companies*, *Salt-petre*, *Copper-mines*, *Penny-poſt*, *New Colonies*, &c.

Stock-jobbing removed from off the *Royal Exchange* into *Exchange-Alley*.

In the ſame Year, the *Engliſh* Houſe of Peers addreſſed King *William*, in order to his diſcouraging the *Woollen* Manufactures of *Ireland*, the Increaſe of which had given Umbrage to the People of *England*: And that his Majeſty would, on the contrary, encourage the *Linnen Manufacture* of the ſaid Kingdom of *Ireland*, purſuant to an Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1696, already mentioned.

Ireland's Woollen Manufacture diſcouraged by *England*, and its Linnen Manufacture encouraged.

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tioned. Which Manufacture has ſince been brought to great Perfection in that Kingdom. The *Engliſh* Houſe of Commons likewiſe addreſſed the King, to induce the People of *Ireland* to cultivate the Joint-Intereſt of both Kingdoms: And that, as *Ireland* is dependant on, and protected by *England* in the Enjoyment of all they have, they would be content to apply themſelves to the Linnen Manufacture; whereby they would enrich themſelves and be beneficial to *England* at the ſame Time: Both which Points have ſince ſucceſsfully been effected in a great Meaſure.

France firſt ſettles at the Mouth of the *Miſſiſippi*.

In this Year, the *French* firſt began a Settlement at the Mouth of the River *Miſſiſippi* in the *Spaniſh* Province of *Florida*; ſince grown up to be a conſiderable *French* Colony. Their main Intention herein, as has ſince plainly appeared, being to open a Communication from thence to their Colony of *Canada*, thereby to hem in the *Engliſh* Colonies, ſo as to *engroſs* the whole *Indian* Trade to themſelves.

D'Avenant's Account of the Increaſe of the People of *England*, ſince the Year 1600.

Before we leave this Year, it may not be amiſs to take Notice of what Dr. *D'Avenant* has remarked concerning the Increaſe of the People of *England*, in the ſecond Part of his *Diſcourſes on the public Revenues and Trade of England*, (publiſhed in this Year, p. 196, *Octavo*) viz. “That there are almoſt undeniable Reaſons to be drawn from *Political Arithmetic*, that, ſince the Year 1600, we are increaſed in Number of Inhabitants about 900,000: Which could not be, if the Plantations were ſuch a Drain of the People as is injurious to the Commonwealth.”

Two good *Engliſh* Statutes for the Benefit of *inland Commerce*.

Arbitrations how to be determined.

We cannot forget two good Statutes, for the Benefit of inland Commerce, made in this ſame 9th and 10th Years of King *William*, *viz.* (Cap. xv.) *For determining Differences by Arbitration.* Whereby “Merchants, Traders, and others, deſiring to end any Controverſy, (for which there is no other Remedy but by perſonal Action or Suit in Equity) by Arbitration, may agree their Submiſſion of their Suit to the Award of any Perſon or Perſons, which ſhould be made a Rule of any Court of Record. By which Agreement, ſo made and inſerted in their Submiſſion, the Parties ſhall be finally concluded by ſuch Arbitration.”

Inland *Bills* of *Exchange* how to be managed when Payment is refuſed.

The other, (Cap. xvii.) *For the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange*, enacts, “That all Bills of Exchange, drawn in *England*, for 5*l.* or upward, to any other Place in *England*, and payable at a certain Number of Days, Weeks, or Months after Date, ſhall, from and after Preſentation and Acceptance, (which Acceptance ſhall be by the Under-writing the ſame under the Party's Hand ſo accepting.) And after the Expiration of *three* Days after the ſaid Bill ſhall become due, the Party to whom the ſaid Bill is made payable, his Servant, Agent, or Aſſigns may, and ſhall cauſe the ſaid Bill to be *proteſted* by a *Notary Public*, or *any other ſubſtantial Perſon* of the City, Town, or Place, in the Preſence of two or more credible Witneſſes, (Refuſal or Neglect being firſt made of due Payment) which *Proteſt* ſhall be made and written under a fair-written Copy of the ſaid Bill, ſignifying, *That I* A. B. *on the* ——— *Day of* ———, *at the uſual Place of Abode of the ſaid* C. D. *have demanded Payment of the Bill of which this is a Copy*; *which the ſaid* C. D. *did not pay: Wherefore I the ſaid* A. B. *do hereby proteſt the ſaid Bill. Dated at* ———. *this Day of* ———. Which Proteſt ſhall, within fourteen Days after, be ſent, or otherwiſe due Notice ſhall be given thereof, to the Party from whom the Bill was received, and who, upon producing ſuch Proteſt, ſhall repay the ſaid Bill, together with Intereſt and Charges.——And, on Default of ſuch Proteſt, (for which only 6 *d.* ſhall be paid) or due Notice, the Perſon ſo failing, ſhall be liable to all Coſts, Damages, and Intereſt accruing thereby.———*Provided*, that if any ſuch Bill be loſt or miſcarried within the Time limited for Payment, the Drawer ſhall be obliged to give another Bill; the Perſon to whom it is ſent giving Security (if demanded) to the Drawer to indemnify him, in Caſe the loſt Bill ſhall be found again.”

Private Lotteries in *England*, ſuppreſſed by Law.

Private and fallacious *Lotteries* were at this Time become ſo general, not only in *London*, but in moſt other great Cities and Towns of *England*, whereby the lower People and the Servants and Children of good Families were defrauded: An Act of Parliament was therefore paſſed in the 10th and 11th of King *William*, (Cap. xvii.) *For ſuppreſſing of ſuch Lotteries*; “even although they might be ſet up under Colour of Patents or Grants under the great Seal.——Which ſaid Grants or Patents are againſt the common Good, Welfare, and Peace of the Kingdom, and are void and againſt Law.” (ſays the Preamble)———“A Penalty therefore of 500*l.* was laid on the Proprietors of any ſuch Lotteries, and of 20*l.* on every Adventurer in them.” Notwithſtanding all which, the like Diſpoſition to Fraud on one Hand, and to Gaming on the other, prevailed again in the next Reign, till a freſh Law was made againſt thoſe Lotteries, *&c.*

1699

The ill State of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Trade, occaſioned by the Rivalſhip of the two Companies.

During the unſettled Times of the *Eaſt-India* Trade, the *old Eaſt-India* Company's Stock (by the Management of Stock-Jobbers) had, in about nine or ten Years paſt, been ſold on the Exchange, at from 300 *per Cent.* down to 37 *per Cent.* And the Contention between the two Companies greatly prejudiced the Trade; there being, at one Time, 60 Ships abroad, in *India* and returning, which very much overdid that Trade.

New Guinea diſcovered to be an Iſland: A Part of which is ſtiled *New-Britain*.

Captain *Dampier*, in the King's Ship the *Roebuck*, having ſailed upon new Diſcoveries, after various Adventures, found, that the Eaſtermoſt Part of *New Guinea* did not join to the Continent, but was, in Fact, an Iſland; which he therefore ſtiled *New-Britain*.

Price of Wheat *per* Quarter.

In this Year, being the laſt of the great Dearth of Corn, *Wheat* was ſold in *London* at 3*l.* 4*s.* *per* Quarter, or 8*s.* *per* Buſhel.

Wooll and *Woollen* Manufactures of *Ireland* and *Britiſh America* not to be

Complaints being ſtill loud, concerning the *Wooll* and *Woollen Manufactures* of *Ireland* exported into foreign Parts; and that even thoſe of our *North American* Plantations began to be likewiſe exported to foreign Markets formerly ſupplied by *England*; a Law was thereupon made in the 10th and

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11th of King *William*, (Cap. x.) *To prevent the Exportation of Wooll out of the Kingdoms of* Ireland *and* England *into foreign Parts: And for the Encouragement of the* Engliſh *Woollen Manufactures.* Whereby, I. " No *Wooll*, nor Manufactures of *Wooll*, were to be exported from *Ireland* to any " Part of the World but to *England*, and this only to the following Ports, *viz. Biddeford*, *Barnſtaple*, *Minehead*, *Bridgwater*, *Briſtol*, *Milford-Haven*, *Cheſter*, and *Leverpoole*, from the *Iriſh* Ports " alone of *Dublin*, *Waterford*, *Youghall*, *Kingſale*, *Cork*, and *Drogheda*: Under Forfeiture of Ships " and Cargoes, and alſo of 500*l.* Penalty.

Iriſh Wooll not to be carried any where but to England.

II. " The like Forfeitures are hereby inflicted on ſuch as ſhall export in Ships, or ſhall carry " by Horſes, into any other Place or Colony out of the King's Dominions, any *Wooll* or *Woollen* " *Manufactures* of the *Engliſh* Plantations in *America*."

☞ This is the firſt Mention in our Statute-Book, of *Woollen Manufactures* in our *American* Plantations.

Dr. *Gemelli*, who returned in this Year from his ſix Years Travels round the Globe, treating of the once-numerous *Portugueſe* Conqueſts in *Eaſt-India*, obſerves, " That the Remains of thoſe " Conqueſts are ſo very inconſiderable as ſcarcely to defray their own Expence. At *Goa*, they " have that ſmall Iſland, with three or four other inconſiderable ones near it. On the North " Coaſt, the Fortreſſes of *Daman*, *Bazaim*, and *Chaul*. In the Kingdom of *Guzarat* they have " *Diu*. Near *China*, the Iſlands of *Timor*, *Solor*, and the Colony of *Macao*, ſubject to *China*. In " *Africa*, they have *Angola*, *Sena*, *Soſala*, *Mozambique*, and *Mombaza*; many in Number, but of no " great Value."

The *Portugueſe* Settlements at this Time in *Aſia* and *Africa*.

By a Statute of this ſame 10th and 11th of King *William*, (Cap. vi.) the Admiſſion into the Freedom or Fellowſhip of the *Engliſh Ruſſia* Company, was made more eaſy, *viz.* " That after " *Lady-day*, 1699, every Subject deſiring Admiſſion into that Fellowſhip, ſhall pay no more than " 5*l.* for the ſame."

The Admiſſion into the Fellowſhip of the *Engliſh Ruſſia* Company made very eaſy.

II. " It was hereby alſo enacted, that the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms ſhall, in every Seſſion of " Parliament, lay before both Houſes an Account, under their Hands, of all *naval Stores* which " ſhall have been imported by any Perſon from *Ruſſia* into *England*." Although in no Part of this Statute there be any Ground aſſigned for enacting of this laſt-named Clauſe, yet it is more than probable that the then Legiſlature had in their Thoughts the promoting of the Importation of naval Stores from our *American* Plantations.

A yearly Account of naval Stores imported from *Ruſſia*, to be laid before the Parliament.

By another *Engliſh* Statute, (Cap. xxv.) ſundry Regulations were made concerning the *Newfoundland Trade* and *Fiſhery*. Such as, " Its being made perfectly free for all Subjects alike to " trade thither, and to fiſh on its Banks:——That the firſt fiſhing Ship arriving at any of the Har- " bours or Creeks of *Newfoundland* ſhall be deemed *Admiral* there, for that Seaſon: The ſecond " Ship ſo arriving, ſhall be *Vice-Admiral*; and the third ſhall be *Rear-Admiral.* Which three Ad- " mirals ſhall have Power to decide Controverſies concerning Places or Stations in Harbours, " Stages, Cookrooms, &c. there. Moreover, every By-boat-keeper there ſhall carry with him " two *freſh Men* in every ſix, *viz.* one that hath made but one Voyage, and one that never was at " Sea before." [This was obviouſly deſigned for the Increaſe of our Sailors] " And every In- " habitant ſhall employ two ſuch *freſh Men* for every Boat kept by them.——Alſo every Maſter " of a fiſhing Ship ſhall carry with him one that never was at Sea before, for every *five* Men he " ſhall carry.——And, for the Preſervation of Timber on the Iſland of *Newfoundland*, no " Perſon ſhall *rind* any of the Trees,——nor ſhall ſet on Fire any of the Woods, &c."——

The *Engliſh Newfoundland* Fiſhery and Trade regulated by *Law*.

Although the *Poſt-office* Revenue of *England* be not accountable annually to the Parliament, as other Branches are, it being properly Part of the private Revenue of the Crown; yet (as has been elſewhere obſerved) that Revenue being a Kind of *Politico-mercantile* Pulſe, whereby to judge of the Increaſe or Decreaſe of the Nation's general Commerce; we ſhall here therefore obſerve, that in a printed *Letter to a Member of Parliament*, concerning the Debts of the Nation, (publiſhed *Anno* 1701) the *net* Revenue of the *Poſt-Office*, for the Year 1699, is ſaid to have been 90,504*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The *Engliſh* Poſt-office, net Revenue.

	£
There was exported, in this Year (according to Dr. *D'Avenant*) into foreign Parts, from all *England*, —— —— ——	6,788,166
And imported, —— —— ——	5,640,506
Balance, this Year, in Favour of *England*, —— ——	1,147,660

England's Balance of foreign Trade for the Year 1699.

This was indeed a happy Change from what we were *in Annis* 1662 and 1668.

	£
And whereas in the ſaid Dr. *D'Avenant*'s Report to the Commiſſioners of Accounts, *Anno* 1712, (Part ii. p. 71.) there was exported from *England*, this Year, (as above) to all Parts, —— ——	6,788,166
Thereof exported in our *Woollen Manufactures* to the Value of ——	2,932,292

Total Value of *England*'s Exports this Year.

Total Value of *England*'s *Woollen* Goods this Year exported.

This authentic View of the vaſt Importance of our *Woollen Manufacture* exported, highly merits the conſtant Remembrance of the Public, being conſiderably above *two fifth* Parts of our whole Exports.

The

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The vaſt Difference of *England*'s Exports between 1662 and 1699.

	£.
The judicious Mr. *Wood* alſo, in his *Survey of Trade*, (p. 46.) tells us, that in the Year 1662 the total Exports from *England* in that Year was but	2,022,812
Ditto *Anno* 1699, as *per D'Avenant*	6,788,166
Vaſt Increaſe of our Exports ſince 1662	4,765,334

N. B. Under the Year 1668 we have already exhibited near the ſame Sum of our Exports for that Year.

Wooll and its *Manufacture* in *England* their total Value.

	£.
1. Several Authors think, That the Value of all the *Wooll* ſhorn annually in *England* may amount to	2,000,000
2. The manufacturing whereof is computed to coſt	6,000,000
3. And that, when manufactured, its total Value is increaſed to	8,000,000

Of which, many ſince that Time think we annually export near one Half; more eſpecially ſince the late increaſed Demand from our own *American* Plantations!

1700

France's Eſtabliſhment of its new Council of Commerce proves the Means of greatly advancing the ſame.

The *French* King at this Time erects a new Council of Commerce; conſiſting of his principal Miniſters of State and Finances, and of *twelve* of the principal Merchants of his Kingdom, *viz.* *two* of *Paris*, and *ten* from the Cities of *Rouen*, *Bourdeaux*, *Lyons*, *Marſeilles*, *Rochelle*, *Nantes*, *St. Malo*, *Liſle*, *Bayonne*, and *Dunkirk*; each one Member. This Council to meet at leaſt once in every Week, for treating of all Matters commercial, as well by *Land* as by *Sea*, at Home and beyond-Sea.—To receive Propoſals, Schemes, Petitions, *&c.* and to determine commercial Controverſies.—Alſo to encourage Works, Manufactures, *&c.*——The ſaid *twelve* Merchants to be annually elected by the Magiſtrates of the ſaid eleven Cities.

☞ From the very firſt Erection of this famous new Council, or Board of Commerce, we have good Ground to date the great and almoſt ſurprizing Increaſe of the Commerce, Woollen Manufacture, mercantile Shipping, and foreign Colonies of *France*!

In *England* this Year, there was a total Prohibition enacted of the Wear of *India* Silk, &c. Manufactures, to the great Revival of *Engliſh* Manufactures.

The Wear of *Indian* wrought Silks, Stuffs, and Callicoes, was become ſo univerſal in *England* at this Time, and the Complaints thereof ſo loud, that it was now thought high Time to remedy ſo great an Evil. The Preamble to the Statute obſerves, “That the Continuance of the Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the ſame Manner and Proportions as it hath been for two Years laſt paſt, muſt inevitably be to the great Detriment of the Kingdom, by exhauſting the Treaſure thereof, melting down the Coin, and taking away the Labour of the People, whereby very many of the Manufacturers of this Nation are become exceſſively burdenſome and chargeable to their reſpective Pariſhes, and others are thereby compelled to ſeek for Employment in foreign Parts.” This Grievance was greatly heightened by the Importations of *two Eaſt-India* Companies together of thoſe *Indian* Manufactures, which raiſed a great Clamour in *Spittalfields*, *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, *Coventry*, &c. whereby alſo a double Quantity of Silver was exported to *India*.

A Statute therefore paſſed in this 11th and 12th of King *William*, (Cap. x.) *For the more effectual employing the Poor, by encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom.* Enacting, “That, from *Michaelmas* 1701, all wrought Silks, *Bengals*, and Stuffs, mixed with Silk or *Herba*, of the Manufacture of *Perſia*, *China*, or *Eaſt-India*; and alſo all printed Callicoes, and painted, dyed, or ſtained there, ſhall be locked up in Warehouſes appointed by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, till re-exported; ſo as none of the ſaid Goods ſhould be worn or uſed, in either Apparel or Furniture, in *England*, on Forfeiture thereof, and alſo of 200 *l.* Penalty on the Perſon having or ſelling any of them.”.

This wholeſome Law greatly revived the drooping Spirits of our own *Silk* and *Stuff* Manufacturers, producing a remarkable Increaſe in the Demand for our ſaid Manufactures.

Flander's Lace, &c. to be re-admitted into *England*, on Condition of our *Engliſh* Woollen Goods being re-admitted into *Flanders*.

By another *Engliſh* Statute, of this ſame Year, (Cap. xi.) *For making the Laws more effectual for the Prevention of the Importation of foreign Bone-Lace, Needle-Work,* &c. *they were again to be re-admitted three Months after the Prohibition of the* Engliſh *Woollen Manufactures in* Flanders *ſhall be taken off.* The ſaid Prohibition of our Woollen Manufactures in *Flanders* was found very detrimental to us, being occaſioned by our Prohibition of their Lace, *&c.* wherefore we were now obliged to repeal that Law, in order for our Woollen Manufactures to be re-admitted into *Flanders*.

New Stile embraced by the *Dutch* and *German* Proteſtants.

The States of the *United Netherlands* and the Proteſtant Princes of *Germany* now embrace the *New Stile* in all their Deeds, Acts, *&c.*

All Duties taken off from *Engliſh Woollen Goods* exported, and the like on *Corn*, *Grain*, *Meal*, *Malt*, *Bread*, and *Pulſe*.

In the ſame Year paſſed an *Engliſh* Act of Parliament (Cap. xx.) *For taking away the Duties upon our own Woollen Manufactures, Corn, Grain, Bread, Biſcuit, and Meal, exported.* So that from thenceforth no Manner of Duty was to be paid on our exported Woollen Goods, on our Corn and Grain of all Kinds, as alſo of our Meal, Malt, Pulſe, and Bread, exported.

On the King of *Spain*'s Death *France* ſeizes on all the *Spaniſh* Monarchy.

In the Month of *November* 1700, King *Charles* the Second of *Spain* departed this Life. The *French* King had managed that weak Prince's Will abſolutely in Favour of his Grandſon the Duke of *Anjou*: And thereupon *Louis* ſeized on the intire *Spaniſh* Monarchy, without regarding the laſt *Partition* Treaty. Hereby the greateſt Part of *Europe* was juſtly alarmed, and moſt eſpecially the *Emperor*, *England*, and *Holland*. By *Louis*'s ſeizing on *Milan*, and other Imperial Fiefs in *Italy*, the Emperor and Empire were nearly concerned.——By his ſeizing on the *Spaniſh*
Netherlands,

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Netherlands, the *Dutch* were deprived of a Barrier againſt *France*.——And by his poſſeſſing of *Spain* itſelf, both *England*'s and *Holland*'s great Commerce in and to the *Mediterranean* lay much at his Mercy, as did alſo their *Weſt-India* Commerce, by his diſpatching Ships of War to take Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *America*. Yet both *England* and *Holland* found themſelves obliged ſo far to temporize as at firſt to recognize his Grandſon for King of *Spain*, being as yet in no Condition to oppoſe his Title, or openly to favour what was more for their Intereſt, the Claim of the Houſe of *Auſtria* to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy. This grand Incident occaſioned much Terror in *England*, and the Prices of her national Funds and public Stocks were ſo deeply affected thereby as to ſink ſo low as 50 *per Cent.* whereby great Diſtreſs enſued to many; and, on the other Hand, it afforded great Advantages to the monied Men. Hereby alſo the Credit of the *Bank of England* was much ſhaken for a Time.

The *Engliſh* national Funds and public Stocks were greatly affected thereby.

In this ſame Year King *William* of *Great Britain* concluded a defenſive Treaty with King *Charles* the Twelfth of *Sweden*, for eighteen Years: Stipulating in Subſtance, Iſt, Not to ſhelter the rebellious Subjects of each other. IIdly, To aſſiſt each other, when attacked, with 6,000 auxiliary Foot Soldiers. IIIdly, That, nevertheleſs, either Party may lawfully carry on Commerce with the Country with which the other may be at War, and againſt whom the ſaid auxiliary Forces may nevertheleſs have been ſent.

A defenſive Alliance between *England* and *Sweden*.

Thus we have brought down our Hiſtory to the Time of the Memory of many Perſons yet alive, and of ſome few who may be old enough to remember the Tranſactions of the latter Part of this moſt buſy and intereſting Century which we now conclude.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Succeſſion of PRINCES *in this Century.*

Emperors of *Germany*.

LEOPOLD, to ——	1705
JOSEPH, his eldeſt Son, to	1711
CHARLES VI. his Brother, to *Oct.* 20,	1740
CHARLES VII. of *Bavaria*, to ——	1745
FRANCIS of *Lorrain*, 13 *Sept.* 1745, to	

Emperors of *Ruſſia*.

PETER, the Great, to	1724
KATHERINE, to ——	1727
PETER II. to ——	1729
ANNE (of *Courland*) to	1740
JOHN (an Infant) depoſed by ——	1741
ELIZABETH, to 5th of *January* ——	1762
PETER III. (of *Holſtein*) to ——	1762
CATHERINE II. to	

Kings of *Great Britain*.

WILLIAM III. to ——	1702
ANNE, to ——	1714
GEORGE I. to ——	1727
GEORGE II. to ——	1760
GEORGE III. 25 *Oct.* to	

Kings of *Sweden*.

CHARLES XII. to —	1718
ULRICA, his Siſter, to	1720
FREDERIC, of *Heſſe*, to	1751
ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, to ——	17

Kings of *France*.

LOUIS XIV. to ——	1715
LOUIS XV. his Great Grandſon, crowned *Anno* 1722, to —	17

Kings of *Denmark*.

FREDERICK IV. to —	1730
CHRISTIAN VI. to —	1746
FREDERICK V. to —	17

Kings of *Poland*.

AUGUSTUS II. to —	1733
AUGUSTUS III. to —	17

Kings of *Spain*.

PHILIP V. to ——	1746
FERDINAND VI. his Son, to ——	1759
CHARLES III. his Brother, to —— ——	

Kings of *Portugal*.

PETER, to ——	1704
JOHN V. his Son, to	1704
JOSEPH, his Son, to	17

Kings of *Pruſſia*.

FREDERICK II. the 1ſt King, *Jan.* 1701, to	1713
WILLIAM II. his Son, from 1713 to ——	1740
CHARLES FREDERICK III. his Son, to	

Characteriſtic of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Poſſibly ſome may judge it ſuperfluous to draw the Characteriſtic of the Age we live in: Yet as it is merely our Province to treat of its Commercial State, we hope to be excuſed in briefly obſerving, That much might be ſaid to diſtinguiſh this Century even from the immediately preceding one, and much more from remoter ones, were it not that the intire Scope of this Part of our Work renders ſuch a Taſk quite ſuperfluous.

After the airy Hopes, Proſpects, and Expectations of all the preceding Century and of half of the preſent one, concerning *new* Diſcoveries of ſhorter Courſes to the rich *Aſiatic* Countries, either by the *North-weſt* or *North-eaſt* ſuppoſed Paſſages; and after ſo many repeated Attempts (more eſpecially by *Britiſh Subjects*) there ſeemed *now* and for ſome Time paſt to be a general Acquieſcence of the Impracticability of either of thoſe ſuppoſed Paſſages.

Concerning that by the *North-weſt*, it has been already remarked, That although we have had ſome probable Signs and Tokens from ſeveral of the Explorators, that there is a Communication either above or under Ground, between the great Bay of *Hudſon* and the Seas of *Northern Aſia*; yet, that probably ſuch a Paſſage, even tho' above Ground, may be in ſo frozen a Climate as to be quite impracticable. The like may be juſtly remarked of the more than barely ſuppoſed *North-eaſt* Paſſage: Since though it ſeems now to be admitted that the Sea of *Nova-Zembla* communicates with the *Aſiatic* one of *China* and *Japan*, yet the firſt-named Sea, and alſo the Streights of *Waygatz*, being more than once in vain attempted, thoſe Icy Seas ſeem to have put an End to all farther Attempts that Way. It is indeed ſaid, (and perhaps with ſome Probability) that from ſome remote North-eaſt Parts of *Ruſſian Tartary*, leſs frozen than the other Seas, a naval Communication may hereafter be found practicable with the Seas of *China* and *Japan*: But what would that avail even *Ruſſia* itſelf, and much leſs the reſt of *Europe*, if the Merchandiſe of *China*, &c. can

can be brought cheaper by Long-Sea to *Europe*, as at preſent, than by ſo long and rugged a Land-Carriage as from *North-eaſtern Tartary* to the Ports of *Archangel* or *Peterſburgh*. The *South-weſt* Paſſage to *India*, round the farther Point of *South-America*, has already been practiſed *thirteen* Times from *Europe*; but to no Avail for an *Aſiatic* Commerce, much eaſier, ſafer, and ſooner carried on by the common Route. The Diſcoveries, made long ſince, of the Coaſts of *New-Holland*, *New-Zealand*, and *New-Guinea*, of what Benefit have they ever been to the *Dutch*, their principal Diſcoverers? So far has the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company been from planting thoſe Countries, though lying not far South of their *Javan* and *Molucco* Territories, that, if Colonel *Purry*'s Narrative be true, his ſingle Propoſal for their ſettling on them (elſewhere related) occaſioned his being obliged to leave *Holland!* Either that Company thought (as others have likewiſe) Iſt, That they are already poſſeſſed of more Territories than they can well manage; or elſe, IIdly, They apprehended, that their farther Diſcoveries there might excite other *European* Nations to attempt Settlements thereon, who might prove dangerous Neighbours to them: Or, IIIdly, That *new Spice Iſlands* and Countries might thereby be diſcovered, which would undoubtedly depreciate the old ones, and which alſo might fall into the Hands of other Nations: Or, laſtly, That their own People of *Java*, &c. might be tempted to deſert them, for thoſe new Countries. But although theſe might be plauſible Reaſons with that Company, they can be none to other *European* Nations for not attempting Settlements on thoſe Coaſts; which, ſooner or later, may probably be effected, more eſpecially as they are not quite deſtitute of certain of the Neceſſaries of Life, nor of human Creatures, who, perhaps, may be more numerous in the inland Parts, where Neceſſaries may likewiſe more abound, and, perhaps alſo, the more precious Metals and Gems, and ſundry other Materials for Commerce.

By our extenſive new Conqueſts in *North-America*, how vaſt a Field is opened for the Increaſe of the *Britiſh* Commerce there! [And we would hope alſo for the Propagation of our pure Religion amongſt the poor Savages of *Canada*, &c.] May it not well merit the Conſideration of the Public to give due Encouragement to *foreign Proteſtants*, made uneaſy at Home, to plant in thoſe Countries.

Africa's inland and more centrical Parts are at preſent leſs known to all *Chriſtendom* than they were to *Carthage* 2,000 Years ago. Hints have been given in our own Times, by different Authors, of its being practicable to form a Correſpondence, and even to make Settlements there, (by Means of the great River *Niger*, or *Senegal)* where the precious Metals, Ivory, and many Drugs, *&c.* are confidently ſaid to abound.

Commerce is a Miſtreſs more eagerly courted by almoſt all Nations in our Age than in any preceding one; and it is highly probable, that even before the Concluſion of the preſent Century ſundry new Lights may be ſtruck out for the farther Improvement of it; and of having Plantations formed in Parts we little think of at preſent. And, as the Naval Strength of the moſt implacable Enemy of the *Britiſh* Name and Felicity is (for ſome Time at leaſt) greatly reduced, *now* ſeems to be the moſt proper Seaſon of our framing of new and practicable Commercial Plans, as well as for aſſiduouſly improving thoſe already formed. More eſpecially, as our Nobility and Landed-Gentry are at length clearly convinced, *That the Increaſe of our National Commerce*, is, in effect, but another Phraſe *for expreſſing the Advancement of the Landed-Intereſt, Wealth, and Felicity, of* Great Britain *and* Ireland!

Contention between the old and new *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Companies and the ſeparate Traders, occaſions great Diſturbances in the Kingdom.

There were two particular Points in the Act of the 9th and 10th of King *William*, before-mentioned, under the Year 1698, *For ſettling the Eaſt-India Trade*, which proved afterward extremely embaraſſing, *viz.*

I. The giving Leave to *all Corporations* [the *Bank of England* excepted] to ſubſcribe in their Corporate Capacity; whereby the *old Eaſt-India Company* got into the *new one* in the Manner already related.

II. The inſerting the Words, *or any*, after the Word *all*, in the Clauſe of that Act, giving the King a Power to incorporate the Contributors into a *Joint-Stock Company:* Thereby leaving Room for *ſome* of the Contributors of the *General Society* [as proved actually the Caſe] to decline coming into the *new Joint-Stock Company*, and, inſtead thereof, to go on as *ſeparate Traders* to *India.*

Both which Points might eaſily have been prevented, eſpecially the firſt-named; ſeeing an Equivalent might have been aſſigned to the *old Company* for their Forts, Privileges, *&c.* and the *ſeparate Traders* might alſo have been bought off, they amounting only to 7,200*l.* Principal, with their annual Fund of 576*l.* at 8 *per Cent.* who choſe to trade on the Bottom of that Act *ſolely* and *ſeparately:* Whereby the Capital Stock of this new Corporation was in fact but 1,992,800*l.* and their annual Fund but 159,424*l.* Which *ſeparate Traders* did afterward give much Trouble to the *new Company*, till by a Law of the next Reign we ſhall ſee an End was put to them, and both Companies conſolidated into the preſent *United Company of Merchants of* England *trading to the* Eaſt-Indies.

In this ſame Year, the Party Humours were become more fierce between the two *Eaſt-India* Companies; it being about the Time that a new Parliament was to take place. Both Companies ſtrove to gain the Court as well as the new Members of the Houſe of Commons. The Spirit of this Time may in ſome Meaſure be ſeen, by many warm Pamphlets then publiſhed; ſuch as, "*The Freeholders Plea againſt Stock-jobbing of Elections of Parliament Men.* Quarto, 1701. *The* "*Villainy of Stock-jobbers detected*, &c. Quarto, 1701." And many more. And at the two Coffee-houſes, near the *Royal-Exchange*, which ſtill retain the Names of *Garraway*'s and *Jonathan*'s, Affairs

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Affairs were in thoſe Pamphlets made ſo important, as to be ſaid then to prepare and direct the greateſt Buſineſs of the Nation. Both Companies were at this Time reckoned to have no fewer than 60 Ships at Sea; and great was the Emulation at their public Sales. Theſe Conſiderations made the Government ſee the abſolute Neceſſity of compoſing their fierce Contentions by a Coalition, which was at length complied with, though not formally concluded before King *William* died.

The *French* Council of Trade's View of the foreign Commerce of *France*.

We have already noted the Eſtabliſhment of a new Council of Commerce by the *French* King, *Anno* 1700. And we ſhall now ſee how great a Progreſs this famous new Inſtitution had made in little more than about one Year after their ſaid Eſtabliſhment, in order to arrive at a perfect Knowlege of the true commercial Intereſts of *France*. All which we have gathered from the Memorials of this Council preſented to the King's Royal Council, in this Year 1701. And, as it will diſplay the great Judgment, Zeal, and Diligence of that Council and Nation at this Time for the Improvement of their Commerce and Colonies, it will, at the ſame Time, afford us ſundry very uſeful and intereſting Hints and Notices, for putting us on our Guard againſt the growing Commerce of ſo active and enterprizing a People.

Fas eſt et ab hoſte doceri.

——— *Nothing more fit,*
Than from our Enemies to learn Wit.

The cloſe Connection between the *Guinea* and the *Weſt-India* Trade.

I. In their Memorial concerning their *Guinea* Company and their *Weſt-India* Colonies, they give us the then preſent State of their *American* Iſlands, &c.

" They juſtly remark, That the Commerce to *Guinea* has ſo cloſe a Relation to that of their
" *Weſt-India* Iſles, that the latter cannot ſubſiſt without the former." [☞ And we need ſcarcely
add, that this Remark holds equally juſt with reſpect to our own *Guinea* and *Weſt-India* Trade.]

The *French American* Iſles.

" By thoſe Trades" (ſays this new Council) " we have deprived our Competitors in Traffic
" of the great Profits they drew from us." [Meaning our Sugar, Cotton, and Ginger Trade.]
" And may put ourſelves into a Condition, by their Example, to draw Profit, in our Turn,
" from them; *and eſpecially from the* Engliſh!

" That *we* may increaſe thoſe Trades conſiderably; ſeeing that Nation," [*i. e. England*] " in
" their Iſlands, with leſs Advantage than *we*, and in Territories of leſs Extent, as well as in
" much leſs Time, have found Means to employ annually above 500 Sail of Ships, whilſt we
" do not, without great Difficulty, employ 100 in the ſame Trade.

The Navigation of *France* depends on its *American* Iſles.

" Every one is ſenſible of the Benefits of Navigation; *and that the Happineſs and Glory of a State*
" *very much depend on it!*"——No one is ignorant, that the Navigation of *France* owes all its In-
" creaſe and Splendor to the Commerce of its Iſlands! And that it cannot be kept up nor
" enlarged otherwiſe than by this Commerce, which is more beneficial than all others of the
" long Voyages which are driven by the *French*; becauſe carried on without the Exportation of
" Money, as well as without the Aid of *foreign Goods* and *Manufactures*; ☞ ſo as none but the
" Subjects of *France* reap the Profits of it."

France's conſiderable Linen Manufacture enabled them to make this Remark; and it is to be hoped, *Britain* and *Ireland* will ſoon be enabled *at Home* to ſupply the Sortments of Linen Drapery for our *Weſt-India* Iſles.

State of all the *French Weſt-India* Iſlands. And firſt of *Cayenne*.

Next follows a brief Repreſentation of the preſent State of the *French American* Iſlands, *viz.*

" 1. The ſmall Iſland, with the *Terra Firma*, of *Cayenne*" [on the Coaſt of *Guiana*, in about
five Degrees of North Latitude] " comes firſt in View. Its Coaſts are about 60 Leagues in
" Extent; though not above twelve are inhabited.—Its Soil very good, and its *Sugars* near equal
" to the White *Sugars* of *Braſil*.——It has not above 600 White People, and about 2,000 Ne-
" groes. So that this large Track of Land is almoſt uninhabited.—And being ſituated in very
" near the Parallel of the *Moluccos*, where the fine Spices grow, it is believed it might be eaſy
" to cultivate them there; and thereby ſave the purchaſing of them from the *Dutch*. The
" rather, in that the *Portugueſe*, on this Side of the River of *Amazons*, in a Situation more diſtant
" from the Equinoctial Line, have *Cinamon*." [This, however, is of a Baſtard Kind, and worth
very little.]

Granada.

" 2. *Granade* [near *Martinique*] is about 25 Leagues in Circuit. Its White Inhabitants about
" 200, and Negroes 600: Produces Sugar, excellent Indico, Cotton, &c. Its Soil is good, and
" the Colony might be conſiderably augmented.

Martinica.

" 3. *Martinique* [or *Martinica*] is the principal Colony.—About 60 Leagues in Circuit; has
" a good Soil, abounding in Sugar and Cacao, with ſome Indico, Cotton, &c.—It had formerly
" 3,500 Men bearing Arms, and 16,000 Negroes." [Now in our Days thought to have more
than Quadruple that Number.]——" It has *three* good Harbours, ſundry good Roads for Ship-
" ping, and two ſmall unwalled Towns, with a good Fort at *Culdeſac-Royal*." [How vaſtly is
this Iſle improved and fortified ſince that Time!]

Gardeloupe.

" 4. *Gardeloupe* has a pretty good Soil, producing fine Sugar, Cotton, and Ginger.——It is
" not peopled;" [How different its Caſe is in our Days, as we have very lately experienced!]
" though it had formerly 1,500 Men bearing Arms, and 8,000 Negroes.

Marigalante.

“ 5. *Marigalante*'s Soil is pretty good. It produces Sugar, Indico, Cotton, and Ginger. It was taken in the laſt War by the *Engliſh*, who afterward abandoned it; though it has not been able to recover itſelf; having but three or four Sugar Plantations as yet.

Santa Cruz.

“ 6. *Santa Cruz* had formerly 600 Men bearing Arms, and many Sugar Plantations. It was abandoned laſt War, becauſe difficult to be kept, and its Inhabitants tranſported to *St. Domingo*. Yet this Iſle is a very good one, producing Sugar, Indico, and Cotton; has a good and ſafe Harbour, and a very good Baſon for careening of Ships.” [The *French* have ſince ſold one of the *Virgin* Iſles to the King of *Denmark* for near 70,000 *l.* Sterling Money, according to ſome Accounts.]

Hiſpaniola or *St. Domingo*, the *French* Part of it.

“ 7. The laſt Colony is *St. Domingo*, or *Hiſpaniola*; about 500 Leagues in Circuit. The one Half of it is poſſeſſed by *France*, from *Cape-François* to the Iſle of *Vaches*, and the *Spaniards* have the other Half.” [We have elſewhere related how *France* firſt neſtled here.] “ At *Cape-François* there is a good Port, 900 Men bearing Arms, and 2,000 Negroes.——*Leogane*'s Diſtrict is conſiderable.—It is the Seat of the *French* Governor and Sovereign Courts.—It had 2,000 Men bearing Arms, and 15,000 Negroes.——*Petit-Guavis* has a good Port; had 600 Whites and 2,000 Negroes.———There are ſome other Iſles,” (ſays this Council) “ as *Les Haintes*, *St. Martin*, and *St. Bartholomew*; but of very little Importance and almoſt uninhabited.”

Canada formerly under a Company.

After Reflexions on thoſe Iſles being badly conducted by a Company, and of the Selfiſhneſs, &c. of *excluſive* Companies in general, they add, “ It is not the *Canada* Company's Fault too, that that Colony is not intirely ruined.——It is” (ſay they) “ a moſt certain Maxim, ☞ *That nothing but Competition and Liberty in Trade can render Commerce beneficial to the State!* And *that all Monopolies, or Traffic appropriated to Companies excluſive of others, are inconceivably burdenſome and pernicious to it!*” Next they condemn the “ *Guinea* Company, as enhancing the Price of Negroes.——And that, in Time of War, (like the Dog in the Manger) they would neither carry Negroes from *Guinea* themſelves, nor ſuffer others ſo to do, being poſſeſſed of *excluſive* Powers.—That the many Prizes taken in laſt War from the *Engliſh*, have ſhewn to *France* how rich and uſeful that Commerce is!—Wherefore they urge the Abolition of all Companies! ——Alſo the lowering the Duty on Sugar, and the permitting of *French* Ships to carry that Commodity to foreign Ports directly.” [Both which, to our Coſt, has ſince been effected.]—“ About forty Years ago,” [*i. e.* about the Year 1661] (ſays this Memorial) “ the *French* were little verſed in Commerce and Navigation: It was therefore then thought neceſſary to form Companies, for engaging them to beat out Tracks of Commerce for the King's Subjects, which then were unknown to them.——Yet ſuch excluſive Grants ought only to be for a limited Number of Years.” [Several ſuch, however, do exiſt in *France* even to this Day.]—They go on to inveigh againſt ſuch excluſive Grants; ſuch as, “ 1ſt, That to the Port of *Marſeilles* having the ſole Trade to the *Levant*.—2dly, The *Eaſt-India* Company.—3dly, The prohibiting of foreign *raw Silk* to be carried to *Niſmes*, *Tours*, *Paris*, &c. till it had paſſed through *Lions*; thereby tending only to make it dearer.—4thly, Divers Farms of certain Merchandize in Trade, &c. deſtructive to the Freedom of Commerce.”

The *French Guinea* Company diſcommended.

Why trading Companies and Monopolies were at firſt uſeful in *France*;

and why hurtful now.

Spain's ill Conduct in commercial Concerns.

In treating of *France*'s Trade to *Spain*, we learn the infinite Quantity of Merchandize of all Kinds then carried thither.—Concerning which Country [*Spain*] they truly remark, “ That the *Spaniards*, who have within themſelves *Wooll*, *Silk*, *Oil*, *Wine*, with an excellent Soil, producing many Things proper for the Suſtenance of Life, and for the eſtabliſhing of noble Manufactures; and are in no Want of good Ports, both in the Ocean and *Mediterranean*; do, nevertheleſs, neglect all thoſe Advantages! Whence it follows, that they ſtand in Need of the Aſſiſtance of all other Nations, who thereby exhauſt her of her Gold and Silver, and fetch away her raw Materials for their own Manufactures; as the raw Silk of *Valencia*, *Granada*, *Murcia*, &c. to *France*.—The Wooll of *Caſtile*, *Arragon*, *Navar*, *Leon*, &c. to *England*, *Holland*, *France*, and *Italy*; for the very Manufactures with which they afterward ſupply *Spain!*—That, in return for the *French* Manufactures, &c. ſhipped for *Cadiz*, and thence in the Galeons to *Peru* and *Mexico*, they have *Cochineale*, *Indico*, *Vigonia-Wooll*, *Hides*, &c. and (in peaceable Times, over and above, before the laſt Wars) they received in Money a Balance of *eighteen* or *twenty* Millions of Livres, and by the Flotas *ſeven* or *eight* Millions more.——But” (ſay they) “ for ſome Years paſt, ſince the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, and others, have imitated ſome of our Manufactures, it is certain that our Returns” [*i. e.* the *Balance* in *France*'s Favour] “ are reduced to a ſmall Matter!——They wiſh his Catholic Majeſty” [King *Philip* V.] “ would lay aſide intirely the *Spaniſh* Garb,” [which is never altered] “ and introduce *French* Faſhions;” [This has been *France*'s Harveſt in almoſt every Country of *Europe!*] “ and aboliſh the Uſe of *Engliſh* Bays, ſo much worn in *Spain*'s Dominions both in *Europe* and *America*, &c. for the Benefit of *France*.”

France's former great Profit by her Trade with *Spain*:

But ſince leſſened, by the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, &c. imitating *French* Manufactures.

The *Engliſh* Manner of managing their *Turkey* Trade commended.

In ſpeaking of the *French Levant* Trade, they ſay, “ That the *Engliſh* carry on that Trade with much more Advantage than the *French*, their Woollen Cloths being better and cheaper. The *Engliſh* alſo carry to the *Levant*, *Lead*, *Pewter*, *Copperas*, and *Logwood*, which are Goods they are Maſters of; together with a great Deal of *Pepper*; and, that they may not drain their Country of its Gold and Silver, they alſo take in *dry Fiſh* of their own catching, Sugar of their own Colonies, and other Goods of their own Product, which they ſell on the Coaſts of *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, for *Pieces of Eight*, which they carry to the *Levant*, to make up a Stock ſufficient for purchaſing their homeward Cargoes.——Upon this Plan, it would be more advantageous for *France* to permit her Ports on the Ocean to carry on this Trade directly to the *Levant*, without being obliged, ever ſince the Year 1669, to unlade at *Marſeilles* on their

State of the *French Levant* Trade.

“ Return,

A. D. 1701

" Return, under Pretence of preventing their bringing in the Plague; which has obliged them " to relinquiſh that Trade intirely. And by the Edict of 1685, 20 *per Cent.* was laid on all *Levant* Merchandize imported, for preventing the weſtern Ports from being ſupplied therewith " (as they before had been) from *England* and *Holland.*———Thus *Marſeilles* alone thrives in this " Commerce; although by its being a free Port,—by its nearer Situation to the *Levant*, and by " her ſettled Correſpondence there,—*Marſeilles* would always have Advantages enough over the " Ports of the Ocean, without the diſtaſteful and impolitically-excluſive Trade."

State of the Controverſy between *Marſeilles* and the Ports on the Ocean.

To all which the Deputy from *Marſeilles* replied, 1ſt, " The Towns on the Ocean can neither " in themſelves, nor in their Neighbourhood, find Conſumption for divers groſs Merchandize " which the *Marſeilles* Ships are obliged to take in for making up their Lading. 2dly, The " Duty of 20 *per Cent.* was laid (as above) for preventing the *Engliſh* and *Dutch Levant* Goods " from being run into *France* by the Ports of *Dunkirk* and *Rouen.* 3dly, *Marſeilles* has within " herſelf and her neighbouring Provinces all Kinds of Manufactures and Aſſortments proper for " the *Levant* Trade, &c. To this the Deputies from the Ports on the Ocean replied, by denying moſt of the Allegations of *Marſeilles.*" And ſo the Diſpute ended for that Time. We have too much Ground to lament the great Increaſe of *France*'s *Levant* Commerce, and the Decreaſe of our *Turkey* Company's Commerce, ſince that Council's Memorial.

This new Board farther repreſented to the King's Council, (after declaring, *That it was no Derogation from Nobility,* [*i. e.* in the *Engliſh* Senſe, from being a *Gentleman*] *to be a wholeſale Merchant, though not a Retailer; and that Gentlemen, who are Merchants, ſhould for the future in all Aſſemblies precede other Merchants.*) " That the Appellation of *Merchant* being too general and extenſive," [*Marchand* in *France* ſignifying Retailers, as well as what we in *England* properly call *Merchants*; as *Marchand-Drapier*, for a *Woollen-Draper*, &c.] " it is neceſſary to ſettle a Diſtinction;—and that thoſe who trade by *Wholeſale* by Sea or Land, be named *Negociants*, and that " Retailers only be called *Merchants*: And no Retailer to take the Name of *Negociant* under a " pecuniary Penalty; and a like Penalty on Mechanics ſtiling themſelves Merchants."

The *French* new Diſtinction between *Merchant* and *Negociant*, firſt eſtabliſhed.

That Board farther propoſed, " The ſuppreſſing the Duty of 50 *Sols per* Ton, as far as concerns " the Shipping of the Northern Crowns, thereby to allure them to trade with *France*, on as advantageous a Footing as the *Dutch* do, who had that Duty remitted by the Peace of *Ryſwick.* " That the principal End for laying on that Duty, was, to confine the coaſting Navigation to " *French* Shipping *alone*, which had before been wholly carried on by foreign Bottoms, much to " the Prejudice of *France.* But as it alſo affected the Voyages of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to *France*, " thoſe two Nations were obliged to lay a like Duty on *French* Ships coming into their Ports.

Why 50 *Sols per* Ton was laid on foreign Ships trading to *France.*

" It was very provident in the *Dutch* to obtain the Remiſſion of that Duty, ſeeing by the " *French* Cuſtom-houſe Books it appeared, that the *Dutch* had Poſſeſſion of almoſt all the Commerce from *France* to thoſe Northern Nations: That Duty, before the *Dutch* were exempted, " yielding 700,000 Livres yearly, but now only 100,000.———That the moderate Duties in " *Holland* give the *Dutch* conſiderable Advantages; as does alſo their good Huſbandry in their Navigation; *ſcarcely imitable by any other Nation.* ☞ Thereby do they retain Navigation and Trade " to themſelves, and get into their Hands the Effects of other Nations, ſelling them again to " great Profit. By ſuch Methods they have made their Provinces *the Store-houſe of Europe*, from " whence other Nations are obliged to furniſh themſelves." [A good View this of the Grounds of *Holland*'s being ſo great a Store-houſe.] " In brief, the *Dutch* having thus made themſelves " Maſters of the inland Trade of *France*, by the Help of the *Refugees*," [ſettled in *Holland*] " and by Commiſſions from the *new Converts*," [*i. e.* the *Proteſtants* of *France* profeſſing the *Catholic* Religion] " and the Factors they have in all our Ports, they there ſell Goods cheaper than " even the Wholeſale Merchants of *France* can do; and are enabled to ſupply the *French* Retailers " as well as the Northern Nations, with Aſſortments of Goods. So that, whilſt this is the Caſe, " no Wholeſale Buſineſs can be managed by the *French*, nor any great Commerce carried on directly between the *French* and the Northern Nations.

Reaſons why the *Dutch* have rendered their Country the general Storehouſe of the World.

" For all which Reaſons, this Board propoſes to ſuppreſs the ſaid Duty of 50 *Sols per* Ton.

" Or elſe, to prevent the Entrance into *France* of all Commodities of the *North*, which ſhall " have been before landed in any other Country, and ſhall not be brought hither directly from " the Place of their Growth or Manufacture.———To this the Deputies from *Nantes* replied; " That the *Hollanders* Trade to the *Baltic* was ſo well ſettled, that they will ever govern the " Prices of all Merchandize going to, or coming from, the *North.* Becauſe, carrying thither their " own Manufactures and Merchandize, and eſpecially their Spices, (of which the Northern " People are very fond) they can afford to take off the *Corn, Timber, Iron, Copper, Flax, Hemp,* " &c. of the *North*, at high Rates, and yet they are generally cheaper at *Amſterdam* than in the " Places they were brought from; becauſe of the great Gains they" [the *Amſterdammers*] " make " by the Aſſortments they carry to the *North.*———And the *Dutch* Commerce to *Portugal* is " likewiſe on the ſame Footing. For theſe and ſuch-like Reaſons" (ſaid the *Nantois*) " we fear " we cannot depend on our being regularly ſupplied with every Thing directly from the *North.* " ———The *Dutch*, moreover, take off very great Quantities of our *Wines* and *Brandies*, which " they *brew, mix*, and *fit* to the Taſte of the *Northern* People.———Theſe Reflexions are applicable to *Hamburgh* as well as to *Holland*, which City is likewiſe a Staple or Store-houſe for all " the Trade of the *North*, and is uſually very helpful to *us* in taking off our Commodities, and " in ſupplying us with what we want. Another powerful Reaſon is, *the frequent Alteration of our* " *Coin, which abſolutely prevents Foreigners from ſending us their Ships and Merchandize.*"

And particularly *Amſterdam.*

Hamburgh is alſo another great Store-houſe for *Northern* Merchandize.

The new Board's Anſwer to the Deputies of *Nantes.*

To all which, the other Deputies of this Board replied, in Subſtance, " That it was plain thoſe " of *Nantes* owned the Evils which the Board complained of; particularly, that the Retailers in " *France* carry on a diſadvantageous Trade with the *Dutch.*——And that it is certainly more " ſure and more profitable for us to ſell our Goods at Home, than to carry them to the *Northern* " People to ſell. In the firſt Caſe, it is *we* who *give* the *Law*; in the other, *we receive* it.—No " Merchant is ignorant of the Effects of this Difference; the one being ever profitable; the other " very uncertain and often very pernicious, and the common Source of Bankruptcies." They add a little further: " We have heretofore ſeen 5000 foreign Ships come into the Kingdom to " take them off," [*i. e.* the native Produce of *France*;] but our being deprived of Trade with the " *Engliſh*, and our Duty of 50 *Sols per* Ton, have interrupted this great Commerce." [Yet, with this otherwiſe ſagacious Board's Leave, that ſeeming Advantage of Foreigners coming to ſell their Goods in our Ports, is really but a *ſhort-ſighted* one; ſince the Advantages accruing to a Nation; I. By the Freight of the Ships which carry out their own, and which go to fetch the Goods of other Nations. II. By the immenſe Quantity of Proviſions conſumed therein. III. By the many Trades and Workmen ſupported by fitting out the Ships. IV. By the Nurſery of Sailors, and (in Conſequence) *the Increaſe of naval Power*, which thoſe 5000 Ships would produce, [were they *French*] are of infinitely greater Advantage than that one Conſideration by them before-named:—It muſt however be admitted, that as moſt of the Merchandizes of *France* are periſhable, this Poſition of their new Board of Commerce is perhaps more applicable to *France* than to any other Nation in *Europe.*] In farther Anſwer to thoſe of *Nantes*, this new Council of Commerce " diſallows, that *Corn* " and other Commodities of the *North* are ſold cheaper in *Holland* than in the Places from whence " they are fetched.——For (ſay they) this never happens but when the Quantities imported " into *Holland* are ſo large that they exceed the Conſumption or Demand for them: In this there" fore (ſay they) there is nothing extraordinary; being the Caſe every where elſe. V. As they " plead only for having the *Northern* Goods brought in *alone*, and *directly* from the Places of their " *Growth* and *Manufacture*, without being firſt landed in any other Country, they cannot believe " that the *Dutch* will (on *France*'s making ſuch a Regulation) ſuffer above 4000 Ships, which they " employ between *France* and the *Northern* Nations, to lye rotting in their Ports:——But rather " than not be employed, will let them fetch the *Northern* Merchandize directly from thence into " the Ports of *France*, as now propoſed."

The Miſapprehenſion of this otherwiſe ſagacious new Board in *France*, concerning a Point of Commerce.

Holland's Ports are proper *Entreports* between the *Baltic* and *Mediterranean* Ports.

Beſide the ſaid Objections of the Deputy of *Nantes*, he of *Marſeilles* urged, " That the Voyage " from *Dantzick*, or even from *Copenhagen*, to *Marſeilles*, is too long for a Ship to go and come " with Certainty in one Seaſon, conſidering the *Ice* and the *long Nights*: And that therefore there " is no avoiding the Uſe of *Entreports*," [i. e. *Middle-way* or *Half-way* Ports] " for the Trade of " *Marſeilles.*" [This Remark puts us in mind of what we noted in the preceding 16th Century, concerning *Antwerp*'s Fitneſs for the general *Staple*, *Store-houſe*, or *Entreport* for the Commodities of both the *Northern* and *Southern* Nations, founded on this Objection touching *Marſeilles*, that the Voyage from the *Baltic* to the *Mediterranean*, and back again, in the ſame Summer, is rather too long to be ſurely or generally relied on.]

The Deputy from *Bayonne* objected, " That their Commerce with their Neighbours of *Spain* " could not be continued in Competition with the *Dutch*, had they not the Liberty of ſupplying " themſelves from *Entreports* at ſeaſonable Times, as they have Occaſion, with *Wax*, *Cocoa-* " *nuts*, *&c.*"

The new *French* Council of Trade's Memorials.

The Deputy of *Nantes (inter alia)* farther replied, " That it was to be feared this Novelty may " confirm the *Engliſh* in their Obſtinacy of continuing their high excluſive Duties on *French* " Goods. And that while that Commerce ſubſiſted with *England*," [for at this Time the near Approach of a War interrupted it] ☞ We" [*i. e.* the *French*] " *conſtantly furniſhed them with* " *the Merchandize of France, to the Value of many Millions more than we conſumed of theirs.* He " alſo farther urged againſt this propoſed Regulation, the already-named Conſideration, that the " Merchandize of *France* are almoſt all periſhable; and that therefore *we* cannot be too circum" ſpect for cultivating a good Underſtanding with foreign Nations, which ſurely is not to be done " by preſcribing Laws to them."

This new *French* Board of Trade next juſtly inveigh againſt the Practice of their grand Monarch, " of granting *Monopolies* or *Farms* to particular Perſons, to be the *ſole* Venders of cer" tain Commodities; as being moſt ruinous to Trade.

" As, I. *Lead from England*; (which ſupplied thei own Wants, and with which *France* " alſo ſupplied *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Switzerland*, the *Levant*, and the *French Weſt-Indies)* granted " *ſolely*, as to *Shot*, to one Perſon.

II. " The ſole making, furniſhing, and diſtributing of *Saltpetre* and *Gunpowder*.

III. " Other Monopoliſts for Proviſions, *&c.* Theſe" (ſays this Board) " make themſelves " Maſters of all the good Branches of Trade, by means of their Privileges, to the great Preju" dice of the Public. *And we are of Opinion, that it is for the Good of the State to ſuppreſs them all.* " —And to lay open thoſe Branches of Trade, whereby our Navigation will increaſe, and the " King will receive much more Duties than thoſe he gets by the Monopolies."

Thus this otherwiſe ſagacious Monarch, for the Sake of an immediate Sum advanced by the *Monopoliſts* and *Farmers*, occaſioned incredible Hurt to many Thouſands of Families, and the real Loſs of much Commerce to his Kingdom: Which Practice he nevertheleſs continued to the End of his Life. The Remainder of this Board's Memorial relates to the regulating of their *Coin*, and the

A. D. 1701 the reducing the Proportion of Silver to Gold to the ſame Standard as in *England* and *Holland*: "Whereas in *France* (ſay they) it approaches too near to that in *Spain*; which Country, being "the Source of Silver, does not trouble itſelf to uſe any Arts to draw our Coin thither; beſide "that they" [*i. e. Spain*] "are always *our Debtors* on Account of the Trade to the *Weſt-Indies*.

The Proportion which *Silver* bears to *Gold*, in *England*, *Holland*, *France*, and *Spain*.

The Proportions are,

"I. In *England* and *Holland*, 14$\frac{11}{16}$, or near 15 Marks of *Silver* buys a Mark of *Gold*.

"II. In *Spain*, 16$\frac{1}{4}$ Ditto.

"III. In *France*, 15 $\frac{45}{180}$; or very near 15$\frac{1}{4}$."

Remarks.

Againſt raiſing the nominal Value of their Silver Coin higher than is contained in its intrinſic Quantity of pure Bullion, this Board's Reaſonings correſponded exactly with thoſe of our great *John Locke*, Eſq; about ſeven Years before. Upon the whole, the ſaid Repreſentations to the royal Council are ſo full of hiſtorical Matter, not only for the Commerce of *France*, but of *England*, *Holland*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. that we could not excuſe ourſelves from giving a complete, though compendious Account of ſo uſeful and entertaining a Subject.

We ſhall here only farther remark, that had the *French* afterward ſtrictly purſued all that is therein ſo judiciouſly laid down, they might have been much more conſiderable in Commerce than *even* they now are: But to this very Day they have continued many Monopolies and excluſive Grants; which the other commercial Countries of *Europe* have no Reaſon to find Fault with; and they [*i. e.* their Court] have alſo frequently, and ſometimes ſhamefully, varied and enhanced the nominal Value of their *Coin* beyond its intrinſic Value, to ſerve temporary Expedients, though to the general Prejudice of their People.

The *Hanover* Succeſſion to the Crown of *England* enacted.

On the 12th of *June* 1701, was paſſed the ever-memorable Act of the *Engliſh* Parliament, of the 12th Year of King *William*, (Cap. ii.) *For the farther Limitation of the Crown, and better ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.* Whereby the *Proteſtant Succeſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, now on the Throne, was moſt happily eſtabliſhed.*

King *James* the Second dies, and *France* proclaims his pretended Son as King of *Great-Britain*.

On the 16th of *September*, (*N. S.*) in this ſame Year 1701, the late unhappy King *James* the Second died at *St. Germain* in *France*. And thereupon, the *French* King having declared his pretended Son to be King of the *Britiſh* Realms, my Lord *Mancheſter*, the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador, was inſtantly recalled from *France*, and the *French* one to King *William* was ordered forthwith to depart the Realm. Both Sides therefore prepared for War, though not formally declared till after King *William*'s Death.

Pruſſia Ducal erected into a Kingdom.

The great Elector of *Brandenburgh* and Duke of *Pruſſia*, (*Frederick William*) for his Services and Attachment to the common Intereſts of the *German* Empire, and of the grand Alliance juſt formed againſt *France*, the common Enemy of the Liberties of *Europe*, was, by the Intereſt of his Kinſman King *William*, of *England*, recognized by moſt of the Princes and States in *Europe* as King of *Pruſſia*, in this Year 1701: his large Dominions and Revenues very well ſuiting that high Dignity he now aſſumed.

England's annual Loſs by her Commerce with the *Northern* Potentates.

From a formerly well-known periodical monthly *Political State of Great-Britain*, for the Month of *November*, 1721, we have the Value of all the Merchandize imported from and exported to the following Countries of the *North*, from *Michaelmas* 1697, after the Peace of *Ryſwick*, to *Chriſtmas* 1701; being *yearly*, upon an Average, as follows, *viz.*

Imported	Imported	Exported	Annual Loſs
From *Denmark* and *Norway*,	£ 76,215	£ 39,543	£ 36,672
—— *Eaſt Country*,	181,296	149,893	31,403
—— *Ruſſia*,	112,252	58,884	53,368
—— *Sweden*,	212,094	57,555	154,539
Total annual Loſs to *England*, on an Average, from all the before-named Countries, — — —			275,982

☞ The Reader, by comparing this Account with another from the ſame Author, under the Year 1716, will ſee, in ſome Meaſure, the Authenticity of this Account confirmed. And the Remarks therein made, are recommended to the Conſideration of thoſe who alone have it in their Power to rectify what is in this *Northern* Trade ſo much to our annual Loſs.

On the 7th of *September*, 1701, the grand Alliance of the Emperor *Leopold*, *William* King of *Great-Britain*, and the *States-General* of the *United Netherlands*, was concluded againſt *France*, for recovering the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and for the Security of *England* and *Holland*, in Point of their Commerce and Navigation, and of the *Hanover* Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, as well as for a ſafe Barrier to the *United Netherlands*: And thus all Things were prepared for *War*, prior to the Death of King *William*.

King *William*'s Death.

1702 King *William* departed this Life on the 8th of *March* (*N. S.*) 1702, to the great Concern of the wiſeſt and beſt of his People. All that properly belongs to our Province on this ſad Occaſion, is only to make the following melancholy Remark, *viz.* That it was undoubtedly a fatal Miſtake

A fatal Miſtake in his Miniſters ſuffering the *National* Debts to run in Arrear.

in that great and good King's Miniſters, to ſuffer a large Arrear of national Debt to run on to his Death, when it ſomewhat exceeded *fourteen Millions*; which laid the Foundation of our preſent immenſe Debt, as it afforded ſo bad a Precedent for the ſucceeding Reigns. It has been the Opinion of many wiſe and judicious Perſons, that the War King *William* was neceſſarily forced into againſt *France* might have been ſo frugally managed as to have prevented ſuch baneful Anticipations for long Terms. Dr. *D'Avenant*, in his *Eſſay on Loans*, (publiſhed *Anno* 1710) has the following pertinent Remark to our Purpoſe.

" When, upon the Revolution, the Parliament fell moſt willingly into the War, as a Thing " the Enemy, by eſpouſing King *James*'s Intereſt, made abſolutely neceſſary; the firſt Branch of " our Expence was carried on in the common Road of levying Taxes; and the Money required " for every Year's Expence *was raiſed and paid within the Year*. The Nation was rich, Trade pro- " digiouſly great, Paper-credit ran high, and the Goldſmiths in *Lombard-ſtreet*, *&c.* commanded " immenſe Sums. *Anticipations* were indeed in Practice; they had been ſo of old: and borrow- " ing Clauſes were added to the Bills of Aid; *but theſe laſted but a few Months*: The Money came " in of Courſe, and they were paid off in their Turn.——*Land-taxes*, *Polls*, *additional Duties of* " *Cuſtoms*, *Exciſes*, and the like, were the *Ways and Means* by which theſe Things were done: " The Year generally ſupported its own Demands. *All the Loans were ſuppoſed to be temporary,* " *and to end with the Collection.*"

Happy had it been for Poſterity, had its Miniſters gone on to King *William*'s Death, in the Manner thus deſcribed in the former Part of his Reign; or had Queen *Anne*'s Miniſters reſolutely determined that King *William*'s before-named Debt ſhould on no Pretence be increaſed, the Nation could with great Eaſe have borne ſo moderate a Burthen. But the Miniſters of every ſucceeding Reign going on to accumulate the public Burthens, is truly a very ſad Proſpect, and moſt grievouſly affects the Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation of the Nation, and alſo the *landed Intereſt*. Which melancholy Conſideration will, we hope, ſufficiently juſtify our preſent brief Animadverſion thereon.

The Subſtance of *England* and *Holland*'s Declaration of War againſt *France*.

On the 4th of *May*, 1702, Queen *Anne* declared War againſt the *French* King, not only on Account of his ſeizing on the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, as before-mentioned, but " for the great Affront " and Indignity" (ſays the Queen) " offered to *us and our Kingdoms, in taking upon him to declare* " *the pretended Prince of Wales King of our Realms.*"

The *States-General*'s Declaration of War ſets forth, in Subſtance, " That *Louis* had long " ſince caſt his Eyes on their Provinces,—and had twice attacked their Republic" [*i. e.* in the Years 1672 and 1688,] " by moſt unjuſt War, *in order to make his Way to univerſal Monarchy.*— " That ſo far was he from deſigning to obſerve the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, that he thereby ſolely " aimed at lulling the Allies aſleep, by their laying down their Arms,—and particularly by ruin- " ing the Commerce of the *Dutch*, to enervate them: Since that Treaty was ſcarcely ratified, be- " fore he began manifeſtly to encroach on their Trade, which is the great Sinew of their State, by " openly refuſing the Tarif promiſed by that Treaty."

An ill concerted Attempt from *Carolina* on *St. Auguſtine* in *Florida*.

In this Year, an Attempt was made by the *Engliſh* from *Carolina* againſt *St. Auguſtine*, the Capital of *Spaniſh Florida*: But, although they took and held the Town for a whole Month, they were not able to take the Caſtle for Want of Mortars; (which they ought to have duly conſidered before-hand) they were therefore forced to withdraw on the Arrival of two *Spaniſh* Men of War, and to abandon their Ships, Ammunition, *&c.* to the Enemy.

The two Proprietary *American* Provinces of *Eaſt* and *Weſt New Jerſey* reduced into one *Engliſh Regal* Government.

In the ſame Year, the Land-proprietors of the two Provinces of *Eaſt* and *Weſt New-Jerſey*, in *Engliſh America*, who had purchaſed of the firſt Proprietors, not readily finding Purchaſers of Under-ſhares thereof, and being likewiſe at Variance amongſt themſelves, they agreed to ſurrender into Queen *Anne*'s Hands both the Charters for thoſe two ſeparate Governments; reſerving their particular Rights and Properties of the Lands and Settlements therein: Whereupon the Queen conſolidated the ſaid two Provinces into one, and appointed the Lord *Cornbury* to be the firſt regal Governor. This Colony of *New-Jerſey* has ſince proſpered very well, and has been extremely uſeful in ſupplying our *Sugar-Colonies* with Proviſions, Lumber, *&c.* Its two beſt Towns are *Burlington* and *Elizabeth-Town*; but that of *Perth-Amboy* is reckoned to have the beſt Harbour and to be moſt commodious in Point of Situation.

The two *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Companies united.

We have ſeen, under the preceding Year, the indiſpenſible Neceſſity there was for uniting the *old* and the *new Engliſh Eaſt-India Companies*, even if it had been for no other Reaſon but for the public Tranquillity's Sake. This Coalition was made on the 22d of *July*, 1702, by an Indenture Tripartite between the *Queen* and the ſaid two Companies, in Subſtance as follows, *viz.*

	Stock
1. The *Old* Company, being poſſeſſed (in the late Subſcription) of - - - -	£ 315,000
2. And the *New* Company of - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,662,000
3. And the ſeparate Traders (now diſcovered to amount to the Sum) of - - -	23,000
Making, in all, the Subſcription for - - - - - - - -	2,000,000

A. D. 1702

" I. It was now agreed by both Companies, that the *old* Company ſhall purchaſe of the *new* one " at *Par*, 673,500*l.* of their Stock, whereby their whole Stock will be

" at *Par*, 673,500*l.* of their Stock, whereby their whole Stock will be - -	£	988,500
" Leaving the like Sum for the new Company, *viz.* - - - - - -		988,500
" And the ſeparate Traders, as above, have - - - - - - -		23,000
		2,000,000

" II. That the whole Trade to *India* be carried on for the ſaid two united Stocks, for 7 Years, " for the Benefit of all the Members of the *new* or *Engliſh* Company; the ſaid *old* Company to " have a Right and Power equal to all the reſt of the Members, in the Management of the Trade, " during the ſaid ſeven Years, but to keep their Stock in their politic or corporate Capacity " for the ſaid Term, without transferring it to their particular Members.

" III. The *old* Company's dead Stock" [already defined to be *Forts*, *Factories*, *Buildings*, &c. *i. e.* any Thing but Money, Ships, and Merchandize,] " being valued at 330,000*l.* And that of " the *new* Company but at 70,000*l.* The *new one* ſhall therefore pay 130,000 *l.* to the *old one*, " for making up 200,000 *l.* for their Moiety of the *whole dead Stock* being now 400,000*l.* in- " tended to be a new additional Stock on the Joint-bottom.

" IV. But the *old* Company, during the ſaid ſeven Years, ſhall have the Uſe of their *dead Stock* " at Home," [*i. e.* their Office and Warehouſes in *Leadenhall-ſtreet*, &c.] " and then to go to the " united one," [the *old* Company ceaſing to be a Company at the End of the ſaid ſeven Years] " comprehending the Proprietors of both Companies.

" V. During the ſaid ſeven Years (from the Date hereof) each Company ſhall hold their diſ- " tinct Courts;" [the *new* Company's Office being kept at *Skinner*'s Hall on *Dowgate-hill.*]—— " Shall have diſtinct Courts of Directors.—May raiſe Money two Ways, *viz.* either for their re- " ſpective Moieties of the united Trade, or to tranſact their own ſeparate Affairs, (ſuch as paying " their own ſeparate Debts, &c.) but Debts contracted for the joint Trade ſhall be diſcharged out " of the united Company's Stock.

" VI, and VII. That both Companies ſhall forthwith bring home their ſeparate Eſtate, divid- " ing the ſame amongſt their reſpective Members: After which, neither Company ſhall ſend out " any Ships, Goods, &c. on their ſeparate Account, but all ſhall be on the joint Account, by " ſuch Orders as ſhall be made by the general Courts of both Companies, in the Name of *the* " *Engliſh Company trading to the Eaſt-Indies*, by Direction of 12 Directors out of each Company, " ſubordinate to both the general Courts.

" VIII, and IX. Both Companies ſhall bear an equal Proportion of the united Trade, and " the Members of each may transfer their nominal Stocks, in the Books of their reſpective Com- " pany; but ſo as the *old* Company ſhall keep their Moiety of Stock intire in their corporate Ca- " pacity for the ſaid ſeven Years.

" X. Both Companies covenant with her Majeſty, that the joint Account ſhall export annually " to *India*, of the *Growth*, *Product*, or *Manufacture* of *England*, at leaſt *one tenth Part* of the whole " Sum they ſhall trade for: An Account whereof ſhall be annually delivered to the Privy-Coun- " cil. Hereby releaſing both Companies from all former Covenants, *Saltpetre excepted*, of which " Merchandize they ſhall be obliged to deliver to the *Office of Ordnance* 494 ½ Tons, at 45*l. per* " Ton in Time of Peace, and at 53*l.* in Time of War; the Retraction thereof ſettled at 15*l.* " *per Cent.*" [for the Supply of which Commodity, ſo neceſſary for Fire-Artillery, this Company has always juſtly valued themſelves.]

" XI. This Article relates to the Rank of the Company's Chaplains only.

" XII. The Queen agrees to take the Company's ſealed Bonds for all the Cuſtoms on their " Merchandize; the 15 *per Cent.* on Muſlins only excepted.

" XIII, XIV, XV, and XVI. Nothing to be tranſacted on the joint Trade, without the Con- " currence of both Companies:—And only Servants and free Merchants, or other Corporations, " (the *Bank of England* excepted) may be licenſed to trade for themſelves in the Company's " Ships, &c.

" XVII. The Queen grants that the general Courts of both Companies and their Sub-mana- " gers ſhall have the ſole Government of their Forts.—May coin foreign Money in *India*: And " the *old* Company may convey to the *new* one *Bombay* and *St. Helena.*

" XVIII, XIX, XX. The *old* Company, at or near the Expiration of the ſaid ſeven Years, ſhall " transfer into the *new* Company their Moiety of the joint Stock to their reſpective Members.— " And ſhall alſo, ſome Time before the ſaid Expiration, aſſign to her Majeſty all the Debts due to " them, which Debts ſhe engages to re-aſſign, in ten Days after, unto Truſtees, for anſwering the " ſaid *old* Company's Debts: And afterward for the Benefit of their Members. And they alſo " covenant to reſign their Charter, in two Months after the Expiration of the ſaid ſeven Years, " into the Queen's Hands. Whereupon, the *new* Company ſhall thenceforward be called " *The united Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies*: Whoſe Affairs ſhall " thenceforth be conducted by their own ſole Directors, agreeable to their Charter of the 10th of " King *William.*" [The remaining Articles are purely temporary, as indeed ſome of the fore- going

going ones alſo are.] “ And, laſtly, the Queen promiſes, that this Indenture ſhall be conſtrued “ in the moſt favourable Senſe for the Advantage of both Companies.”

Thus a prudent Stop was put to much Contention, on Account of the ſaid two *Eaſt-India* Companies.

The *French* driven out of *St. Chriſtopher's Iſle*, in *America*, by the *Engliſh*.

Upon Advice received by General *Coddrington*, Governor of the *Leeward-Iſlands*, that War was declared by *England* againſt *France*, he attacked the *French* Part of the Iſland of *St. Chriſtopher*, and maſtered it with very little Trouble. Ever ſince which Time that fine Iſland has been ſolely poſſeſſed by *Great-Britain*, having been formally conceded to us by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

Rice, its Origin in *South Carolina*, &c.

Poſſibly the Origin of the preſent great Production of the fine Rice of *South-Carolina* might have happened about this Time. What the anonymous Author of *The Importance of the Britiſh Plantations in America*, (*London*, 1701.) has ſaid hereon is well worth recording, tho' he has not given us the exact Year of its Origin. ☞ It is a ſeaſonable Leſſon for Men never to deſpair of many more *new Productions* in our Colonies, and is therefore ſubmitted to *the honourable Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.* “ A Brigantine” (ſays that Author) “ from the Iſle of *Madagaſcar* happened to put in at *Carolina*, having a little *Seed-Rice* left, which “ the Captain gave to a Gentleman of the Name of *Woodward*. From Part of this he had a very “ good Crop, but was ignorant for ſome Years how to clean it. It was ſoon diſperſed over the “ Province, and by frequent Experiments and Obſervations, they found out Ways of producing “ and manufacturing it to ſo great Perfection, that it is thought to exceed any other in Value. “ The Writer of this hath ſeen the ſaid Captain in *Carolina*, where he received a handſome Gratuity from the Gentlemen of that Country, in Acknowledgement of the Service he had done “ that Province. It is likewiſe reported, that Mr. *Dubois*, then Treaſurer of the *Eaſt-India* Company, did ſend to that Country a ſmall Bag of *Seed-Rice* ſome ſhort Time after, from whence “ it is reaſonable enough to ſuppoſe might come thoſe two Sorts of that Commodity, the one “ called *Red Rice*, in Contra-diſtinction to the *White*, from the Redneſs of the inner Huſk or “ Rind of this Sort, although they both clean and become white alike.”

Before this important new Production, *Carolina* was not a little puzzled to ſupply her Mother-Country with Merchandize ſufficient to pay for all the Neceſſaries they conſtantly wanted from *England:* That fine Grain, we ſhall ſee, has ſince been exported in immenſe Quantities, as have alſo been the *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Turpentine*, &c. of *Carolina*, in no inconſiderable Quantities and Value.

The arbitrary *Swediſh Pitch* and *Tar* Company firſt puts the *Engliſh* Legiſlature on raiſing naval Stores in our *American* Colonies.

1703

The Neceſſity which all maritime trading Nations lye under, of being ſupplied with naval Stores, and more eſpecially *England*'s very great Need thereof, as well for the Royal Navy, as for her numerous mercantile Shipping, has often put it in the Power of the *Northern* Crowns to diſtreſs ſuch Nations as had none of their own. This eminently appeared in this Year 1703, from the *Tar Company of Sweden*, who abſolutely refuſed to let the *Engliſh* Nation have any *Pitch* or *Tar*, (although ready Money was always paid for it) unleſs *England* would permit it all to be brought in *Swediſh* Shipping, and at their own Price, and likewiſe only in ſuch Quantities as that Company ſhould pleaſe to permit. This Diſappointment (as the late ingenious Mr. *Gee* likewiſe obſerves, in his *Trade and Navigation of Great-Britain conſidered*, p. 82.) “ put the Government “ and Parliament on the Method of allowing of *Bounties* for the raiſing of *Pitch* and *Tar*, *Hemp*, “ and *Flax*, and *Ship-timber*, in our own *North-American* Colonies; as particularly in *Carolina*, (the “ ſouthernmoſt Parts of which lying near the Latitude of lower *Egypt*, and the northernmoſt nearly “ with *Ancona* and *Bologna* in *Italy*; at which Parts the beſt *Hemp* and *Flax* grow.)” The firſt Statute of this Kind was the Act of the 3d and 4th of Queen *Anne*, (Cap x.) *For encouraging the Importation of naval Stores from her Majeſty's Plantations in America:* Judiciouſly ſetting forth, “ That, “ as under God, the Wealth, Safety, and Strength of the Kingdom, ſo much depend on the royal “ Navy and Navigation thereof, and that the Stores neceſſary for the ſame, being hitherto brought “ in chiefly from foreign Parts and by foreign Shipping, at exorbitant and arbitrary Rates,— “ which might be provided in a more certain and beneficial Manner from her Majeſty's Plantations in *America*, where the vaſt Tracts of Land lying near the Sea and on navigable Rivers, “ may commodiouſly afford great Quantities of all Sorts of naval Stores, by due Encouragement, “ which may likewiſe tend to the farther Employment and Increaſe of *Engliſh* Shipping and Seamen,—and alſo of the Trade and Vent of the *Woollen* and other Manufactures, and Product, in

Bounties granted by *England* for raiſing of naval Stores in *America*.

“ Exchange for ſuch naval Stores, now purchaſed of foreign Countries for ready Money.——It “ was therefore now enacted, that whoever ſhall (in Ships and with Sailors qualified as by the Acts “ of Navigation) import from the *Engliſh* Plantations in *America*, the under-named naval Stores, “ ſhall be intitled to the following Bounties, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
“ For good and merchantable *Tar* and *Pitch*, *per* Ton of 8 Barrels, - - -	4	—	—
“ ———————— *Rozin* or *Turpentine*, *per* Ton, - - - - -	3	—	—
“ —— *Hemp*, water-rotted, bright and clean, *per* Ton of 20 *Cwt.* - - - -	6	—	—
“ For all *Maſts*, *Yards*, and *Bowſprits*, *per* Ton, (of 40 Feet each Ton.) - - -	1	—	—

“ 1. *Proviſo*, That for the particular Benefit of the royal Navy, the Pre-emption or Refuſal “ of the ſaid naval Stores ſhall be tendered to the Commiſſioners of her Majeſty's Navy, upon “ landing the ſame: And if within twenty Days the Navy-board ſhall not bargain for the ſame; “ then the Proprietors may diſpoſe of them to their beſt Advantage.

"2. That *none* within the Colonies of *New-Hampſhire*, *Maſſachuſet's Bay*, *Rhode-Iſland*, and "*Providence-Plantation*, the *Narraganſet-Country*, or *King's-Province*, and *Connecticut* in *New-England*; and in *New-York*, and *New-Jerſey*; ſhall preſume to cut, fell, or deſtroy any Pitch "Pine-trees, or Tar-trees, not being within any Encloſure, under the Growth of 12 Inches Dia-"meter, at three Feet from the Earth, on Forfeiture of 5*l.* for each Offence.——Nor, 3dly, "ſhall wilfully ſet Fire to any Woods or Foreſt, in which are any ſuch Trees prepared for the "making of *Pitch* or *Tar*, without firſt giving Notice to the Owners thereof, or to a Magiſtrate: "under the Penalty of 10*l.*"

"This to be in Force for *nine Years*, from the 1ſt of *January* 1705, *(Old Stile.)*"

The good Conſequence of which ſeaſonable Law was ſoon after felt: Seeing the ſaid Colonies, and alſo both the Provinces of *Carolina* do at this Time import into *England* great Quantities of merchantable *Pitch* and *Tar*, fit for moſt Uſes in the Navy, and which may in Time be probably brought to ſerve for all Uſes, ſo as to render us abſolutely independant on *Sweden* for thoſe two moſt neceſſary Articles. Of late alſo good *Hemp* and *Flax* are raiſed in our ſaid Colonies, where there are ſuch immenſe Quantities of proper and excellent Lands for the raiſing of thoſe Commodities; of which two laſt-named Commodities, Mr. *Gee* was of Opinion, that *Ruſſia* [*Anno* 1729] exported *annually* to *Britain* and other Nations, to the Value of *one Million Sterling*. How noble, how rational a Proſpect is this, for our ſaving of great Sums annually paid to foreign Nations, who are frequently, too, in a very oppoſite Intereſt to *Great-Britain*.

The annual Conſumption of moſt Part of *Europe* in *Pitch* and *Tar*, and from whence brought.

Upon this Occaſion, there were Computations laid before the Government, of the following Quantities of foreign *Pitch* and *Tar*, annually conſumed in *Europe*, *viz.*

1. By *Britain* and *Ireland*, annually about - - - - - - - - -	1000	*Laſts*
2. By *Holland*, as well for their Home-Uſe, as for what they export to *Spain*, *Portugal*, and up the *Mediterranean*, - - - - - - -	4000	
3. By *France*, - - - - - - - - - -	500	
4. By *Hamburgh*, *Lubec*, and other *German* Ports, - - - -	500	
In all,	6000	*Laſts*

Of which four-fifth Parts conſiſted of *Tar*, and one fifth of *Pitch*.

Note, that beſides *Sweden* (from whence they chiefly come) there are conſiderable Quantities thereof made in *Norway*, and alſo in *Ruſſia*, brought from *Archangel*.

By the 30th Clauſe of an Act of the 8th Year of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xiii.) the Queen is impowered to apply 10,000*l.* out of the Supplies granted in that Seſſion of Parliament, "For the Subſiſtence and Employment of a Number of ſkilful People, and for furniſhing of fit Utenſils and "Materials for effectually carrying on the ſaid good and profitable Deſigns of raiſing ſuch *naval* "*Stores* from the Growths and Products of the ſaid Plantations."

☞ By an Act of the 9th of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xvii.) "One hundred Pounds Penalty was inflicted "on any cutting down white or other Pine-trees, [not private Property] in thoſe Plantations, of "24 Inches Diameter, or upwards, 12 Inches from the Earth. And the Queen's Surveyor-Ge-"neral of her Woods in *America* ſhall mark all ſuch Trees as ſhall be fit for the Navy-Royal "with a *broad Arrow*, for the Uſe of the Public."

Bounties granted for *naval Stores* from *Scotland*, why they will ever be ineffectual.

By an Act of the 12th of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. ix.) "the before-named Law was renewed, and "the like Bounties are allowed for naval Stores brought from *Scotland*:" Though to little or no Benefit hitherto; although it be true, as the laſt-named Statute remarks, "That there is in ſe-"veral Parts of *Scotland* great Store of *Pine* and *Fir*-trees, fit for Maſts, and for the making of "*Pitch*, *Tar*, *Roſin*, and other naval Stores." But the ſaid Act itſelf aſſigns the true Reaſon why they cannot be eaſily or cheaply brought to *England*, *viz. Becauſe the Lands and Woods which may yield ſuch naval Stores are moſtly in Parts mountainous and remote from navigable Rivers.* This the *York-Buildings Company* experienced to their Coſt, ſome Years after this Time: The Timber they felled in ſome of thoſe Woods, at a great Expence, being left to rot on the Ground, the Carriage of it to the neareſt Places of Navigation being found impracticable; which will probably ever be the Caſe as to *Scotland*; notwithſtanding the Bounties allowed by that Act, or any larger Bounties to be reaſonably granted.

The Czar of *Ruſſia*, *Peter the Great*, founds the new Capital and mercantile City of *St. Peterſburgh*.

The Czar of *Ruſſia*, *Peter the Great*, having conquered from *Sweden* the fine Provinces of *Livonia*, *Ingria*, and *Carelia*, formed a grand Project in this Year 1703, for opening a free and new Communication between *Ruſſia* and the *Baltic* Sea: His great Genius had diſcovered, that certain Iſlands at the Mouth of the River *Neva*, at the Bottom of the *Finland* Gulph, might be ſo fortified as to prove to *Ruſſia* of equal Benefit for War or for Commerce: Hence ſprung up the Fort of *Cronſlot*, now a commodious Haven for his Ships of War; by which all Ships muſt paſs.——He alſo viewed the adjacent Country with Satisfaction, and, in ſhort, determined to erect a new Metropolis and Emporium at the Mouth of the ſaid River *Neva*, from whence he might more commodiouſly awe his Enemies of the *North*, and alſo open a naval Communication (from the *Baltic*) with the reſt of *Europe*, by a much ſhorter and ſafer Courſe than from *Archangel*. He conſidered alſo, that by erecting a royal City and Port there, though in the 60th Degree of Latitude, he ſhould acquire a greater Influence, by Means of his Navy, both in the *Baltic*, and even out into the *Northern* and *German* Oceans. He therefore brought thither a vaſt Number of Labourers and Artificers from all Parts of his vaſt Empire, with Implements, Materials, Tools, &c. many thouſands of whom are ſaid to have periſhed through Cold, Hunger, and Diſtempers, in that damp Place, (which gave him little Concern.) Yet, in the End, he ſurmounted all Obſtacles: And having, through his deſpotic Sway, obliged his Nobility, Merchants, Artizans, &c. to erect and inhabit Houſes in this new City; and, by Encouragements, to get many ſea-faring People and others from *Livonia* and other Parts, to ſettle in it; he gave it the Name of *St. Peterſburgh*, which very ſoon became a large and populous City. It was objected by the People of *Wologda*, (a City in 59 Degrees of Latitude) that ſhould their Handicrafts be removed from that City, where three *German* Merchants alone employed upwards of 25,000 Perſons in dreſſing of *Hemp* and *Flax*, for the *Archangel* Market, their Proviſions at *Peterſburgh* would come much dearer, and ſo they ſhould loſe their Trade; yet the Czar over-ruled even this Point.

The Greatneſs of the new City of *Peterſburgh*.

Mr. *De Dieu*, the *Dutch* Reſident with the Czar, in the Year 1720, acquaints his Principals, that *Peterſburgh* might then contain about 300,000 Souls; a Thing ſcarcely credible to be effected in theſe modern Times, and much more reſembling the Power of the ancient oriental Monarchs than any modern Potentate. Here he eſtabliſhed his Admiralty, his mathematical Schools, his royal Academies, Founderies, &c. and his Docks are at *Cronſlot*, 15 or 20 Miles lower down; alſo his Powder-mills, Paper-mills, &c. where alſo there is a good Town built, and where he eſtabliſhed Rope-walks, Anchor-ſmiths, &c. At the ſaid new City of *St. Peterſburgh* were likewiſe eſtabliſhed Manufactories of *Woollen*, *Linen*, &c. and every uſeful Art for the Improvement of the Trade and Navigation, as well as the general Knowledge, of his People; obliging them alſo to ſend their Children thither for that End.——And, in Conſequence of theſe vaſt Schemes, and of his poſſeſſing the fine Port of *Revel* in *Livonia*, we have, ſince the Building of *Peterſburgh*, ſeen that moſt unuſual and abſolutely *new* Sight of a *Ruſſian* Fleet triumphant in the *Baltic* Sea; obliging the Fleets of their Opponents there, to ſhelter themſelves under the Cannon of their Fortreſſes.——By the Erection of this new City, the Port of *Archangel*, in the *White-Sea*, to which formerly there uſually reſorted yearly 100 or more Ships, *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *French*, *Hamburghers*, &c. is ſince conſiderably declined in its Commerce, its former Cuſtoms having by ſome been reckoned to amount to 100,000*l. Sterling* annually: *Riga* alſo and *Narva* will probably be more and more impaired in their Commerce, if *Peterſburgh* continues to flouriſh, as this laſt-named City is ſo commodiouſly ſituated for the Tranſportation of *Ruſſian* Merchandize, by the River *Neva*, and the great Lakes *Ladoga* and *Onega*, as well as by Land-carriage, into and from the interior Parts of the *Ruſſian* Empire, from whence and from *Livonia*, &c. that City is well ſupplied with whatever it has Need of.

Thus this modern Empire may, in this Reſpect, boaſt of more than either the *Grecian* or *Roman* Empire could, *viz.* of its Dominions ſtretching, South-weſtward, from the *Hyperborean Ocean* to the *Baltic Sea*; from the *Baltic* to the *Euxine* and *Caſpian Seas*, Southward; and, Eaſtward, even to the Confines of the vaſt Empire of *China*; a very great Part of which Territories have been acquired within little more than 200 Years paſt; and ſome of the beſt Parts of it by the ſame great Czar *Peter*, as, particularly, the noble and moſt fertile Province of *Livonia*, ſo commodiouſly ſituated for Commerce, as well in reſpect of its Bays, Ports, Lakes, and Rivers, for a Communication with the *Ruſſian* inland Provinces and with *Lithuania*, for its excellent Staple Commodities of the beſt *Hemp* in *Europe*, of *Potaſhes*, *Timber* of many Sorts, *Iron*, *Steel*, *Flax*, *Corn*, *Cavear*, *Wax*, *Honey*, &c. *Peterſburgh*, however, is attended with ſome great Inconveniences, from its watery Situation and the Overflowing of the River *Neva*. Beſide the above-named Atchievements and Improvements of the ſaid great Czar *Peter*, he cauſed a Canal to be digged between the River *Voroneſe* or *Woronitz*, and another ſmall one falling into the great River *Volga*, whereby a Communication was to be opened between the latter and the River *Don*, the one falling into the *Caſpian*, and the other into the *Black-Sea*; it was performed by Captain *John Perry*, an *Engliſhman*, who likewiſe, by that great Prince's Order, had partly finiſhed a much greater Work, being a grand Canal cut between the *Volga* and the *Don*, nearer the Mouths of thoſe two huge Rivers; but the taking of *Azoph* from him by the *Turks*, (as elſewhere noted) put a Stop to that vaſt Deſign.

Other great Deſigns of the Czar *Peter*, for the Advancement of Commerce.

The famous Storm of this Year did great Damage to *England*'s Shipping.

Total Exports from *England* this Year to all the World: And alſo particularly to *Holland*.

The almoſt unparalleled Tempeſt which happened in *November* 1703, more eſpecially round the Southern Coaſts of *Great-Britain*, was undoubtedly a great Calamity, not only by reaſon of the Deſtruction of many fine *Engliſh* Ships of War; but of a great Number of Merchant-ſhips and their valuable Cargoes, as well as of the Lives of a conſiderable Number of Commanders, Officers, and Sailors; and was doubtleſs ſome Obſtruction to the Increaſe of the Nation's Wealth: Nevertheleſs, it appears by Dr. *D'Avenant*'s Report to the Commiſſioners of Accounts, *Anno* 1712, (Part i. p. 43.) (who was then Inſpector-general of the Cuſtoms) that *England*'s Exports in this ſame Year, to all Parts of the World, amounted to 6,644,203*l.* of which Sum there was exported to *Holland* alone 2,417,890*l.* being above one Third of our whole Exports. We have, in our Introduction, accounted for the Vaſtneſs of our Exports to *Holland*; and, upon the Whole, the Number of great Ships we and the *Dutch* took this ſame Year at *Vigo*, and the Treaſure we thence brought Home, (beſide what were deſtroyed) might go near to counterbalance the Loſs *England* ſuſtained by the ſaid Storm.

The famous Treaty of Commerce between *Great-Britain* and *Portugal*.

In this ſame famous Year, *John Methuen*, Eſq; concluded, on the Part of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, a famous, though conciſe, *Treaty of Commerce* with *Peter*, King of *Portugal*, much to the Benefit of both Nations, *viz.*

Article I. "The King of *Portugal*, on his Part, ſtipulates, both in his own Name, and that "of his Succeſſors, to admit for ever hereafter into *Portugal*, the *Woollen Cloths* and the *reſt of the* "*Woollen Manufactures of the Britains*," [theſe are the very Words of this Treaty, as printed in

A. D. 1703 the IVth Volume of Treaties of Peace and Commerce, printed *Anno* 1732.] " as was accuſtomed " till they were prohibited by the Laws: Nevertheleſs upon this Condition:

" II. That her Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain* ſhall, in her own Name and that of her Succeſ- " ſors, be obliged for ever hereafter to admit *the Wines of the Growth of Portugal into Britain*; ſo " that *at no Time, whether there ſhall be Peace or War between the Kingdoms of Britain and France*, " any Thing more ſhall be demanded for theſe Wines, by the Name of Cuſtom or Duty, or by " whatſoever other Title, directly or indirectly, whether they ſhall be imported into *Great Britain* " in Pipes, or Hogſheads, or other Caſks, than what ſhall be demanded for the like Quantity " or Meaſure of *French Wines, deducting or abating one-third Part of the Cuſtom or Duty*. But if at " any Time this Deduction or Abatement of Cuſtoms, which is to be made as aforeſaid, ſhall in " any Manner be attempted and prejudiced, it ſhall be juſt and lawful for his Sacred Majeſty of " *Portugal again to prohibit the Woollen Cloths and the reſt of the Britiſh Woollen Manufactures.*" [Dated at *Liſbon*, 27 *Dec.* 1703.]

☞ This moſt juſt and beneficial Convention has remained inviolable to this Day; which has preſerved an uninterrupted Friendſhip and Alliance between both Nations. And may it ever continue!

By this Treaty (ſays Mr. *King*, the Editor of the *Britiſh Merchant*, in his Dedication to Sir *Paul Methuen*, the Son of the Miniſter who negociated it) " we gain a greater Balance from *Portugal* " than from any other Country whatever. By it alſo we have increaſed our Exports thither, from " about 300,000 *l.* yearly, to near 1,500,000 *l.*

☞ After *England*'s Declaration of War, *Anno* 1702, againſt *Spain* (then poſſeſſed by the Grandſon of *France*) as well as againſt *France*, it was by no Means *Great Britain*'s Intereſt to uſe the Wines of thoſe two Countries, which, doubtleſs, could have been imported by neutral Ships: And as *Portugal*'s Red-Wines were therefore become in ſome Sort the only Kind we could then conveniently and reaſonably come at, this Treaty was and is ſtill beneficial to both Countries, (though perhaps ſomewhat exaggerated by the above-named Author) eſpecially as *Portugal* has, in Return for our taking ſuch vaſt Quantities of their Wines, conſtantly taken off a greater Quantity of our Manufactures, ſo as to occaſion a conſiderable yearly Balance in our Favour. And our Palates being long ſince ſo well reconciled to *Portugal* Wine, the *Portugueſe*, for our Supply, have turned great Quantities of their Lands into Vineyards.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Bullion exported from *England* to *Eaſt-India* in ſix Years, *viz.* from 1698 to 1703, both Years included - - - - - - - - -	in *Silver*	---	3,171,404	17	8
	Gold	---	128,229	—	—
	Total of both	---	3,299,633	17	8
Which Total, on an Average, makes, *per Annum*, - - - - - -		---	£. 549,938	19	7⅓

Bullion exported from *England* to *Eaſt-India* in ſix Years Time; and annually, on a Medium.

1704 By a Law, made about the Beginning of this Year, *For the public Regiſtering of all Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, in any Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements,* or *Hereditaments,* within the *Weſt-Riding of the County of* York, (of this 2d and 3d of Queen *Anne*, Cap. iv.) " A Memorial of all " Deeds and Conveyances, and of all Wills and Devices in Writing, whereby any Honours, " Manors, &c. in the ſaid *Weſt-Riding*, may be any Way affected in Law or Equity, may, *at the* " *Election of the Party or Parties concerned*, be regiſtered, as is herein-after-directed.——And that, " after ſuch Regiſter, every ſubſequent Deed or Conveyance of the ſaid Honours, Manors, &c. " ſo regiſtered, or any Part thereof, ſhall be adjudged fraudulent and void, unleſs a Memorial " thereof ſhall alſo be regiſtered:—And the like of *Wills*, &c.—The Regiſter's Office to be kept " at *Wakefield*. ——This Act not to extend to Copy-hold Eſtates, nor to Leaſes at Rack-Rent, " nor to any Leaſe not exceeding 21 Years."

A voluntary Regiſter of Conveyances, Wills, Mortgages, &c. of Eſtates in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, enacted.

The very good Grounds or Reaſons aſſigned for this Law, in its Preamble, were, " *That this* " West-Riding *is the principal Place in the North for the Cloth Manufacture: And that moſt of the* " *Traders therein are Freeholders, and have frequent Occaſions to borrow Money upon their Eſtates, for* " *managing their ſaid Trade; but, for Want of a Regiſter, find it difficult to give Security to the Satiſ-* " *faction of the Money-Lenders, (although the Security they offer be really good;) by Means whereof,* " *the ſaid Trade is very much obſtructed, and many Families ruined.*"

What Pity it is, that ſuch a Regiſter could not be rendered practicable all over *England*; ſince thereby undoubtedly many Frauds might effectually be prevented; and this too, without expoſing Gentlemens Circumſtances farther than the Nature of ſuch Regiſters abſolutely require!

N. B. By an Act of the 5th of Queen *Anne* (*Anno* 1707, Cap. xviii.) *For Enrollment of Bargains and Sales in the ſaid Weſt-Riding*, ſeveral additional Proviſions were made for enrolling all Bargains, Sales, &c. needleſs herein to be particularized.

The former Part of the Year 1704 ſeemed at firſt to portend much Hazard to the Liberties and Commerce of the greateſt Part of *Chriſtendom*: *France* was in actual Poſſeſſion of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy;—the *German* Empire powerfully invaded on the Side of *Bavaria* by the *French*; where, as well as in *Italy*, their Superiority gave them great Advantages, as did alſo an Inſurrection in *Hungary*. All theſe Appearances were very melancholy Conſiderations in *England*, and did therefore occaſion a great Fall in the nominal Values or Prices of their parlia-

England's public Credit is low in the former Part of this Year.

mentary Funds and public Stocks. The *Bank of England* therefore found themſelves obliged again to iſſue, for a large Sum, their *ſealed Bills*, bearing Intereſt, in order to keep up their Credit; and the *Eaſt-India* Company was obliged to create a conſiderable Sum in their Bonds, for enabling them to fit out their Ships. Yet, ſuch is the fluctuating State of Things in Time of War, two very great Pieces of good Fortune happened to the Grand-Allies before this Year ended, *viz.* 1. The famous and moſt complete Victory of the confederate Army, on the 13th of *Auguſt*, at *Blenheim* or *Hockſtadt*, over the *French* and *Bavarian* Army; on which it may be truly ſaid, the Fate and Liberty of *Europe*, as well as more particularly of *Germany*, in a great Meaſure depended: And, 2dly, the taking of the moſt important Fortreſs and Port of *Gibraltar*. Both which gave a moſt marvellous Turn to public Affairs all over *Europe*; and particularly to *England*'s Hopes and public Credit. *Gibraltar*'s having been confirmed to *Great Britain* by the Peace of *Utrecht*, has proved of very ſignal Advantage to us;—as it is not only a Bridle on moſt of the *Chriſtian* States we may be at War with;—a ſure Station for our Ships of War;—a ſafe Retreat in War for our Merchant Ships;—a refreſhing Place for both;—and a Curb on the piratical States of the oppoſite *Barbary* Shores! In every View, therefore, highly meriting all the Expence we can beſtow for preſerving it in our ſure Poſſeſſion! It was alſo thought ſo dangerous a Thorn in the Side of *Spain*, that the *French* and *Spaniards* formally beſieged it in *October* this ſame Year; but it was twice ſeaſonably relieved: And the like happened again in the Year 1727; ſince which its Fortifications have been much improved.

Yet a happy Turn of Affairs fell out before the Year expired, by the Victory of *Blenheim*, and the taking of *Gibraltar* by *England*.

Gibraltar's immenſe Benefit to *Great Britain*.

The *Linen* Manufacture of *Ireland* legally encouraged.

The *Engliſh* Statute of the 15th of King *Charles* the Second, *For the Encouragement of Trade*, ſtiled by Way of Eminence the *Act of Navigation*, having enacted, That no Merchandize of any Part of *Europe* ſhall be imported into any Part of *Aſia*, *Africa*, or *America*, belonging to his Majeſty, but what ſhall be laden from *England*, except as is therein excepted; an Act of this Year (3d and 4th of Queen *Anne*, Cap. viii.) ſo far repeals the ſame, as *to permit the Exportation of* Iriſh *Linen Cloth to the* Engliſh *Plantations.* Its Preamble ſets forth, that "For as much as the Proteſtant Intereſt in *Ireland* ought to be ſupported, by giving the utmoſt Encouragement to the *Linen Manufactures* of that Kingdom.——*Iriſh Linen* therefore might thenceforward be exported from any Port of *Ireland* directly to any of the *Engliſh* Plantations, in *Engliſh*-built Shipping, navigated according to Law." The Linen Manufacture of *Ireland* was then, and in a great Meaſure ſtill is, principally carried on in the Province of *Ulſter* and Parts adjacent, where the Proteſtants are by far the Majority of the People; but in moſt other Parts of that Kingdom it is well known to be otherwiſe.

Promiſſory Notes in *England*, enacted to have the like Remedy as on *Bills of Exchange*.

And *Inland Bills of Exchange* to be under-written for Acceptance, and proteſted for Non-Acceptance, as well as for Non-Payment, in like Sort as for *Foreign Bills of Exchange*.

By a Statute of this ſame 3d and 4th of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. ix.) "*Promiſſory Notes were*" (for the Encouragement of Trade and Commerce) "*enacted to be aſſignable by Endorſement*; and Actions might be maintained thereon, in like Sort as was enacted on *Inland Bills of Exchange*, *Anno* 1698, 9th of King *William*. And whereas in the ſaid Act of the 9th of King *William*, there is no Proviſion made for proteſting of *Inland Bills of Exchange*, in caſe the Party on whom any ſuch Inland Bill ſhall be drawn ſhall refuſe to *accept* the ſame;—it was now hereby enacted, That if hereafter, upon preſenting of any ſuch Bill, the Party on whom it ſhall be drawn ſhall refuſe to accept the ſame *by under-writing it under his Hand*, he or ſhe to whom the ſaid Bill is made payable, or his Servant, Agent, or Aſſigns, may and ſhall cauſe the ſaid Bill *to be proteſted for Non-Acceptance*," [as was by the ſaid Law of 1698, to be done, when due, for Non-Payment] "and as is the Caſe of *foreign Bills of Exchange*.——Yet no ſuch Proteſt ſhall be neceſſary for Non-Payment of ſuch *Inland Bill of Exchange*, unleſs drawn for 20 *l.* or upwards; and alſo that the Proteſt for Non-acceptance ſhall be made by ſuch Perſons as are appointed by the ſaid Act of 1698," [*i. e.* a Notary-Public, or *&c.* as already therein recited] "to proteſt Inland Bills for Non-Payment.——Alſo, That if any Perſon doth accept" [*i. e.* receive and take] "any ſuch Bill of Exchange, for and in Satisfaction of any former Debt, the ſame ſhall be accounted and eſteemed a full and complete Payment of ſuch Debt, altho' the ſaid Receiver of it doth not take his due Courſe to obtain Payment thereof, by endeavouring to get the ſame accepted and paid, or elſe by proteſting, as aforeſaid, either for Non-Acceptance or Non-Payment thereof. Laſtly, Nothing in this Act ſhall diſcharge any Remedy which any Perſon may have againſt the *Drawer*, *Accepter*, or *Indorſer* of ſuch Bill."

☞ It is ſomewhat ſtrange, That two ſuch ſalutary and important Regulations as this Law has made in *Promiſſory-Notes* and *Inland Bills of Exchange*, were not ſooner enacted in a Country of ſuch conſiderable mercantile Tranſactions as *England* has long been famed for! But to ſay the Truth, what many have remarked of our national Slowneſs in reforming Abuſes and Defects, ſeems but too well grounded!

This Law was made perpetual by the 7th of Queen *Anne*, Cap. xxv.

The Charter of the Company of *Mine-Adventurers* of *England*; and their conſequent mad Proceedings.

In this Year 1704 Queen *Anne* granted a Charter of Incorporation to a great Number of Noblemen and Gentlemen of Diſtinction, and eminent Citizens of *London*. Its Preamble declares it to be at the humble Requeſt of *Thomas* Duke of *Leeds*, *Pawlet* Earl of *Bolingbroke*, *Francis* Lord *Guildford*, Sir *Thomas* and Sir *Humphry Mackworths*, "For the working and managing of Mines and Minerals, and ſmelting, refining and manufacturing the ſame; and they to be for ever one Body-politic, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of the Mine-Adventurers of England.* The Duke of *Leeds* to be Governor for Life: And to elect a Deputy-Governor and twelve Directors by their General Courts; who are alſo impowered to make *By-Laws*, &c." as cuſtomary in other Royal Charters. Hereupon, in the ſame Year, Sir *Humphry Mackworth* and *William Waller*, who had before purchaſed ſundry Leaſes, for Terms of Years, of certain Mines in different Parts of *Wales*, did now convey them to this new Corporation, on certain Conditions mentioned in that Conveyance. This Company (principally, if not ſolely, under Sir *Humphry Mack-*

A. D. 1704 *worth*'s Direction, who was elected Deputy-Governor for Life, went on in a pompous Manner, adding ſo many *new* Shares as made the whole Number of Shares to amount to 6,012. Purchaſing freſh Mines, and raiſing vaſt Quantities of Lead, and Copper, and of Lytharge, from which they made a great Deal of *Red Lead*; and from the Lead they extracted conſiderable Quantities of *Silver*: And they iſſued *Caſh Notes* which they cauſed for ſome Time to be circulated throughout a great Part of *Wales*. They alſo erected themſelves into a *Money-Bank*, and circulated their Sealed-Bills and Caſh-Notes for ſome Time in *London*, till reſtrained by a Clauſe in an Act of Parliament, *Anno* 1708, in Favour of the *Bank of England*, elſewhere mentioned. Sir *Humphry Mackworth* went on impoſing on the Proprietors for five Years from the Date of the Charter; by falſe and ſham Calculations of their Profits; by purchaſing *Lead* and *Lytharge* from other People's Mines, and declaring them to be digged from the Company's Mines; buying alſo the Silver extracted from other Men's Lead, and getting it to be coined in the King's Mint as coming from the Company's Mines; whilſt, at the ſame Time, he is not able to go on without freſh Artifices and Calls on the Proprietors, nor to pay the vaſt Expence of Workmen, &c. whoſe Wages were ſuffered to run in Arrear; and his Schemes being too extenſive for this Company's Abilities, he was obliged to ſtop Payment of their Sealed-Bills and Caſh-Notes; being by ſuch wild Management run greatly in Debt, whilſt at the ſame Time he is erecting of Charity-Schools in *Wales* with the Company's Money, for the drawing in of well-meaning People. All which brought on a Parliamentary Enquiry, as will be ſeen under the Year 1710.

1705 The *French* burn and deſtroy many of the Plantations in the Iſle of *St. Chriſtophers*, at this Time ſolely poſſeſſed by *England*, as alſo in the neighbouring Iſle of *Nevis*: Yet they were not able to maſter the Forts of either of thoſe Iſlands. And the Damage done to the Planters was afterward made good by Debentures granted by Parliament.

St. Chriſtopher's and *Nevis* Iſles ravaged by the *French*.

The *Engliſh* Arms proving proſperous both by Sea and Land againſt *France*, the Supplies were raiſed with the greateſt Eaſe for the current Services of this and ſeveral ſucceeding Years: Particularly the Annuities of 99 Years, at 6½ *per Cent.* the Capital or Principal (of 2½ Millions, for the enſuing Year's Supply) to be ſunk at the Expiration of that Term. This Way of raiſing of Money, we are ſenſible, has *ſince* been cenſured by many, (although during the laſt and preſent expenſive Wars again practiſed:) Yet cotemporary Writers were not of that Opinion; and they alſo unanimouſly obſerve very truly, That the national or public Credit of *England* was never before at ſo high a *Pitch*; nor more ſacredly maintained. Nothing indeed ſeemed amiſs either with regard to our foreign Commerce or Colonies; both which were in a proſperouſly increaſing State, as well as our Home Manufactures.

A great and general Tranquillity in *England*, and the proſperous State of the Commerce, Plantations and Manufactures.

1706 By an Act of Parliament of the 4th Year of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xvii.) it was enacted, That, from *Midſummer* 1706, Bankrupts who ſhall not, within thirty Days after public Notice, ſurrender themſelves, and diſcover their Effects, ſhall ſuffer as Felons; unleſs the Lord Chancellor ſhall enlarge the Time.——5 *per Cent.* allowed to the Bankrupt, unleſs his Eſtate ſhall not produce eight Shillings *per* Pound to his Creditors.——Bankrupts who ſhall have within one Year preceding their Bankruptcy, loſt 5 *l.* at once, at any Kind of Game, or one Hundred Pounds in all, ſhall receive no Benefit by this Act.——Not diſcovering all their Eſtates, ſhall ſuffer as *Felons*, without the Benefit of *Clergy*.

A Statute for regulating of *Bankrupts*.

The moſt important Tranſaction that had ever happened in **Great Britain** was finally and legally compleated at the Cloſe of the Year 1706, *viz.* a *conſolidating Union* of the two *Britannic* Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, after their Crowns had been united 104 Years before, in the Perſon of King *James* the Firſt. This great and happy Union had been ſeveral Times before attempted in different Reigns, but had been as often obſtructed by various Objections ſtarted, and not ſeriouſly and ſteadily endeavoured to be removed. Nothing certainly could be more obvious, than that it was the true Intereſt of two Nations *ſolely* inhabiting and poſſeſſing the ſame Iſland, perfectly to unite for their common Defence againſt all Attacks from the Continent: For, by ſuch a cloſe Union of Hearts as well as Conſtitution, ſo ſituated, and ſo warlike; and alſo a People ſo numerous as to amount to about nine Millions of Souls, could in Fact be always able to defend themſelves againſt any ſuch foreign Attacks: But, remaining disjointed, they had their different and often contrary Intereſts to purſue, not only in Matters of Trade and Commerce, Product and Manufactures, but even in Friendſhip and Affection with regard to different Nations on the Continent. Religion too (or rather indeed the mere *external* Mode of it) contributed its Share in keeping up the Difference; and, what had perhaps the greateſt Influence of all, ancient ill-judged National Prejudices on both Sides ſtill remained too ſtrong to be eaſily conquered. Finally, The great hereditary Officers of the weaker Kingdom, and the Poſſeſſors of many other lucrative State Offices there, which muſt neceſſarily be ſunk upon ſuch an incorporating Union with *England*, had alſo no ſmall Influence in obſtructing it. But an able Miniſtry in both Nations, more eſpecially in *England*, joined to a more moderate Way of Thinking than formerly, of many wiſe Men in both Parliaments, amongſt the Commiſſioners for this ſolemn Treaty, at length got the better of all Obſtructions: And, as preparatory Laws were made in both Kingdoms, and the Parliament of *Scotland* having firſt agreed to the Articles of this ever-famous Union, they were laſtly ratified by a moſt ſolemn Act of the *Engliſh* Parliament, (Cap. viii.) intitled, *An Act for an Union of the two Kingdoms of* England *and* Scotland. The Articles are XXV in Number: But, as it is foreign to our Subject, and alſo ſuperfluous, to recite what is to be found in all our Hiſtories at large, it will be ſufficient for our particular Purpoſe briefly to note, That by the IVth Article it was enacted, That "*all the Subjects of the United Kingdom of* Great Britain *ſhould, from* "*and after the Union, have full Freedom and Intercourſe of Trade and Navigation to and from any Port* "*or Place within the ſaid United Kingdom, and the Dominions and Plantations thereunto belonging:* "And that there ſhould be *a Communication of all other Rights, Privileges, and Advantages which* "*do*

The *Union* of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* enacted by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms.

“ *do or may belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom; except where it is otherwiſe expreſsly agreed in* “ *theſe Articles.*”

Equivalent to *Scotland*, why granted, and how to be applied.

By the XVth Article it was ſtipulated, “ That whereas by the Terms of this Treaty, the Subjects of *Scotland*, for preſerving *an Equality of Trade* throughout the United Kingdom, will be “ liable to ſeveral *Cuſtoms* and *Exciſes* now payable in *England*, which will be applicable towards “ Payment of the Debts of *England* contracted before the *Union*, it is agreed, That *Scotland* ſhall “ have an *Equivalent* for what the Subjects thereof ſhall be ſo charged towards Payment of the “ ſaid Debts of *England*.” [Which *Equivalent* is herein ſtipulated to be 398,085 *l.* 10 *s.* Sterling, to be granted by the Parliament of *England*, as in this Article is particularly and at large explained. The Deſtination of which *Equivalent* being in the ſame Article applied, 1ſt, For indemnifying of private Perſons for any Loſſes they may ſuſtain by reducing the Coin of *Scotland* to the Standard and Value of the Coin of *England*. 2dly, For indemifying of the Sufferers in the late *African* and *Indian* Company of *Scotland*. 3dly, For diſcharging the public Debts of *Scotland*. [To ſay the Truth, the *Scots* in general were ſo inflamed by *England*'s Deſtruction of their *Darien* or *African* Company, that nothing but the abſolute Aſſurance of an *Equivalent* for re-imburſing of their whole Capital, with Intereſt, being 232,162 *l.* 16 *s.* 11⅚ *d.* could have prepared their Minds for this Union.] 4thly, For improving the Manufacture of the coarſe Wooll of *Scotland*. And, 5thly, For encouraging and promoting the Fiſheries, and ſuch other Manufactures and Improvements in *Scotland* as may moſt conduce to the general Good of the United Kingdom. For which Ends Commiſſioners were to be appointed, *&c.*] (For which End alſo, the Laws of *England*, relating to *Coin*, and *Weights* and *Meaſures*, as well as concerning the Regulation of *Trade*, *Cuſtoms*, and *Exciſes*, were by the three ſucceeding Articles to take Place in *Scotland*.) This is the Subſtance of all the Articles that immediately relate to our Subject.

The *Bank of England* firſt undertakes the circulating of *Exchequer-Bills*.

But before we treat of the actual Commencement of this *Union*, which was not till the ſucceeding Year, we muſt, in order of Time, remark, That, by an Act of the *Engliſh* Parliament in the ſaid 5th Year of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xiii.) *For continuing the Duties upon Houſes, to ſecure a yearly Fund for circulating Exchequer Bills, whereby a Sum not exceeding* 1,500,000 *l. is intended to be raiſed*, &c. the *Bank of England*'s Fund and Privileges, which had been limited to one Year's Notice after the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1705, were farther prolonged, upon their *now* undertaking to circulate the ſaid 1,500,000 *l.* in *Exchequer Bills*, at 4 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Cent. per Annum.* By this Act, therefore, the *Bank* was impowered to call in Money from their Members, for enabling them to circulate the ſaid *Exchequer Bills*, in Proportion to their reſpective Stocks in that Company. By which Power there aroſe another temporary Addition to their old Capital, [which had before been reduced to its original Sum of 1,200,000 *l.* by the Government's having gradually paid off the Principal and Intereſt of 5,160,459 *l.* 14 *s.* 9¼ *d.* which had been ſubſcribed into the *Bank* in *Tallies*, *Orders*, &c. as has been fully related under the Year 1697.] The ſaid temporary Addition to Bank Stock was 1,001,171 *l.* 10 *s.*; which, with the ſaid 1,200,000 *l.* original Capital, made the whole *now* amount to 2,201,171 *l.* 10 *s.* — And by this Act the *Bank* was to remain a Corporation, until the Redemption of all the ſaid 1,500,000 *l.* in *Exchequer Bills*. This was the firſt Time that the *Bank of England* undertook the Circulation of *Exchequer Bills*, whereby they rendered themſelves Favourites of the Government; and they have ever ſince ſo remained, having from Time to Time bargained with the Public for that Purpoſe annually, on eaſy or moderate Terms. In this ſame Year, the *Bank* again iſſued *Sealed-Bills*, for the better enabling them to perform their ſaid Contracts, at an Intereſt of two Pence *per Cent. per Diem*, or 3 *per Cent. per Annum.*

The *Bank* again iſſues *Sealed-Bills* bearing Intereſt.

1707

The *Union* of *England* and *Scotland* takes Place, and its good Conſequences.

The moſt important, wiſe, and happy incorporating Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* took Place on the 1ſt Day of *May* 1707. And although the two Rebellions ſince that Period were both originally propagated from *Scotland*, through the Violence of Party Zeal, and of Clanſhip and Superiorities, ſince wiſely aboliſhed; yet a peaceable, loyal, and induſtrious Spirit having ſince univerſally prevailed, the great Benefits accruing to both Nations by this Union do now daily appear more and more conſpicuous. From that Country *England* has her *American* Plantations very much increaſed in People:——From *Scotland* likewiſe not only the Navy-Royal but our Land Armies have been ſupplied with many Thouſands of ſtout and well-affected Men; as has very lately and very effectually been experienced.——By an Union with *Scotland* ſhe has the more abſolute Uſe of many good Ports,—of a more extenſive Fiſhery,—of a Supply of very good though ſmall Cattle, and of ſundry other Benefits. *Scotland*, on the other Hand, receives ineſtimable Advantages by her incorporating Union with *England*, 1ſt, By gradually and very viſibly enriching herſelf from a Participation of Commerce with *England*'s foreign Plantations, Factories, *&c.*——2dly, By her ſaid Union with *England*, ſhe gradually learns the Melioration of her Soil, which in many Parts is now known to be much more capable of Improvement than was formerly imagined.——3dly, By this Union, *Scotland*'s coarſe *Woollen* Stuffs and Stockings, and her more valuable Linen Manufactures, now of many various, beautiful, and ingenious Kinds, have a prodigious Vent not only in *England* but for the *American* Plantations; as well as the Conſumption of ſo many of her Black Cattle in *England*, and of her Peltry, *&c.* And great Pity it truly may be ſaid to be, That two Nations, ſprung from the ſame original Stock, ſpeaking the ſame Language, eſſentially profeſſing the ſame Religion, and whom Nature ſeems to have deſigned for *one*, by being ſeparated by the great Ocean *from* the reſt of Mankind, ſhould not have ſooner purſued their true and evident mutual Intereſts, and thereby have much ſooner increaſed in Wealth, Security, and Power. If, upon the Death of King *Alexander* the Third, and of his Grand-Child ſtiled *The Maid of Norway*, *Scotland* had voluntarily united itſelf to *England*, [near 500 Years ago] how much more populous, powerful, and rich, would both Parts of the Iſland probably have been at this Time, freed from much of the cruel Bloodſhed and Devaſtations occaſioned by their many inteſtine Wars ſince that Period?

A.D. 1707 Conſidering the much fewer People and the greater Poverty of *Scotland*, compared with *England*, it may not in this Place be improper to remark the Quantity of Gold and Silver Coin of all Sorts, which, in Conſequence of this Union, was brought into the Mint at *Edinburgh*, to be recoined into the Pieces and Denominations of *Sterling* Money, and of Coin not then brought in: We have it from the late accurate Mr. *Thomas Ruddiman*, in Folio 84, of his moſt curious and learned Preface to *Anderſon's Theſaurus Diplomatum et Numiſmatum Scotiæ*; being no leſs than 411,117*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* actually then brought to that Mint: Beſides, perhaps, as much more hoarded up by the Whimſical, Diſaffected, and Timorous, who were ſtrongly prepoſſeſſed againſt the *Union*, and were far from believing it could laſt any long Time: Beſide, alſo, what was then exported, and what was retained by Silverſmiths for Plate, &c. So that our ſaid Author, upon the whole, is, for ſundry Reaſons, of Opinion, [p. 85.] That there was, in this ſame Year 1707, in Gold and Silver Coin about 900,000 *l.* Sterling in *Scotland*.

A Computation of the whole Quantity of the Gold and Silver Coin of *Scotland* at the Union.

Dr. *Fleetwood*, afterward Biſhop of *Ely*, now publiſhed his *Chronicon Precioſum*, (to which we have before acknowleged ourſelves indebted for the Rates or Prices of Proviſions in many different Periods of Time for ſome Centuries paſt.) Towards the latter Part of that Work he gives us the true Market-Price of *Wheat* and *Malt* for 60 Years, *i. e.* from 1646 to 1705, both incluſive. The higheſt Price of *Wheat* was 4*l.* 5*s.* *per* Quarter, *Anno* 1648; and of *Malt*, in the Year 1659, 2*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*: And the loweſt Price of *Wheat* in all that Period was 1*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* *Anno* 1687; and of *Malt*, *Anno* 1681, 0*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Thoſe of the Year 1705 were 1*l.* 10*s.* for *Wheat*, and 1*l.* 6*s.* for *Malt*.——Medium for *Wheat* between thoſe two Prices is 2*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* Medium for *Malt* between thoſe two Prices is 1*l.* 13*s.*

The extreme and medium Rates of *Wheat* and *Malt* for 60 Years paſt, and alſo for every 20 Years thereof.

The good Biſhop obſerves, Iſt, That in every Year there are two Prices of *Corn*, *viz.* that at *Lady-day*, and that at *Chriſtmas*; both which he put together, and took the Half of the Sum, for the common Price of that whole Year. IIdly, Of the firſt 20 Years of the ſaid 60 Years the Price of *Wheat* was 2*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.*; and of *Malt* 1*l.* 12*s.* 0¼*d.* *per* Quarter. IIIdly, For the ſecond 20 Years [from 1666 to 1685] *Wheat* 2*l.* 6*s.* 3¼*d.*; and *Malt* 1*l.* 5*s.* 3¼*d.* IVthly, In the laſt 20 Years, *viz.* from 1686 to 1705, *Wheat* 2*l.* 5*s.* 9¼*d.* and *Malt* 1*l.* 5*s.* 5¼*d.* Vthly, One Year with another for the ſaid 60 Years, *Wheat* was 2*l.* 9*s.* 10½*d.* and *Malt* 1*l.* 7*s.* 7¼*d.* The like Fluctuation in the Rates of *Corn* is ever to be expected, and has accordingly happened down to our own Times!

The *Engliſh* Act of Parliament of the 13th and 14th of King *Charles* the Second, prohibiting the Importation of foreign *Bone-lace*, *Cut-work*, *Embroidery-fringes*, *Band-ſtrings*, *Buttons*, and *Needle-work*; being found to obſtruct the Vent of *Engliſh Woollen Manufactures* in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, that Act was now repealed, as far as relates to the ſaid *Netherlands*, by an Act of the 5th of Queen *Anne* (Cap. xvii.)

For the Benefit of the *Engliſh* Woollen Manufactures, *Netherland* Bone-Lace, &c. now permitted to be imported into *England*.

By an Act of the ſaid 5th of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xxii.) *To explain and amend an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament*, (Cap. xvi.) *for preventing Frauds frequently committed by Bankrupts*, it was enacted, "That Bankrupts who ſhall, after the 25th of *April*, 1707, remove, carry away, or "embezzle any Part of their Effects, ſhall ſuffer as Felons. A Bankrupt ſhall not be diſ-"charged—unleſs his Certificate be firſt ſigned by *four-fifths* in Number and Value of his Cre-"ditors. Commiſſioners of Bankrupts may appoint Aſſignees; who may, by a Majority of the "Creditors, be afterward removed.——No Commiſſion of Bankruptcy ſhall be iſſued by the "Application of any Creditor, unleſs his ſingle Debt ſhall amount to 100*l.*—or of two Creditors, "ſo petitioning, to 150*l.*—or of three or more Creditors to 200*l.* This Act to continue for "two Years, and from thence to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament, and no longer."

Bankrupts in *England* farther regulated by Law.

By an Act of Parliament, toward the Cloſe of this Year [4*to Annæ*, Cap. ii.] *For better ſecuring the Duty on Eaſt-India Goods*, "The Security thereafter to be given (purſuant to the Act of the "9th of King *William*, Cap. xliv.) was, That the *Eaſt-India* Company ſhould cauſe all the Mer-"chandize laden in any Ship bound from *Eaſt-India* to be brought to ſome Port of *England*," [now to *Great Britain*] "(without previouſly breaking Bulk) there to be unladen; ſhall be after "the Rate of 2,500*l.* for every 100 Ton of each Ship ſent to the *Indies*, (neceſſary Proviſions, "Stores, and Merchandizes for the People and Garriſon of *St. Helena*, for their own proper Con-"ſumption only, excepted) and except alſo, where the breaking of Bulk, or landing of Goods, "ſhall happen by the Danger of the Seas, Enemies, Reſtraints of Princes, &c.—Under Penalty "of forfeiting ſuch Goods or their Value," &c.

An *Engliſh* Law for the better ſecuring the Duties on *Eaſt-India* Goods.

A prudent Law was at this Time made for the Advancement of our Woollen Manufacture, by a Statute of the 6th of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. viii.) *For encouraging the Dreſſing and Dying of Woollen Cloths within the Kingdom of* Great Britain, *before Exportation*, a Duty of *five Shillings* was laid on every *White* Woollen Cloth exported.——And it was alſo thereby enacted, That ſuch *White Cloths* (commonly called *Broad Cloth*) ſhipped before the ſaid Duty be paid, ſhall be forfeited.

A *Britiſh Law* for encouraging the Dreſſing and Dying of Woollen Broad Cloths before Exportation.

1708 The old Law of the 1ſt Year of King *James* the Firſt, *For the well-garbling of Spices and Drugs in London*, (which we did not judge worth while then to recite) being in Length of Time found to be not only uſeleſs, for the moſt Part, but often prejudicial, was now repealed: And an Equivalent given to the City of *London* for the Profits formerly made by the *Garbler's-Office*, by laying a Tax of forty Shillings yearly, to be paid to the Chamberlain of *London*, by all *Brokers*, who, acting as ſuch without regular Admittance, were now to forfeit 25*l.* Nevertheleſs, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, may, if they ſo judge fit, appoint a Perſon to be

The *Engliſh* Law for garbling of Spices, &c. repealed.

Garbler; who, at the Requeſt of the Owner of any Spices, Drugs, *&c.* garbleable, and not otherwiſe, ſhall garble the ſame, for ſuch Fee as the Lord Mayor, *&c.* ſhall appoint.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's annual Fund is reduced, and their excluſive Term prolonged.

In this ſame Year, the *Britiſh* Revenue being under the Management of ſo able and upright a Lord-Treaſurer as the Earl of *Godolphin*, the Credit of the Public was on ſo good a Footing, that it was judged adviſable to avail the Nation thereof, by reducing the Rate of Intereſt on the Debt of *two Millions* due to the *Eaſt-India* Company. This was done in the ſaid 6th Year of Queen *Anne*, by a Statute, (Cap. xvii.) *For aſſuring to the* Engliſh *Company trading to the* Eaſt-Indies, *on Account of the United Stock, a longer Time in the Fund and Trade.—And for raiſing thereby* 1,200,000 *l. for her Majeſty's Occaſions.*

Hereby the *Engliſh* Company, (which, by uniting the whole Trade in the Year 1702, (as has been related) conſiſted of themſelves and of the *old* Company ſtill ſubſiſting, and likewiſe of 7,200*l.* ſubſcribed *Anno* 1698, by ſeparate Traders, as Part of the ſaid Capital of *two Millions)* now advanced 1,200,000*l.* without any additional Intereſt. So as the whole Capital now conſiſting of 3,200,000*l.* ſhould thenceforth receive of the Public but 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt, or 160,000*l.* *per Annum:* “ On Condition, That the Term of their *excluſive Trade* to *India* ſhould be pro- “ longed for fourteen Years and an Half longer. That is to ſay, Whereas, by the Law of 1698, “ they were to be redeemable, upon *three* Years Notice after 1711, and Repayment of Principal “ and Intereſt; their Redemption was now prolonged to *three* Years Notice after *Lady-day* 1726. “ And for enabling the *Engliſh* Company to make good this Loan to the Public, they were by “ this Act impowered to borrow as far as 1,500,000*l.* on Bonds, over and above what they were “ legally impowered to do before, and alſo to make Calls of Money from their Proprietors.—The “ Proprietors of the 7,200*l.* in ſeparate Trade, may ſtill continue ſo to trade till *Michaelmas* “ 1711, when the United Company may, on *three* Years Notice, pay the ſame off;—whereby “ their Privileges of trading ſhall be ſolely veſted in the Company. By this Act, that Part of the “ Act of the 12th of King *William*, which laid a Duty of 5 *per Cent.* on exported Goods to “ *India*, was to ceaſe from *Michaelmas* 1714. And, in order for a ſpeedy and complete Union “ to be perfected between the *old* and *new* Companies, in purſuance of the Indenture-Tripartite, “ *Anno* 1702, the final Determination of all Matters in Difference between the ſaid Companies, “ and the compleating of their Union was hereby referred to the Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord High “ Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, as his Lordſhip ſhall think fit, by an Award, in Writing, under “ his Hand and Seal: The whole to be compleated, and the old Company's Charter to be ſur- “ rendered, by *Michaelmas* 1708. After which, the United Company's Stile and Title to be,” [as it ſtill is] “ *The United Company of Merchants of* England *trading to the* Eaſt-Indies.”

The two *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Companies now perfectly *united* and *conſolidated.*

The Name or Title of the preſent *Eaſt-India* Company.

Great Clamour raiſed againſt the Renewal of the excluſive Privileges of the *Eaſt-India* Company.

It is almoſt needleſs to remark, That much Clamour was raiſed againſt this Renewal of the excluſive Privileges of trading to *India*, as it was naturally to be expected, and had always before happened on every ſuch Renewal. Many Pamphlets were publiſhed for inducing the Legiſlature to lay that Trade open; or, at leaſt, to let *Briſtol*, *Liverpool*, *Hull*, and other great trading Towns into a proportionable Share of the Trade. It was plauſibly ſaid, That it was hard *London alone* ſhould engroſs all this vaſt Commerce, whereas the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company comprehended *ſix* of their Towns therein, *Anno* 1602, when that Company was firſt ſettled on its preſent Eſtabliſhment. But the (at leaſt equally plauſible) Anſwer was, That, as it is a *transferrable* Stock, every Perſon in the three Kingdoms might freely purchaſe Shares therein. It is alſo needleſs farther to remark, That the like Clamour was afterward renewed, as often as the Legiſlature was applied to for a farther Prolongation of their ſaid excluſive Privileges; and this, probably, will continue to be the Caſe in any future Application for the like Purpoſe.

To complete all that is needful to be known concerning this *Union* of the ſaid two *Eaſt-India* Companies, we ſhall here farther note, that the following Regulations were in Conſequence thereof made, *viz.*

Iſt, For every 100*l.* *old* Stock there was given 100*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Stock in the United Company.

IIdly, Twenty-five one Half *per Cent.* was made a Call on the Proprietors of the *old* Company, for enabling them to be joined to the united One.

IIIdly, The remaining Debts owing to, and Effects of, the old Company, were veſted in Truſtees for the Benefit of the Proprietors of the old Company, who were *ſuch* at the Time of uniting with the *new* one.

The *Bank* of *England*'s Privileges farther ſecured; by not allowing above ſix Partners to iſſue Caſh-notes payable on Demand, or in leſs Time than ſix Months.

By a Statute of this ſame 6th Year of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xxii.) *For continuing ſeveral Duties therein mentioned, upon Coffee, &c.——And for ſecuring the Credit of the Bank of England, &c.——* It was, amongſt many other Points, enacted, “ That during the Continuance of the Governor and “ Company of the *Bank of England*, it ſhall not be lawful for any Body-politic, erected or to be “ erected, other than the ſaid Governor and Company of the *Bank of England*; or, for other Per- “ ſons whatſoever, united or to be united *in Covenants or Partnerſhip, exceeding the Number of ſix* “ *Perſons*, in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*,” [This Law could not meddle with the *Bank of Scotland*, as it was legally eſtabliſhed *Anno* 1695.] “ to borrow, owe, or take up any Sum “ or Sums of Money on their Bills or Notes, payable at Demand, or at any leſs Time than ſix “ Months from the borrowing thereof.” The Reaſon herein aſſigned for this enacting Clauſe, was, “ That ſome Corporations (notwithſtanding the Law of the 8th Year of King *William*, “ Cap. xix.) by Colour of their Charters; and other great Numbers of Perſons, by Pretence of “ Deeds or Covenants united together, had preſumed to borrow great Sums of Money;——and “ there-

A. D. 1708 "therewith to deal as a Bank, to the apparent Danger of the eſtabliſhed Credit of the "Kingdom."

This Clauſe was principally aimed at the *Mine-Adventure Company*, who, contrary to Law, had ſet up for Banking, and iſſued Caſh-notes, *&c.* as we have already related.

Minorca **Iſle reduced by the *Britiſh* Forces, and its Benefits deſcribed.**

In this ſame Year [a Year, in ſeveral Reſpects, proſperous to *England* and her Allies] the Iſland of *Minorca*, with its commodious Haven of *Port-Mahon*, and its ſtrong Fort of *St. Philip*, belonging to *Spain*, was ſubdued by the *Britiſh* Forces, commanded by Major-general *Stanhope*. By poſſeſſing whereof, Mr. *Burckett* (in his *Naval Hiſtory*) obſerves, "That *we* have the Advantage "of a goodly Harbour, which during the War was exceeding uſeful to *us*, (as it may hereafter be "on the like Occaſion) in the cleaning and refitting ſuch of our Ships as were employed in the "*Mediterranean*: And not only Magazines of Stores were lodged there for that Purpoſe, but "ſuch Officers were appointed to reſide on the Place as were judged requiſite." The ſhameful Loſs of this Iſland, in the Year 1756, can never be thought on by *Britons* without Indignation.

The *Bank* of *England* in great Diſtreſs, but preſerves her Credit in the End.

The *French* King intending this Year an Invaſion of *Scotland*, for ſupporting the Pretender's Claim; there enſued a great Demand, or *Run* [as it is uſually termed] on the *Bank of England*: And the Credit thereof being ſo nearly connected with that of the Exchequer,——the Lord Treaſurer *Godolphin*, for the applying of an effectual Remedy thereto, ſignified to the Directors of the *Bank*, that the Queen would, for *ſix* Months, allow an Intereſt of *ſix per Cent.* on their ſealed Bills, which till then bore only *three per Cent.* Moreover, his ſaid Lordſhip, and the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Newcaſtle*, and *Somerſet*, and ſundry other Lords offered to advance to the *Bank* conſiderable Sums of Money: By which Encouragement, and their making a Call of 20 *per Cent.* on their Capital, the *Bank* was enabled to weather that Storm, and to preſerve their Credit.

A Regiſter of Deeds, Conveyances of Lands and Houſes, of Wills, Mortgages, *&c.* in the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*.

In the ſaid Year, a like Statute for the Regiſter of Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, Devices, Mortgages, *&c.* in the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, was made in the 6th Year of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xxv.) as had been made for the *Weſt-Riding* of the ſame County four Years before: And for much the ſame Reaſons as were aſſigned for that; only the Neceſſity of ſuch a Regiſter is, in the preſent Act, put ſomewhat ſtronger. It is herein ſaid, "That the Lands in the ſaid *Eaſt-Riding*, and in the "Town and County of the Town of *Kingſton upon Hull*, being generally Free-hold; *they may be* "*ſo ſecretly transferred or conveyed from one Perſon to another, that ſuch as are ill-diſpoſed have it in* "*their Power to commit Frauds, and frequently do ſo, by means whereof ſeveral Perſons (who through* "*many Years Induſtry in their Trades and Employments, and by great Frugality have been enabled to* "*purchaſe Lands, or to lend Monies on Land-ſecurity) have been undone in their Purchaſes and Mort-*"*gages, by prior and ſecret Conveyances, and fraudulent Incumbrances*; and not only themſelves, but "their whole Families thereby utterly ruined.——All the Proviſions and Clauſes in this Act, "were hereby extended to the Honors, Manors, Lands, and Tenements in the *Weſt-Riding* of "that County; the two former Acts relating to it being found defective in ſeveral Particulars."

A *Charitable Corporation* erected for lending Money on Pawns to the *Poor*, at moderate Terms, but in the End it comes to Nothing, by its Miſconduct.

Loud Complaints being at this Time made againſt the *London Pawn-brokers*, on Account of their grinding the Faces of the Poor by the extravagant *Uſury* they took for Pledges or Pawns, even the moſt moderate of them taking at leaſt 30 *per Cent.* and ſome twice as much; this produced an Application to the Crown, for a Charter to incorporate a Number of Perſons of Credit, which they obtained, *Anno* 1708, under the Name of the *Charitable Corporation*, for lending Money to the induſtrious but neceſſitous Poor at a moderate Intereſt. Yet, as their Capital was but 30,000*l.* they did not ſufficiently extend their Scheme until the Year 1719, when ſeveral Gentlemen of Fortune came into it. Their Conditions for lending were only 10 *per Cent. viz.* 5 *per Cent.* as for *mere* Intereſt, and the other 5 *per Cent.* for ſupporting the Expence of the Corporation, ſuch as Houſe and Ware-houſe Rent, Salaries of Officers and Servants, *&c.* In 1725, they obtained from the Crown a farther Augmentation of their Capital, and ſoon after another: And their Directors proceeded to borrow large Sums of Money for the Support of their Scheme. But, in a few Years after, a Diſcovery was made of many and great Frauds committed by their Servants, ſuch as, *Loans on fictitious Pawns*, *Embezzlements*, *&c.* which occaſioned a parliamentary Enquiry; the Reſult of which, was, that, by ſuch Frauds and Miſmanagements, the Corporation had not Effects ſufficient to pay even but a ſmall Part of the Money they had borrowed at Intereſt of a great Number of Perſons, many of whom were thereby reduced to great Diſtreſs; the whole amounting to 487,895*l.* 14*s.* 10¼*d.* to anſwer which there remained no more in Money and other Effects than 34,150*l.* 13*s.* 1¼*d.* excepting what may be recovered from the Debtors of the Corporation, which (ſays the Statute after-named) was then uncertain. Hereupon, the Houſe of Commons expelled ſuch of their Members as were Directors thereof; moſt of whom had in other Reſpects retained, till then, fair Characters. And, in the Year 1733, the Parliament, *Anno 6to Georgii IIdi*, Cap. xxxv. granted a Lottery for 500,000*l.* for the Relief of ſuch of the Sufferers, who, in the Terms of this Statute, ſhall appear to be Objects of Compaſſion to five Maſters in Chancery, therein named; out of which 25*l.* *per Cent.* was deducted for the Benefit of the ſaid Sufferers, and was in the following Year diſtributed amongſt them, (after all the Expence of this Lottery was deducted) amounting to 9*s.* 9*d.* *per Pound* of their ſaid Loſs; by an Act of the 8th of King *George* the Second, Cap. xi. *Anno* 1734. Since which Time, that ill-conducted Corporation retains nothing but its empty Name.

A general Naturalization of foreign Proteſtants enacted in *England*.

1709 The general Naturalization in *England* of foreign Proteſtants has been variouſly reaſoned upon by many Perſons, in different Periods. In the Beginning of the Year 1709, a Bill was ordered into the *Houſe of Commons* for that End;——in Favour of which, it was argued, that very great

Benefits

Benefits would thereby accrue to *Britain*.——That by the King of *Pruſſia*'s inviting the *French* Refugees to ſettle in his Dominions, he had fertilized a barren and ill-peopled Country, improved its Trade and Manufactures, and increaſed his own Revenues, *&c.* The Preamble of the Act, therefore, of this 7th of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. v.) *For naturalizing foreign Proteſtants*, obſerves, that, "Whereas the Increaſe of People is a means of advancing the Wealth and Strength of a Nation, ——it was therefore enacted, I. That all Perſons born out of the Ligeance of her Majeſty,— who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the *Oaths*, and the *Declaration* of the 6th of this Reign,— ſhall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be her Majeſty's natural-born Subjects:——*Provided*, they ſhall have received the Sacrament of the *Lord's Supper* in ſome Proteſtant or reformed Congregation within this Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, within *three* Months before their taking the ſaid Oaths,—and ſhall produce a Certificate ſigned by the Perſon adminiſtring the ſaid Sacrament, and atteſted by two credible Witneſſes.

Children born beyond Sea of natural born Subjects, to be deemed natural born Subjects.

II. "That the Children of all natural-born Subjects, though born out of the Ligeance of her Majeſty, her Heirs, and Succeſſors, ſhall be deemed and adjudged to be natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom to all Intents, Conſtructions, and Purpoſes whatſoever. And,

III. "The like Naturalization of foreign Proteſtants ſhall take Place in *Ireland*." [This Clauſe is farther explained by Cap. xxi. of the 4th of King *George* the Second.] This Law was ſaid to have been made with a particular View to the Proteſtant *Palatines* brought this Year into *England*.

A Number of poor *Proteſtant Palatines* come into *England*, and how diſpoſed of.

For, in *May* in this ſame Year, near 7000 of the poor *Palatines* and *Swabians*, of and near the *Rhine* in *Germany*, who had been utterly ruined, and driven from their Habitations by the *French*, were, in Compaſſion of their Miſery, brought over to *England*, and were ſoon after followed by more: But without any ſettled or concerted Plan for their Eſtabliſhment any where. Had they been all immediately tranſported to ſome one or more of our *American* Continent Colonies, they would before now have raiſed a conſiderably great Addition to our Strength in thoſe Parts.——Others propoſed to ſettle them in the *New-Foreſt* of *Hampſhire*, where Land might be parcelled out for them by Shares or Lotts. It was doubtleſs an ill-conducted though well-meant Affair. Being however come, there was a Neceſſity of keeping them from periſhing. A ſufficient Number of Tents was erected for them on *Blackheath* and near *Camberwell*, and a Brief throughout *Great-Britain* was granted for a Collection for them.——Some of them were taken into private Families; 500 Families of them were ſent into *Ireland*, where 24000*l.* was granted by Parliament for their Support.——3000 of them were at length ſent over to *New-York*, and ſettled upon *Hudſon*'s River; yet many of whom being badly received there, they removed to *Penſilvania*, where they were moſt kindly entertained by the *Quakers*, which afterward proved the Means of drawing thither many Thouſands of *German* and *Switz* Proteſtants, whereby *Penſilvania* is ſince become by far the moſt populous and flouriſhing Colony (for its Standing) of any in *Britiſh America*.

☞ The new Miniſtry influenced the Houſe of Commons ſo far, in their new Parliament *Anno* 1711, in order to caſt an *Odium* on the late Adminiſtration, as to obtain a Reſolution of that Houſe, "That the inviting over the ſaid *Palatines* of *all* Religions, at the public Expence, was an extravagant and unreaſonable Charge to the Kingdom, and a *ſcandalous* Miſapplication of the public Money; tending to the Increaſe and Oppreſſion of the Poor of this Kingdom, and of dangerous Conſequence to the Conſtitution in *Church* and State. And that whoever adviſed the bringing them over was an Enemy to the Queen and Kingdom." Yet all farther Enquiry was dropped.

The *Bank* of *England*'s capital Stock doubled, *&c.*

During all this Reign, the Bank of *England* had been extremely convenient and uſeful to the Public, for the Support of national Credit: The better therefore to enable that Corporation to be farther beneficial to the Public, as well as to themſelves, by aſſiſting in raiſing the Supplies for the current Service of the Year 1709, the *Bank* was encouraged to propoſe to the Houſe of Commons, in this 7th Year of Queen *Anne*, a Scheme for circulating 2,500,000*l.* of *Exchequer-Bills:* In which Year the whole Supply voted amounted to above 7 Millions. An Act of Parliament therefore paſſed in this Year, (Cap. vii.) "*For enlarging the capital Stock of the Bank of England; and for raiſing a farther Supply to her Majeſty for the Service of the Year* 1709. Wherein the Act for the firſt Eſtabliſhment of the *Bank*, and all the ſubſequent Statutes are in Part recited. ——And that the *Bank* continues to permit new Subſcriptions for the *doubling* of their preſent Stock of 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.* by ſelling their ſaid additional Stock, at the Rate of 115*l.* for every 100*l.* ſubſcribed." All which was ſubſcribed for between the Hours of *nine* in the Morning and *one* in the Afternoon, on the firſt Day of opening the Subſcription-books. This was by Foreigners eſteemed a pregnant Proof of the great Wealth of the Nation, more eſpecially as near one Million more would have been on the ſame Day ſubſcribed, had there been Room for it; ſo great was the Crowd of People coming with their Money to the Books. But [*like the Eaſt-India Company's Caſe, already recited*] the *Bank* hereby obliged themſelves to advance to the Government 400,000*l.* without any additional Allowance of Intereſt for the laſt-named Sum, which made their original Capital of 1,200,000*l.* [at 8 *per Cent.*] amount to 1,600,000*l.* at 6 *per Cent.* Intereſt, to commence from the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1711, being their original yearly Fund. And as the *Bank* had 6 *per Cent. per Annum*, Diſcount was thereby allowed them on the ſaid 400,000*l.* till the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1711, for the Money they were ſo to pay in; and the ſaid 15 *per Cent.* Advance on the Sale of this additional Stock, enabled them to make this Payment of 400,000*l.* to the Public.

Thus

A.D. 1709

	l.	s.	d.
Thus the *Bank* Capital (a Part of which was only temporary) till now, was	2,201,171	10	—
And was now doubled,	2,201,171	10	—
	4,402,343	—	—
And by the 400,000*l.* now farther advanced,	400,000	—	—
The Total was now to be (at 6 *per Cent.* Intereſt)	4,802,343	—	—
In Conſideration of which Sum of 400,000*l.* ſo lent without any additional Intereſt, their excluſive Privileges, as a *Bank*, were hereby prolonged to one Year's Notice, after the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1732. But by the ſame Statute the *Bank* obliged themſelves to pay off and cancel all the *Exchequer-Bills* which had been before iſſued, amounting, with their Intereſt, (at 6 *per Cent.*) to	1,775,027	17	10½
Total Capital of the *Bank*, by this Act, was	6,577,370	17	10½

Much about this ſame Time, and probably by Way of Imitation, the *French Court* formed a Project for a *Royal Bank*, for the Circulation of their *Mint-bills*; but the great Scarcity of Money at that Time in *France* rendered the Deſign impracticable.

Bank of *England* to be continued, and alſo their original Fund of 100,000*l.* till all the *Exchequer Bills* be paid off.

By this ſame Act of Parliament, the *Bank* was to remain and be an eſtabliſhed Corporation, (notwithſtanding the Acts of the 5th and 8th of King *William*) and all their former Privileges were now confirmed, as alſo their original annual Fund of 100,000*l.* until the whole 1,600,000*l.* ſhould be paid off; and alſo the Annuity of 106,501*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* after-mentioned; and until all the *Exchequer-bills*, to be made forth purſuant to this Act, ſhall be called in, as herein after-mentioned, and Payment made of the Allowances for circulating the ſame. Then, and not before, the Corporation was to ceaſe and determine. The ſaid 106,501*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* was to be the Intereſt (at 6 *per Cent.*) of the ſaid 1,775,027*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* The *Bank* to be allowed 3 *per Cent. per Annum* for circulating the ſaid 2½ Millions of *Exchequer-bills*, which were alſo to be at a like Intereſt of 3 *per Cent.* or 2*d. per Cent. per* Day, except when they ſhall be in the *Exchequer*, or in the Hands of the Receivers or Collectors of any Taxes, Cuſtoms, &c. payable to her Majeſty.—The *Bank* might make Calls on their Members for enabling them to circulate the ſaid *Exchequer-bills.*—The *Bank* might make Dividends to their Members, of their principal or Capital Stock; [as they afterward did of the ſaid 1,775,027*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*] which principal Stock however ſhall always remain at leaſt equal to all the Debts they ſhall owe; otherwiſe the particular Members, receiving ſuch Dividends, ſhall be anſwerable, ſo far as ſuch Dividends ſhall extend. The reſt of this long Act relates to the Duties and Taxes to be raiſed for a Fund for paying the Intereſt on the above-named principal Sums.

The groſs and the net Amount of the *Cuſtoms* of *Great-Britain* for the Year 1709.

By a printed Paper in the Author's Collections, (taken from a Report to the Houſe of Commons) we have the following accurate Account of the Revenue of the Cuſtoms of *Great-Britain* for the Year 1709, *viz.*

The *groſs Amount* of the *Cuſtoms*, was				£ 2,319,320
Deduct, viz.				
I. Salaries and Incidents,	£ 152,184	12	1	
II. *Debentures*, or *Drawbacks*, on foreign Goods,	717,190	17	2	
III. Bounty-money for *Corn* exported,	36,027	1	4	
IV. Allowances for Damages and Over-entries,	57,075	15	—½	
V. Portage paid to Maſters of Ships	3,358	19	6	
				965,837
Net Amount of the *Cuſtoms*, *Anno* 1709,				£ 1,353,483

☞ (See more, under the Year 1715.)

Tobacco imported into *England* from *America*, on a *Medium* of ten Years, and how much thereof exported, and alſo how much conſumed at Home.

In Dr. *D'Avenant*'s Report to the Commiſſioners of Accounts, (Part i. p. 32. *London* 1712.) he gives the total Importation of *Tobacco* from *America* into *England*, at a *Medium* of ten Years, ending in 1709, *viz.*

Imported, Pounds Weight (on a *Medium*) yearly	28,858,666
Exported, (on a like *Medium*)	17,598,007
Conſumed at Home, (Pounds Weight)	11,260,659

Conſiderations in Parliament on the Trade to *Africa*, dropped in the End.

In this ſame Year, the *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons took the *African Trade* into their Conſideration, and, in a grand Committee, reſolved, "That as that Trade was more eſpecially neceſſary "for the *Britiſh American Plantations*, it ought to be free to all her Majeſty's Subjects, in a *regu*-"*lated*, and not an *excluſive* Company." Yet when a Bill for that End was brought into the Houſe, it met with ſo many Objections that it was dropped for this Time.

The Regulations which had been legally made in the Year 1698, concerning the Trade to *Africa*, had not given Satisfaction to the ſeparate Traders, on Account of the Company's bad Conduct; which made thoſe ſeparate Traders apply, as above, for ſuch a Law; as they alſo did in the Year following, with equal Succeſs, after many Hearings of the Company as well as of the ſeparate Traders; the Parliament finding it extremely difficult to obviate and remove the Objections ſtarted on either Side, in relation to that Commerce.

The unſucceſsful Conferences at *Gertruydenberg*, for a Peace between the *Grand Allies* and *France*.

We need but juſt to mention the Propoſals of *France*, *Anno* 1709, and the Conferences held, in conſequence thereof, at *Gertruydenberg*, in the former Part of the following Year, for a general Peace with the *Grand Allies*. They were, at beſt, but ſpecious, and, in the Opinion of the ableſt Judges, they were thought inſidious; there being no ſolid Security to the *Allies* for *France*'s Performance of the Conditions. It is true, that much worſe Terms of Peace were concluded three Years after this Treaty was broke off: But as the ſaid bad Terms were owing to a new *Engliſh* Miniſtry, who, for ſupporting themſelves in Power, were determined to abandon our Allies rather than not obtain a Peace with *France*, though on unworthy Terms; the Miniſters of the Allies, at *Gertruydenberg*, were not the leſs juſtifiable for breaking off the inſecure Propoſals of an ever-perfidious Enemy.

A Regiſter enacted for a Memorial of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, and Devices of Lands, Tenements, &c. in the County of *Middleſex*; with Remarks.

We have, in this Year 1709, a third Inſtance of the legal regiſtering of Deeds in *England*, (in the 7th of Queen *Anne*, Cap. xx.) being a Law made *for the public regiſtering of Deeds, Conveyances, and Wills, and other Incumbrances which ſhall be made of, or that may affect any Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within the County of Middleſex*. The Preamble to which runs in ſuch a ſtrong and juſt Strain, as ſeems well to merit the ſerious Conſideration of both the landed and monied Intereſts in every other County of *England*, *viz.* "Whereas, by the different and ſecret Ways of conveying Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, ſuch as are ill-diſpoſed have it in their Power to commit Frauds, and frequently do ſo, by means whereof ſeveral Perſons (who through many Years Induſtry in their Trades and Employments, and by great Frugality have been enabled to purchaſe Lands, or to lend Monies on Land-ſecurity) *have been undone in their Purchaſes and Mortgages by prior and ſecret Conveyances and fraudulent Incumbrances; and not only themſelves, but their whole Families thereby utterly ruined*."——Wherefore, it was now enacted, "That a Memorial of all Deeds, &c. and of all Wills and Devices in Writing, may be regiſtered by the proper Officers hereby appointed, *for the Fee of only one Shilling*.——And every Deed or Conveyance which ſhall hereafter be executed, ſhall be adjudged *fraudulent* and *void* againſt any ſubſequent Purchaſer or Mortgagee for valuable Conſideration, unleſs ſuch Memorial thereof be regiſtered as by this Act is directed, before the regiſtering of the Memorial of the Deed or Conveyance under which ſuch ſubſequent Purchaſer or Mortgagee ſhall claim: And the like as to Memorials of Wills not regiſtered." The Preamble declares this Act to have been made, "*At the humble Requeſt of the Juſtices of the Peace, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the County of Middleſex.*"

Notwithſtanding all which, and of the evident Utility and Safety of a *general Regiſter* for all *England*; an Attempt for it, many Years after this Time, was unaccountably rejected.

The Port of *Leverpoole* greatly meliorated by a Wet-dock or Baſon, &c. and its Commerce, Shipping, and opulent Merchants, briefly celebrated, as being the third commercial Port of *Great-Britain*.

1710

By an Act of Parliament of the 8th of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xii.) "The Entrance into the Port of *Leverpoole* having been long experienced to be ſo dangerous and difficult," (ſays its Preamble) "that great Numbers of Strangers and others have frequently loſt their Lives with Ships and Goods, for Want of proper Land-marks, Buoys, and other Directions into the ſaid Port or Harbour, and more eſpecially for Want of a convenient Wet-dock or Baſon therein. The ſame was now hereby enacted to be made and effected, by laying a Duty or Tax, for 21 Years, from *Midſummer* 1710, on the Tonnage of all Ships trading to and from the ſaid Port to any Part of *Britain* and *Ireland*, as well as to and from foreign Countries." Which Tonnage-duties have fully anſwered the Ends hereby propoſed, the ſaid Wet-dock, in particular, having been long ſince compleated to the great Emolument of that moſt mercantile and opulent Town, which is long ago become the third Port (after *London* and *Briſtol*) of *Great-Britain*, whether the Number of its ſtout Merchant-ſhips, or of its opulent and reputable Merchants be conſidered.

The *Mine-Adventure Company* enquired into by Parliament.

Under the Year 1704, we have briefly laid open the iniquitous Proceedings of Sir *H. Mackworth* and his Tools, of the *Mine-Adventurers Company*, to the great Hurt of many Perſons and Families: The Proprietors and Creditors of that Company having in this Year petitioned the Houſe of Commons, a Committee of that Houſe was appointed to make ſtrict Enquiry into the ſame. The Reſult was, that it appeared, they had loſt 88,000*l.* by *Banking*, and had ſquandered away great Sums on Sir *H. Mackworth*'s other wild and wicked Projects, (not material now to be enlarged on.) Wherefore the Houſe of Commons, on the 31ſt of *March*, 1710, reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, "That it appears to this Houſe, that Sir *Humphrey Mackworth* is guilty of many notorious and ſcandalous Frauds and indirect Practices, in violating of the Charter granted to the ſaid Company, in Breach of his Truſt, and to the manifeſt Wrong and Oppreſſion of the Proprietors and Creditors of the Company. And the like Unanimity is voted againſt *William Sheres*, the Company's Secretary, and *Dykes*, their Treaſurer. And that a Bill be brought in for preventing them from leaving the Kingdom, or alienating their Eſtates." This Arch-Hypocrite, pretending great Zeal for Religion, ſo called, and the *Tory* Party, was thereby ſcreened from any farther Cenſure or Suffering, by the new Miniſtry, who, ſoon after this, got into Power. And the above-mentioned Bill was let fall by the Adjournment of the ſaid Parliament. And, notwithſtanding all the above Diſgrace received by Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*, he had the Effrontery to appear again at the Head of this Company with new Propoſals, *Anno* 1720, though then and ever ſince, little better than a mere *Bubble*.

A moſt neceſſary and beneficial Law for the Aſſize of *Bread* in *England*.

The Statute of the 51ſt Year of King *Henry* the Third, (*Anno* 1266), intitled, *Aſſiza Panis et Cerviciæ*, i. e. for ſettling *the Aſſize of Bread and Ale*, being now obſcure, and alſo become otherwiſe impracticable for modern Times; the poorer Sort of People, more eſpecially, had ſince been deceived and oppreſſed by an almoſt total Neglect, in many Places, of the due Aſſize and reaſonable

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able Price of Bread; “For Remedy whereof, and that a plain and conſtant Rule and Method may henceforward be duly obſerved and kept, in the making and aſſizing of the ſeveral Sorts of Bread made for Sale,” (ſays the Preamble to an Act of Parliament of the 8th of Queen *Anne*, Cap. xviii.) it was now enacted, “That ſo much of the Statute of the ſaid 51ſt Year of King *Henry* the Third, as relates to the Aſſize of Bread, be repealed. And that from the 1ſt of *May* 1710, the Court of the Lord-mayor and Aldermen of *London* and its Liberties, or the Lord-mayor alone, by the Order of the ſaid Court; and the Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen, or other chief Magiſtrates of any other City or Town-corporate; and two or more Juſtices of the Peace, in ſuch Places where there ſhall be no ſuch Mayor, *&c.* ſhall reſpectively, and from Time to Time, aſcertain and appoint, within their reſpective Juriſdictions, the Aſſize and Weight of all Sorts of *Bread*, to be ſold by any Baker or other Perſon whatſoever,—having Reſpect to the Price which the Grain, Meal, or Flour, whereof ſuch Bread ſhall be made, ſhall bear in the ſeveral public Markets, in or about the City, Town-corporate, Burgh, or Place, where ſuch Aſſize ſhall be ſo ſet, making reaſonable Allowance to the *Bakers* for their Charges, Pains and Livelihoods; the ſaid Aſſize to be ſet in *Averdupois* Weight.”——Moreover, it was enacted, “That none ſhall make for Sale any Sorts of Bread, but *White*, *Wheaten*, and *Houſhold*; and ſuch other Sort and Sorts of Bread as ſhall be publickly licenſed and allowed by the before-named Magiſtrates in *London* and elſewhere. All which ſeveral Sorts of Bread ſhall be made in their ſeveral reſpective Degrees, according to the Goodneſs of the ſeveral Sorts of Grain whereof the ſame ought to be made; and the Aſſize and Weight of the ſaid *White*, *Wheaten*, and *Houſhold* Bread made of Wheat, ſhall be ſet and aſcertained according to the Table annexed.” [Being a Table of the Aſſize of Bread, in Pounds, Ounces, and Drams, *Averdupois* Weight, reſpecting, or in Proportion to the Price of the *Buſhel* of *Wheat*, and the Baking, from a Penny Loaf to an Eighteen-penny Loaf, of the ſaid three Sorts of Flour, *viz. White*, *Wheaten*, and *Houſhold*:] “And to the Intent that this Law may be effectually complied with, every Baker ſhall fairly imprint or mark on his Loaves, the Sort, Price, and Weight of ſuch Loaf, or ſuch other Mark as the ſaid Magiſtrates ſhall direct; who are alſo hereby authorized, from Time to Time, to limit, direct, and appoint, in what Manner each Sort of Bread ſhall be marked; or to make any other reaſonable Rules and Orders for the better regulating of Bakers, and of the whole of this Buſineſs of the Aſſize of Bread. And Bakers contravening this Law and the Magiſtrates ſaid reaſonable Regulations, on the Confeſſion of the Party, or on the Oath of one or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, before any of the ſaid Magiſtrates, ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit the Sum of *forty Shillings* to the Informer.——Which Conviction ſhall be certified to the general Quarter-ſeſſions, to be there entered upon Record.——But the Proſecution of ſuch Offence ſhall be commenced within three Days next after the Offence committed.—And the Offender may appeal to the next Quarter-ſeſſions, when, failing of his Allegations, he ſhall pay Coſts; as, on the other Hand, the Informer ſhall do, to the Baker, if he fail in his Allegations. *Bakers*, mixing any other Grain in their Bread than the three Sorts herein mentioned, ſhall forfeit *twenty Shillings*;—and any Magiſtrate, wilfully omitting the Performance of his Duty herein, ſhall forfeit the like Sum. Any of the within-named Magiſtrates may, in the Day-time, enter into any Baker's Houſe or Shop, for ſearching, weighing, and trying of his Bread, which, if deficient either in Weight, due baking, or not being duly marked, or of a worſe Quality than is directed by this Act, may be ſeized and given to the Poor; and the Baker, making Reſiſtance, ſhall forfeit *forty Shillings*. This Act ſhall not affect the Privileges of the two *Engliſh* Univerſities; and ſhall continue for three Years, and till the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament.”

The due Aſſize of Bread being ſo neceſſary for our Manufacturers and Artificers, as well as for all other People, this Abſtract of ſo good a Law (ſince made perpetual) ſeemed proper to be now exhibited.

By two well-judged Acts of Queen *Anne*'s 7th and 8th Years (the former, Cap. xxvi; the latter, Cap. xxi.) for the better ſecuring her Majeſty's Docks, Ships of War, and Stores, *Commiſſioners were appointed to treat for the Purchaſe of ſuch Lands, Tenements, &c. as ſhould be judged proper for the better fortifying of Portſmouth, Chatham, and Harwich*; *i. e.* for enlarging and ſtrengthening of their Fortifications. And proper Juries were to be ſummoned for aſcertaining the juſt Value of all ſuch Lands and Hereditaments as ſhould be wanted for thoſe Purpoſes. We ſhall hereafter ſee that this good Plan has been ſince enlarged, and alſo farther extended to *Plymouth* and *Milford-haven*, and greater Quantities of Ground have been purchaſed for extending and improving the Fortifications of *Portſmouth*, *Chatham*, and *Plymouth*; which, nevertheleſs, are, by moſt good Judges of Fortifications, ſtill thought, in ſome Reſpects, inſufficient, conſidering the great Danger the Navy-royal and the royal Stores would be expoſed to, were an Enemy vigorouſly to attack *Portſmouth*, *Plymouth*, or *Chatham*.

Portſmouth, *Chatham*, and *Harwich*, better fortified by two Acts of Parliament, for the Security of the Navy-Royal and Royal Stores.

The Czar of *Muſcovy*'s rapid Progreſs againſt *Sweden* had now well-nigh ruined that Kingdom; for he not only reduced Part of *Finland*, all *Carelia*, and the Iſle of *Oeſel*; but, what was much more valuable than them all, the Flower of all the *Swediſh* Dominions, the rich, commercial, and extenſive Country of *Livonia*, with the Cities and Ports of *Riga*, *Revel*, *Narva*, *Pernau*, *&c.* all which *Ruſſia* retains to this Day; thereby, in the Opinion of many, diſcompoſing the Balance of Power and of Commerce in the *North*.

Ruſſia's rapid Conqueſts from *Sweden*.

In this Year General *Nicholſon*, with a Force from *England* jointly with the *New-England* Forces, attacked and eaſily reduced a Part of *Nova-Scotia*, and particularly the Fort of *Port-Royal*, (which had been yielded to *France* by the Peace of *Ryſwic*) changing its Name to that of *Annapolis-Royal*, which it ſtill retains, being alſo afterward confirmed to us by the Peace of *Utrecht*. It ſtands in the Bay of *Fundy*, on the Edge of a fine Harbour or Baſon, capable of receiving 1,000 Ships, with good Anchorage in all Parts of it. This Port was the Rendezvous of *French* Privateers in

Port-Royal in *Nova-Scotia*, (now *Annapolis-Royal*) taken from *France* by *England*; and its Benefits deſcribed.

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Time of War, and of the *French Indians* for invading the Eaſtern Frontiers of *New-England*; and therefore of the greater Importance to be ſecured to us.

Coinage of *England* in 50 Years Time.

According to Dr. *D'Avenant*'s New Dialogues, publiſhed *Anno* 1710, (Vol. iid. p. 74.) there was coined in *England* between the Years 1659 and 1710, in Gold and Silver, the Sum of 21,419,307 *l.* Concerning which Re-coinages, enough has been ſaid in different Parts of this Work.

The Bank of *Amſterdam*'s immenſe Treaſure.

The ſame Author [*ibidem*, p. 95.] ſays, he is credibly informed, "That the Bank of *Amſterdam* contains no leſs, *in effectual Gold and Silver*, than *thirty-ſix Millions, Sterling*." Yet our great Sir *William Temple* writes with more Caution on this particular Point, as already noted.

1711

No Perſon to be, in one and the ſame Year, a Governor, Deputy-governor, or Director of the *Bank* and *Eaſt-India* Companies.

It having been found inconvenient, that any Perſon ſhould, at one and the ſame Time, be a Director of the *Bank of England* and of the *Eaſt-India Company*: It was in this ſame Year accordingly decreed, by a Clauſe in an Act of Parliament, of the 9th of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. vii.) (*For enabling and obliging the Bank of England, for the Time therein mentioned, to exchange all Exchequer-bills for ready Money upon Demand) To diſable any Perſon to be Governor, Deputy-governor, or Director of the Bank of England, and a Director of the Eaſt-India Company, at the ſame Time.*

The Poſtage of Letters in *Britain* increaſed, and one general Office appointed for the united Kingdom.

By the 10th Act of the ſaid 9th Year of Queen *Anne*, the former Laws for eſtabliſhing the Poſt-offices in both Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* were repealed; and one *general Poſt-office*, as alſo one *general Poſt-maſter*, was now appointed for the united Kingdom: And alſo a chief Letter-office was erected at *Edinburgh*, *Dublin*, *New-York*, and the *Weſt-Indies*. Whereby alſo the Poſtage of Letters was increaſed, *viz.* what paid before but *two* Pence now paid *three* Pence, and for double Letters *ſix* Pence, *&c.*——"And for the Port of all and every the Letters and Packets, "by the Carriage called the *Penny-poſt*, eſtabliſhed within *London*, *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark*, and "Parts adjacent, and to be received and delivered within ten Miles from the ſaid general Letter-"office in *London*, *one Penny*," which is the firſt Mention of a Penny-poſt in the Statute-book. *Vide Annum* 1683.

Groſs Amount, on an Average, of the Poſt-office Revenue, *Annis* 1707-8-9.

By this Act the Amount *(groſs)* for one Year, ended at *Michaelmas* 1710,
of the Poſt-office, was —— —— —— £ 111,461 17 10
Dr. *D'Avenant*'s *New Dialogues* make the *net* Amount, on a *Medium* of the
three laſt Years, to be —— —— —— 56,664 19 10½

A very beneficial Law for *maſting* the *Britiſh* Navy-Royal, from *North America.*

By an Act of the ſaid 9th Year of Queen *Anne* (Cap. xvii.) *For the preſerving of White and other Pine-trees, growing in her Majeſty's Colonies of* New-Hampſhire, *the* Maſſachuſet's-Bay, *and Province of* Main, Rhode-Iſland, *and* Providence *Plantation*; *the* Narraganſet-country *or* King's Province, and *Connecticut* in New-England, alſo in New-York, *and* New-Jerſey, *in* America, *for the Maſting of her Majeſty's Navy*; it is enacted, "That whereas there are great Numbers of thoſe Trees growing "in the ſaid Provinces, near the Sea and on navigable Rivers, which may be commodiouſly "brought into this Kingdom for that Service:——For the better Preſervation thereof,—no Perſon "after the 24th of *September*, 1711, in any of the ſaid Colonies ſhall preſume to cut, fell, or de-"ſtroy any of thoſe Trees fit for Maſts, not being the Property of any private Perſon, if ſuch "Tree be of the Growth of 24 Inches Diameter and upwards, at 12 Inches from the Earth; "without the Queen's Licence firſt obtained; on the Penalty of 100 *l. Sterling*, for every Offence, "—Moiety to the Queen, Moiety to the Informer.——And whereas the Queen's Surveyor-"general, or his Deputy, is authorized to mark with a *broad Arrow* all ſuch Trees as are, or "hereafter ſhall be fit for the Royal Navy, and to keep a Regiſter of the ſame——None "others but him or his Deputies ſhall preſume to mark ſuch Trees as aforeſaid, (tho' growing on "common Lands) under the Penalty of 5 *l.* for every ſuch Offence."

☞ This Law (the firſt of the Kind for *Maſts*) has proved extremely uſeful for Maſting the Royal Navy, and thereby alſo has ſaved much Money formerly ſent to *Norway* for that Purpoſe.

Hackney Coaches and Chairs eſtabliſhed on their preſent Footing.

By an Act of Parliament of the ſaid 9th of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xxiii.) *For licenſing and regulating Hackney-coaches and Chairs*, [as alſo for new Duties on Stamps, Leather, Salt, *&c.* and other Purpoſes] 800 Coaches, [paying *five* Shillings weekly] and 200 *Sedan* Chairs, at *ten* Shillings each yearly, within *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*, and the *weekly Bills of Mortality*, are enacted to be under the Management of *five* Commiſſioners. One Mile and a half for a Shilling-fare, and two Miles for 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and above two Miles 2 *s.* and ſo for a greater Diſtance, in Proportion, for Coaches: And for *Chairs*, the Rule to be, that Chairs ſhall have the ſame Money for two-thirds of thoſe Diſtances. By the 10th of Queen *Anne*, 100 more Chairs were added: Then in all to be 300. The ſaid Duties to commence from *Midſummer* 1715, and to continue from thence for 32 Years.——For raiſing of two Millions by a Lottery.——"And whereas the Proprietors "and Inhabitants of the Iſlands of *Nevis* and *St. Chriſtophers* in *America*, did ſuſtain very great "Loſſes by a late Invaſion of the *French*,——and it became neceſſary to give ſome Encourage-"ment to the Sufferers, for reſettling their Plantations, the Sum therefore of 103,003 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* "ſhall be diſtributed amongſt ſuch Proprietors only as have re-ſettled or ſhall re-ſettle in thoſe "two Iſlands, in Proportion to their Loſſes, by Debentures to be iſſued by the Commiſſioners "for Trade and Plantations, at 6 *per Cent.* Intereſt." The *French* had committed cruel Ravages and Depredations on thoſe Iſlands; and it appears by an Act of the 10th of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xxxiv.) that thoſe Debentures, ſo made out, amounted to *one third Part of the Whole* Loſs of the Sufferers. Moreover, by an Act of the 5th Year of King *George* the Firſt, *for Relief of ſuch Sufferers in thoſe two Iſlands as had re-ſettled in either of them*; the Diſtribution of the above-named Sum

The Sufferers at the Iſles of *Nevis* and *St. Chriſtophers* are relieved by Parliament.

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Sum is farther regulated; and by one of the 8th of that King, their principal Sum unpaid, and the large Arrears of Intereſt thereon, joined together, has an Intereſt of *3 per Cent.* ſettled thereon.

The Mine-Adventurers Company endeavoured to be relieved by Law.

By another Act of Parliament of the ſaid 9th Year of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xxiv.) *For Relief of the Creditors and Proprietors of the Company of Mine-Adventurers of England, &c.*——It appears, "That the ſaid Company had (through the great Expence of working their Mines, *&c.*) contracted ſo great a Debt as to be altogether unable to pay the ſame; whereby, and by the Diſputes ariſen amongſt their Members, and between the Company and their Creditors, the working of their Mines was almoſt totally interrupted: And whereas their Mines are ſo valuable, that, were they eſtabliſhed under good Management, great Profit would accrue to the Public,—— It was therefore enacted, that all Grants, Contracts, Bargains, *&c.* to any Perſons by that Company, ſince they firſt ſtopt Payment (*Anno* 1707) of their Bills or Bonds, be hereby declared void;—and that all new Shares in their Stock, above the 6012 allowed by their Charter, be alſo made *null* and *void*, and the Proprietors of them to be only deemed Creditors of the Company for the Value thereof.——The Money advanced on the Call made in the Year 1708, to be allowed in the preſent Call, and the *Surplus* to be turned into Stock.—All Bargains for *Ore* or *Lead*, *&c.* ſince the Company ſtopt Payment, ſhall remain good.—The Creditors of the Company are hereby made Members of and Partners with the Company's 6012 Shares.—A Deputy-governor and 12 Directors to be annually elected for managing the Company's Affairs.—Shares to be transferable.—After the Death of the Duke of *Leeds*, the preſent Governor for Life, a Governor to be annually elected agreeable to the Charter.—And no Member ſhall be elected Governor above one Year in four. The Company may call in forty Shillings *per* Share, for carrying on the Buſineſs of the Mines." This Statute was made in conſequence of the Union between the Creditors of this Company and the Proprietors of the Shares, agreed at a general Meeting, which, however, was not ſufficient to keep this ill-conducted Company from ſinking: Although freſh Propoſals were afterwards publiſhed for farther Payments on each Share, in order vigorouſly to carry on the Mines. To ſay all, in one Word, Sir *Humphrey Mackworth* and his Aſſociates carried their Artifices to the very utmoſt; and inſtead of hurting the Oppoſites in Party, drew in all the Zealots of the Party diſaffected to the eſtabliſhed Conſtitution, to the undoing of many innocent Perſons and Families.

A Law againſt Combinations in the Price of Sea-coal for the Uſe of *London* and its Vicinity.

The Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* and Parts adjacent being principally ſupplied with Coals, by Sea, from the Counties of *Durham* and *Northumberland*, and the Town of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*. "And in conſideration that the having them cheap tends greatly to the Improvement of the Manufactures, and to the Increaſe of the Commerce and Navigation of the Kingdom, by breeding many Thouſands of ſkilful Mariners," [ſays the Preamble to an Act of Parliament, of the 9th of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xxviii.) *To diſſolve the preſent and prevent the future Combination of Coal-owners, Lighter-men, Maſters of Ships, and others, to advance the Price of Coals, in Prejudice of the Navigation, Trade, and Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the farther Encouragement of the Coal-Trade*] "for the Relief of the Poor and the better advancing the Duties on Coals,---it is neceſſary the ſame ſhould not be monopolized."—Wherefore it was enacted, "That all Contracts between *Coal-owners*, *Lightermen*, *Fitters*, *Maſters of Ships*, *Crimps*, *Coal-factors*, *&c.* for engroſſing of Coals, or for reſtraining any whomſoever from freely ſelling, buying, loading, or unloading, navigating or diſpoſing of Coals, in ſuch Manner as they lawfully may, ſhall hereby be deemed illegal, null and void, to all Intents and Purpoſes.—And that if any Coal-owners, Lighter-men, *&c.* before-named, ſhall hereafter keep up, continue, act in, enter into, make, ſign, ſeal, or be knowingly intereſted or concerned in any ſuch Contract,—ſhall, if a Coal-owner, forfeit 100*l.* if a Fitter, 50*l.* if a Ship-maſter or Owner, 20*l.* and the like Sum for every Officer, Clerk, Agent, or Servant.—*Fitters*, or other Perſons vending or delivering Coals, ſhall give ample ſigned Certificates to every Ship-maſter, every Voyage, containing the Day and Year of ſuch Loading, the Maſter's and Ship's Name, and the exact Quantity of Coals, with the uſual Names of the ſeveral *Collieries* out of which the Coals were wrought or gotten, and the Price paid by the Maſter for each Sort of Coals that ſuch *Fitter* hath ſold and loaded on board ſuch Ship.—Such Certificate, on the Ship's Arrival at *London*, ſhall be regiſtered at the Cocquet-office appointed by the *Lord-mayor*, or at the Cuſtom-houſe of any other Port.—And the refuſing to give ſuch Certificate, or the giving a falſe one, as alſo the not regiſtering ſuch Certificate, in 48 Hours after the Ship's Arrival at *London*, or other Port, by the Ship-maſter; or the Perſon keeping the Regiſter, neglecting 24 Hours to make ſuch Regiſter, or their making a falſe Entry thereof; or, laſtly, his refuſing to ſhew ſuch Entry: In each of thoſe Caſes, they ſhall forfeit 10*l.*—Lighter-men, Ship-maſters, Crimps, or Coal-factors, receiving Salaries or Gratuities from Coal-owners, either by the Year or Chaldron, for contracting, buying, vending, or diſpoſing of any particular Sort of Coals, in Preference to other Sorts,—or for the Loading of any Ship,—or for the Diſpoſal of the Coals from any ſuch Ship before other Ships,—or ſhall knowingly ſell one Sort of Coals for and as a Sort which they really are not: For every ſuch Offence they ſhall forfeit 50*l.*—Offenders diſcovering within three Months the Coal-owners, *&c.* concerned in ſuch Offences, ſhall be indemnified and receive the Reward due to any other Diſcoverer.—Any Number of Ships, above 50, remaining laden in the Port of *Newcaſtle* or other Port, bound for *London*, above ſeven Days, unleſs detained by contrary Winds, or Want of Repairs or Convoys, or ſome other unavoidable Cauſe, every Maſter of ſuch Ship ſhall forfeit 50*l.* *Crimps*, *Huſbands*, and *Coal-agents*, vending Coals to his own Agents, Partners, or Servants, *&c.* in Truſt for his or their own Benefit, ſhall forfeit 50*l.* This Act to be in Force only for *three* Years, and to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament."

Annual Balance of Commerce in *England*'s Favour.

From the judicious Mr. *Wood*'s Survey of Trade, we learn, that, upon a *Medium* of four Years, *viz.* from 1707 to 1710, both included, *England*'s Exports of Merchandize to foreign Parts exceeded her Imports 2,389,872 *l.* or, in other Words, *England* annually gained ſo much by her foreign Commerce.

The Cuſtoms of *London*, their Proportion to all the Out-ports of *England*.

In Dr. *D'Avenant*'s Report this Year to the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, the Proportion of the Amount of the Cuſtoms received at the Port of *London*, to the Amount of the Cuſtoms of all the Out-ports, was as 1,268,095 *l.* was to 346,081 *l.* which is conſiderably above three and a half to one.

Unſucceſsful Enterprize from *England*, on *Quebec* and *Canada*.

The new *Britiſh* Miniſtry had laid a Plan, in the Spring of the Year 1711, by the Solicitation of General *Nicholſon* (who came Home to *England* purpoſely on that Deſign) for the Attack of *Placentia* in *Newfoundland*, and (which was of ſtill more Importance) for the Conqueſt of *Quebec* and the reſt of *Canada*, from *France*. Troops were early enough brought over from *Flanders* to *Portſmouth*, and in *April* 1711 a powerful Armament ſailed from *Portſmouth*, and in *May* from *Plymouth*; the Fleet, of 12 Ships of War and 50 Tranſports, commanded by Sir *Hovenden Walker*, and the 6000 Land-forces by Brigadier *Hill*. At *Boſton* in *New-England* they were detained too long, *viz.* till the 30th of *July*, in order to ſupply themſelves with Proviſions, *&c.* which (it was ſaid) they ought, for Diſpatch, to have carried with them from *England*; ſo that they ſailed into the River of *St. Lawrence* conſiderably too late in the Year; whilſt General *Nicholſon*, with 2000 Provincials and 2000 *Palatines* and *Indians*, proceeded, over Land, to *Albany*. When they had got a little Way up that dangerous River of *St. Lawrence*, they met with very tempeſtuous Weather, and being driven among Rocks and ſmall Iſlands, it was not without the greateſt Hazard that the Ships of War eſcaped being loſt; but eight Tranſports were caſt away, with the Loſs of about 800 Men, Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors; and many of the other Ships were miſerably ſhattered: Wherefore it was determined to return to *England*, which they accordingly did in *October*, the ſame Year, without having made any Attempt on the *French* at *Placentia*. This unſucceſsful Attempt was the firſt and only warlike one undertaken by that Miniſtry, which Diſappointment was no ſmall Mortification to them, as it had coſt the Public a great Sum of Money. It was the third unſucceſsful Undertaking againſt *Canada*, but the firſt directly from *Great-Britain*. Poſſibly our People at Home and the *Britiſh* Colonies in *North-America* might have been ſomewhat influenced and might hope for Succeſs from what the *French* Baron *Labontan* ſays, in his Deſcription of *Canada*, *Anno* 1703, *viz. That there is a general Opinion in Canada, that their Colony will ſooner or later be conquered by the Engliſh.* This, however, was an ill-conducted Enterprize.

The *Engliſh African* Company's fruitleſs Attempt for an Act for an excluſive Trade.

The *Engliſh African* Company now petitioned the Houſe of Commons for Leave to bring in a Bill for the Confirmation of their *excluſive* Charter. But the Petitions from private Traders, as well as from the *Britiſh American* Colonies, for laying that Trade quite open, effectually fruſtrated the Company's ſaid Petition. Yet nothing farther was done, at this Time, in Relation to the *African* Trade, except that the Houſe of Commons addreſſed the Queen to direct Care to be taken of the Forts, *&c.* on the *Guinea* Coaſt, until farther Proviſion ſhall be made.

The Riſe of the *Engliſh South-Sea* Company.

The new Prime-miniſter of *Great-Britain*, the Earl of *Oxford*, now created Lord-Treaſurer, upon his Acceſſion to Power, *ſaw* it to be *his* Intereſt to put an End to the War with *France* and *Spain*, as ſoon as poſſible; and was now actually treating of a ſeparate Peace with thoſe Powers; though at the Expence of our then Allies and of our national Honour and true Intereſt. Yet, as he could not prudently avoid the carrying it on, at leaſt for the Year 1711, and until he could more firmly fix himſelf in Power, he judged it principally neceſſary to find means to quiet the Minds of the monied People by reſtoring the public Credit, which was at this Time much affected by the late great Change in the Miniſtry, and had occaſioned the *Bank of England* to be much run upon. And as the Bulk of the monied Men, and of the Proprietors of the national Funds, were averſe to his new Meaſures, it was his great Aim to bring them into good Humour.

There happened at this Time to be a very large Arrear of *Navy*, *Victualling*, and *Tranſport-Debentures*, and alſo of *Army-Debentures*, *&c.* without any eſtabliſhed Fund for putting them into a regular Courſe of being diſcharged: For this Reaſon principally, as well as partly on Account of this Change in the Miniſtry, they were at a large Diſcount at Market, whereby the Diſtruſt which the Proprietors had before generally entertained of the new Miniſtry was greatly heightened: If therefore a Fund could be eſtabliſhed for the regular Payment of the Intereſt of the ſaid large Arrear, and at the ſame Time plauſible Means could be deviſed to give the Creditors the Hope of farther Advantages by a new and alluring Commerce, he prudently thought he ſhould obtain his principal End. We muſt here previouſly obſerve, that ſome of our Adventurers to *Spaniſh America*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, as well as the late *Buccaneers*, had raiſed in the Minds of People the higheſt Ideas of the Advantages of a Trade thither; which Ideas were farther heightened by obſerving the vaſt Riches which *France* had brought Home from thence, ſince the Duke of *Anjou* had ruled in *Spain*: Moreover, it was remembered, that ſo early as the 21ſt Year of King *James* the Firſt, a Company or Aſſociation was propoſed in the Houſe of Commons for a *Spaniſh Weſt-India* Trade: In the Reign of King *William* alſo, as well as in the former Part of the preſent Reign, during the Lord *Godolphin*'s Miniſtry, there had been much Diſcourſe of an Expedition to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, in order there to make ſome permanent Settlement for Commerce. Furthermore, certain Schemes were handed about and publiſhed for making Settlements (by Force) in the *South-Seas* of *America*, in Contemplation of the vaſt Plenty of *Gold*, *Silver*, and rich *Drugs*, *&c.* there to be found, and of the immenſe Profit made by the *Spaniards* on the *European* Merchandize ſent thither; which Conſiderations, joined to the Feebleneſs of the *Spaniſh* Government in thoſe Parts, were plauſible Allurements for a Nation of ſo enterprizing and commercial a Genius as ours, to ſtrive for ſharing ſuch Advantages at firſt Hand.—— Moreover, to make the new Miniſtry's ſeparate Negociations with the Enemy to be the better reliſhed, it was induſtriouſly given out by their Emiſſaries, that *Great-Britain* was to have a Con-

A. D. 1711 ceſſion from *Spain* of four Ports in the *South-Seas*, on the Coaſts of *Peru* and *Chili*, for the Security of her ſaid Commerce there. But, without enlarging farther on ſuch romantic Schemes, we ſhall now obſerve, that the new Prime-miniſter procured an Act of Parliament of the 9th Year of Queen *Anne*, *For making good Deficiencies, and ſatisfying the public Debts: And for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the South-Seas; and for the Encouragement of the Fiſhery: And for Liberty to trade in unwrought Iron with the Subjects of* Spain : *and to repeal the Acts for regiſtering of Seamen.*

This Act firſt ſtates the Deficiencies and Debts unprovided for, *viz.* the *Navy Debt*, *Office of Ordnance Debt*, *Tranſport Debt*, *Army Debentures*, Deficient *Tallies* and *Orders* on Coals, Subſidies to the Elector of *Hanover* and Duke of *Zell:* With the Intereſt on ſuch of all theſe as carried any Intereſt, and alſo Monies advanced on ſeveral Duties on Goods imported, for the Service of the Year 1710; and 500,000*l.* to be raiſed for the Service of the Year 1711: .

The total Capital Stock of this new Company.

The Total of all which amounted to - - - - - - £ 9,471,325 — —
The Intereſt whereof, at 6 *per Cent.* was - - - - - - 568,279 10 —

For the Payment whereof this Act makes perpetual the Duties on Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, *Eaſt-India* Goods, wrought Silks, Whale-fins, and ſundry other Duties which were appropriated for certain Years to come for other Purpoſes, and in the mean Time the Deficiency of this yearly Fund was to be made good by the Treaſurer of the Navy. The Surplus (if any) to go towards paying off the above-named Capital, hereby made redeemable on one Year's Notice after *Chriſtmas* 1716. The ſaid yearly Fund to be payable weekly, and to commence from *Chriſtmas* 1711.

Clauſe in Favour of the *Bank* of *England*.

I. " And to the Intent, that the Trade to the *South-Seas* may be carried on for the Honour and " Increaſe of the Wealth and Riches of this Realm-----Her Majeſty is hereby impowered to incorporate all the Proprietors of the ſaid Debts;———*(in the uſual Stile and Form)* This Act " allows the Company 8000*l. per Annum* for Charges of Management:———And, for the better " ſecuring the Privileges of the *Bank of England*, this new Company ſhall not borrow Money on " their Bills or Notes, on Demand, nor at any leſs Time than *ſix* Months: Neither ſhall they diſcount Bills of Exchange, nor any other Bills or Notes whatſoever; nor ſhall keep any *Books* or " *Caſh* for any Perſons or Corporations, excepting their own alone.

II. " And whereas it is of the greateſt Conſequence to the Honour and Welfare of this Kingdom, and for the Increaſe of the Strength and Riches thereof, and for the vending the Product and Manufacture, Goods and Merchandize of, or brought into this Kingdom, and the " Employment of the Poor; that a Trade ſhould be carried on to the *South-Seas* and other Parts " in *America*, herein after-mentioned, which cannot ſo ſecurely and ſucceſsfully be begun and carried on as by a Corporation with a *Joint-ſtock*, excluſive of all others. For the better Encouragement of the Members of the ſaid intended Company; be it enacted,

The Boundaries or Limits of the *South-Sea Company's* excluſive Commerce.

III. " That this Company ſhall, from the firſt of *Auguſt* 1711, be veſted for ever in the *ſole* " Trade and Traffic, unto and from all the Kingdoms, Lands, Iſlands, Cities, Towns, Ports, " Creeks, and Places in *America, on the Eaſt Side thereof*, from the River of *Aranoca* to the Southermoſt Part of the *Terra del Fuego*; and on the Weſt Side thereof, from the ſaid Southermoſt " Part of the ſaid *Terra del Fuego*, through the *South-Seas*, to the northermoſt Part of *America*; " and into, unto, and from all Countries, &c. within the ſaid Limits, which are reputed to belong to the Crown of *Spain*, or which ſhall hereafter be found out or diſcovered within the ſaid " Limits, not exceeding three hundred Leagues from the Continent of *America*, between the " ſouthermoſt Part of *Terra del Fuego* and the northermoſt Part of *America*, on the Weſt Side " thereof, (except the Kingdom of *Braſil*, and ſuch other Places on the ſaid Eaſt Side of *America*, " as are now in the actual Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Portugal*, and the Country of *Surinam* in the " Poſſeſſion of the *States-General* of the *United Provinces.)* It not being intended, that the *ſole* " Trade to any Part of the Eaſt Side of *America*, now in the actual Poſſeſſion of the Crown of " *Portugal* or the *States-General* ſhall be granted by this Act: But it ſhall be and remain lawful " for all her Majeſty's Subjects to trade and traffic *thither*,———as fully and freely, in all " Reſpects, as they might or could do if this Act had not been made.

IV. " None ſhall trade within thoſe Limits, but the Company, their Agents, and " Factors.

V. " The Queen may, in her intended Charter of Incorporation, impower the ſaid Company " to make Laws for the good Government of their Trade, &c. and to inflict reaſonable Penalties, " by Impriſonments and Mulcts for any Breach thereof.

VI. " Forfeiture of Ships and Merchandize and double their Value, for any but the Company " or thoſe licenſed by the Company, trading to, or frequenting any Part of their before-named " Limits; *one-fourth* to the Crown; *one-fourth* to the Informer; and *one-half* to the Company.

VII. " The Company to be the ſole Owners and Proprietors of all Iſlands, Forts, " Towns, and Places, which they ſhall hereafter diſcover within their ſaid Limits; to hold " the ſame of the Crown, *in free and common Soccage by Fealty*, on the annual Rent of an " Ounce of Gold, if demanded.

VIII. "All Prizes of Ships and Merchandize, taken by the Company, ſhall be their ſole "Property: For which End they may ſeize by Force of Arms the Perſons (with their Ships and "Goods) trading within their Limits.

IX. "The Company's *Bonds* ſhall charge as well their annual Fund, as their other "Stock, Effects, and Eſtate; and ſhall be aſſignable by Indorſement. And it ſhall be "Felony to counterfeit their Common-Seal or Bonds, or to alter or utter the ſame know-"ingly.

A Clauſe in Behalf of the *Eaſt-India Company.*

X. "The Company not to ſail into any of the before-named Limits beyond the *Terra del "Fuego*, except only thro' the Streights of *Magellan*, or elſe round the ſaid *Terra del Fuego*; nor "ſhall ſail from thence into any Part of the *Eaſt-Indies*; neither ſhall they return to *Great-Britain* "or to any other Part of *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, or *America*, by any other Way except through the "ſaid Streights of *Magellan*, or by *Terra del Fuego* aforeſaid: Neither ſhall they trade in the "Goods of *India*, *Perſia*, or *China*, nor in any other Commodities of the Countries within the "Limits of the *Eaſt-India* Company. Nor ſhall this new Company's Ships ſail farther Weſt "from the Shores of *Chili*, *Peru*, *Mexico*, *California*, or any other Shores contained between "*Terra del Fuego* and the northermoſt Part of *America*, than *three hundred* Leagues; under For-"feiture of Ships, Merchandize, and double the Value: *One-third* to the Crown, and *Two-"thirds* to the *Eaſt-India Company.*

The Company always to employ one *per Cent.* in the *Fiſhery.*

XI. "And foraſmuch as nothing can more conduce to the Increaſe of the Strength and "Riches of this Kingdom and the breeding of able Seamen,—than the preſerving and enlarging "of the *Fiſhery*;—Wherefore the Queen may, in her Charter to this Company, direct a Stock of "*twenty Shillings* upon every *hundred Pounds* of the Capital Stock of the Company, to be kept "apart, and always employed for carrying on, improving, and enlarging the Fiſhery of this "Realm, or any other Fiſhery; ſo as none other of the Queen's Subjects be excluded the Fiſh-"ing Trade. And ſo as no *Calls of Money* for the *Fiſhery*, or for any other Parts of the Com-"pany's Trade, be made but by Order of a general Court, on a Fortnight's Notice.

No Calls but by general Courts.

XII. "Neither the Governors nor Directors of this Company ſhall be capable of being ſuch "in the *Bank* nor in the *Eaſt-India Company*, at the ſame Time."

Remarks on this famous Scheme of the *Earl of Oxford.*

This is the Subſtance of this famous Act, which was then, and is ſtill generally called the Earl of *Oxford*'s Maſter-piece; although it be nevertheleſs extremely plain, that the Main of his Scheme was borrowed from the memorable Act of the 8th and 9th of King *William*, (Cap. xix.) for doubling the Capital of the *Bank of England*, *Anno* 1697; the Trade to the *South-Seas* and that of the Fiſhery, being the only new Thoughts, by Way of Allurement or *Sweetner.*

Subſtance of the *South-Sea Company*'s firſt Charter.

The Royal Charter was dated the 8th of *September* 1711, incorporating the Subſcribers of thoſe Debts by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of Great-Britain trading to the South-Seas and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fiſhery.* It recites the before-named Act of Parliament, and grants that the Company ſhall have a Court of Directors, and directs the Manner of their Proceedings in that Court, and of their general Courts, their Manner of Elections, Qualification of the Electors and Elected, &c. needleſs to be particularly here recited.———That Defaulters in not paying in of Calls, and all other Debtors to the Company, ſhall not be permitted to transfer their Stock, nor to receive their Dividends, without the Conſent of the Court of Directors.———That the Company may appoint Courts of Judicature in their Forts, Factories, and Settlements, for determining of Cauſes mercantile and maritime, with an Appeal to the Queen and Council:———May raiſe a military Force for the Defence of their Forts and Settlements, as well as for acquiring of others within their Limits.———[And by an Act of Parliament of the 10th of Queen *Anne*, *Anno* 1712, all the Powers, Privileges of Commerce, &c. were made perpetual to the Company, notwithſtanding any Redemption of their Fund.]

Upon the Eſtabliſhment of this Company, *with a proper Fund*, their Stock advanced very conſiderably in Price, and ſo continued gradually to riſe in Price, by this ſo-called Maſter-piece of the Lord-Treaſurer. Whereupon, the Company's General Court, (in Conſequence of the Queen's Aſſurances of aſſiſting the Company with a ſufficient Force for their eſtabliſhing their Trade to the *South-Seas*) *Reſolved* to carry on their ſaid Trade, with a Cargo to be prepared for the Year 1712, of 200,000*l.* Value.

Accordingly, in *July* 1712, 200,000*l.* was iſſued in Bonds, under the Company's common Seal. Yet, although a Ceſſation of Arms was, in this ſame Year, agreed on with *France* and *Spain*, the Company did not however judge Matters ripe enough for their ſending out of any Ships this Year; the Peace with *France* not being actually ſigned till the 31ſt of *March* 1713, nor with *Spain* till the 2d of *July* following.

Prices of *Engliſh* public Stocks.

In *November* 1711, the Prices of the public Stocks were as follows, *viz.*

Engliſh	*Eaſt-India* Stock	£ 124 1/2
	Bank Stock	111 1/4
	South-Sea Stock	77 1/2
	Royal *African* Stock	4 1/2

A.D. 1712

The Law for the general Naturalization of foreign Proteſtants in 1709, now repealed; with Remarks.

The late total Change of the *Britiſh* Miniſtry had by this Time made new and ſtrange Alterations of Things formerly in good Eſteem. Thus (for one Inſtance) the general Naturalization of *foreign Proteſtants*, which had been enacted not quite three Years before, and by that Act was declared *to be a likely Means of advancing the Wealth and Strength of a Nation*, and which had been attempted to be repealed in the preceding Year; but the Bill was rejected by the Houſe of Peers; is *now*, by an Act of the 10th of Queen *Anne*, totally repealed; and the Grounds for that Repeal are therein aſſigned to be, "Becauſe divers Miſchiefs and Inconveniencies have been found by Experience to follow from the ſame, to the Diſcouragement of the natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom, and to the Detriment of the Trade and Wealth thereof."

That great Numbers of ſober and induſtrious Subjects are the main Strength and Wealth of a Nation, will ſcarcely be controverted by any who underſtand the true and ſolid Intereſts of Nations and Communities. The Inſtance of the King of *Pruſſia*'s inviting the *French* Proteſtant Refugees to ſettle in his Dominions, (as quoted in the former Statute) and their general Admiſſion into the *United Provinces*, in both which Countries they have done immenſe Benefit to their Protectors, have ſtrongly verified the above Poſition in the firſt-named Statute.

In *Holland* (ſays Dr. *D'Avenant*, in the Second Part of his *Diſcourſes on the public Revenues and Trade of* England, *London*, 1698, p. 117.) "There is Reaſon to think, that the National Stock of that *State* is increaſed near *eight* Millions ſince the War: *In regard that by the* Wiſdom *of their Conſtitution they* invite *daily to them, and increaſe in Number of Inhabitants.*"

To what Difficulties, and even Diſtreſſes, have *we* very lately been reduced, from a *real Want* of Men for our Fleets and Armies? Yet it *ſtill* appears, from the Diſpoſition of even great Numbers of Perſons of Knowlege and Abilities in our own Days, that the *old Prejudices* (if we may be allowed to call them ſo) againſt a *General Naturalization* are not *as yet* eaſily to be overcome!

Unlawful Lotteries, Inſurance Offices, *&c.* legally ſuppreſſed.

A Spirit of Gaming at this Time in ſmaller private and unlawful Lotteries, under the Denomination of *Sales* of *Gloves*, *Fans*, *Cards*, *Plate*, &c. alſo Offices for Inſurances on Marriages, Births, Chriſtenings, *Services*, &c. and daily Advertiſements thereof were publiſhed in the News-papers; and for the Improvement of ſmall Sums of Money. A Clauſe therefore was inſerted in an Act of the 10th Year of Queen *Anne*, [intitled, *An Act for laying additional Duties on Hides, Skins*, &c.] whereby a Penalty of 500*l.* was enacted on any Perſons ſetting up ſuch Offices, Lotteries, *&c.*

An Act for ſettling the Debts of the *Engliſh Royal African Company.*

The *African* Company's Affairs being much in Diſorder, in this ſame Year 1712, an Act of the 10th of Queen *Anne*, "*For making effectual ſuch Agreement as ſhall be made between the Royal African Company of England and their Creditors.*"

"For the Benefit of their ſaid Creditors, it was enacted, That *two-thirds* or more of them, in Number and Value, may, on or before the 20th of *December*, 1712, under Hand and Seal, conſent to allow to that Company a Space of Time for Payment of their Debts, or to make any other Agreements with that Company touching their ſaid Debts: Which Agreements (by *two-thirds*, &c. as above) ſhall bind and conclude all the reſt of thoſe Creditors.—Saving always the Queen's Duties." On this Occaſion, there were ſeveral Reſolutions of the *Houſe of Commons*, which in part teſtify the great Importance of this Trade, both for ſupplying our *Sugar* and other *American* Colonies: As, 1ſt, That this Trade ought to be free for all the King's Subjects, in a regulated Company. 2d, That Forts and Settlements on that Coaſt are neceſſary. 3d. Which Forts ſhould be maintained out of the Trade. 4th, That Contracts and Alliances are neceſſary to be maintained with the Natives. 5th, That the Plantations ſhould be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of *Negroes* at reaſonable Rates. 6th, That a conſiderable Stock is neceſſary for carrying on of that Trade. 7th, That it is neceſſary that an Exportation of at leaſt 100,000*l.* in Merchandize, be annually made from *Great Britain* thither.———The firſt *ſix* of thoſe Reſolutions were confirmed, but the *ſeventh* was rejected; and a Bill was thereupon ordered into the Houſe: Yet it did not ſucceed.

Six Reſolutions of Parliament, relating to the *African* Trade.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-Indian* Company's excluſive Trade, and alſo the Redemption of their Fund prolonged to *Lady-day* 1736.

In this 10th Year of Queen *Anne*, an Act of Parliament (Cap. xxviii.) paſſed, "*For continuing the Trade and Corporation Capacity of the* United Eaſt-India Company, *although their Fund ſhould be redeemed.*" It having been enacted by the Statute of the 6th of Queen *Anne*, "That upon Payment to the Company of the 3,200,000*l.* due by the Public, upon *three* Years Notice after *Lady-day* 1726,—the Benefit of their Trade ſhould ceaſe and determine.—Yet, upon the ſaid Company's humble Petition, and to the Intent that the Company and their Succeſſors may be the better encouraged to proceed in their Trade, and to make ſuch *laſting* Settlements for the Support and Maintenance thereof for the Benefit of the *Britiſh* Nation."—It was now enacted, "That not only the *Proviſo* in the above-named Statute for the Redemption and Determination of the Duties on *Salt* and *Stamps*, and of 5 *per Cent.* on imported *Eaſt-India* Goods, and their yearly Fund, but likewiſe of the Benefit of the Trade and of the Corporation, is hereby repealed and made void: And that the ſaid Duties and Fund ſhall continue, and the ſaid *United Company*, and their Succeſſors, ſhall have and enjoy ſuch Part of their yearly Sum of 160,000*l.* as they ſhall hereafter be intitled to, *and all the Benefit of Trade, Franchiſes, Privileges, Profits, and Advantages whatever*, granted to the Company by former Statutes and Charters.——"Provided, That, at any Time, upon *three* Years Notice after *Lady-day* 1733, and Repayment of the ſaid 3,200,000*l.* and of the ſaid yearly Fund of 160,000*l.* then the ſaid Duties and Fund ſhall abſolutely ceaſe and determine."

Remarks on this Statute.

We muſt here remark, That although the Title of this Statute may ſeem to imply a Perpetuity in their *excluſive Trade*, even although their Fund ſhould be redeemed, (as they themſelves alleged in the Year 1730, when petitioned againſt to the Parliament, as will be ſeen) yet the Body or the enacting Clauſes of this Act does not clearly imply ſo much: But, on the contrary, declares, “ That the Company ſhall be ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the *Reſtrictions*, *Covenants*, “ and *Agreements*, of former Acts and Charters now in Force; and alſo ſubject to the general “ Proviſoes or Conditions of Redemption above-named!”

The *South-Sea* Company's excluſive Trade made perpetual, although their Fund ſhould be redeemed.

But in the very next Statute, ſave one, of this ſame Seſſion of Parliament, the enacting Clauſe in behalf of the *South-Sea* Company is extremely and unexceptionably clear, *viz.* “ *An Act for* “ *continuing the Trade to the* South-Seas, *granted by an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament*; *although* “ *the Capital Stock of the ſaid Corporation ſhould be redeemed.*”

Which, after reciting that firſt Act for the Eſtabliſhment of the Company, farther adds, “ And “ whereas ſome Doubts may ariſe concerning the Power of Redemption intended by the ſaid Act “ and Charter, which might tend to diſcourage the ſaid Company in expending of ſuch large “ Sums of Money as are neceſſary for new Settlements, and the ſettling of a Trade there, for “ the future Benefit of *Great Britain.* For *Explanation* whereof, be it enacted,—That at any “ Time, upon one Year's Notice after *Chriſtmas* 1716, upon Repayment of the principal Sum, “ (due to the Company)—then all the Impoſitions and Duties ſhall and may be diſpoſed of by “ Parliament, and the yearly Fund ſhall ceaſe and determine. ☞ *But the ſaid Corporation by the* “ *Name aforeſaid, after ſuch Redemption of the ſaid yearly Fund, ſhall continue for ever, and have perpetual Succeſſion*; *and ſhall hold and enjoy all Forts, Factories, and Acquiſitions, that they ſhall erect* “ *within the Limits preſcribed,—and ſhall have the* ſole *Benefit of Trade in and to the* South-Seas, “ *and ſuch other Power of Trade in the Fiſhery as by the ſaid Act is directed, and all other Benefits,* “ *Powers, Privileges, and Advantages, as if no ſuch Redemption were had or made.*”

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's yearly Exportation of Woollen Goods, *&c.*

In a Repreſentation, in this ſame 10th Year of Queen *Anne*, of the *Eaſt-India* Company to the Houſe of Commons, againſt the laying additional Duties on Callicoes, Muſlins, Cottons, Tea, Coffee, and Drugs, that Company alleged, “ *That they did annually export to the* Eaſt-Indies *about* “ 150,000 *l. Value in* Woollen Goods *and other* Engliſh *Product.*”

The Province of *Miſſiſippi* granted by the *French* King to Mr. *Crozat*, by the Name of *Louiſiana*; with Remarks.

In this ſame Year, the *French* King granted a Patent to the *Sieur Anthony Crozat*, his Secretary, for *fifteen* Years, of the *whole* Commerce of “ all the King's Lands in *North-America*, lying be- “ tween *New-France* on the North, *Carolina* on the Eaſt, and *New-Mexico* on the Weſt, down “ to the Gulph of *Florida*; by the Name of *Louiſiana*, ſince named the Province of *Miſſiſippi.*” [See a Quarto Treatiſe, printed at *Paris*, *Anno* 1720, intitled, *Recueil des Edits*, *Declarations*, *Lettres-Patents*, *Arrets*, *et autres Pieces concernant la Compagnie des Indes*, &c. *i. e.* A Collection of Edicts, Declarations, Letters-Patent, Arrets, and other Pieces, relating to the [*French*] *India* Company, *&c.*] In the Preamble to this famous Patent the *French* King ſays, ☞ “ That having, “ in the Year 1683, given Orders to the *Sieur de la Salle* to make Diſcovery of the ſaid Country “ above deſcribed; he ſucceeded ſo well that it was *now* beyond Doubt, ☞ That a Communica- “ tion may be practicable between the Bay of *Mexico* and *New-France*, by certain vaſt Rivers. “ This obliged *us*” [continues *Louis*] “ immediately on the Peace of *Ryſwick* to ſend thither a “ Colony and Garriſon, which has maintained the Poſſeſſion we took, in the ſaid Year 1683, of “ Lands, Coaſts and Iſlands ſituated in the [*Golfe*] Bay of *Mexico*, between *Carolina* on the Eaſt, “ and old and new *Mexico* on the Weſt. But, War breaking out again in *Europe*, we have not “ been able till now to render that Colony ſo advantageous as we hoped for.”——The Bounds now granted to *Crozat* were, “ From the Mouth of the River *Miſſiſippi*, in the Bay of *Mexico*, to the Lake *Illinois* Northward; and from *New-Mexico* on the Weſt, to the Lands of the *Engliſh* of *Carolina* eaſtward; with all Rivers, Ports, Creeks, Iſles, *&c.* by the Name of *Louiſiana.* Which “ Province, however, ſhall depend on the General Government of *New-France*, and be deemed “ a Part thereof. The ſaid *Sieur Crozat* to enjoy the *ſole* Trade of all Exportations to and Im- “ portations from this Province for *fifteen* Years; as alſo all Mines, Minerals, *&c.*” [paying a Fifth of *theſe* to the King] “ and an Immunity during that Term from Cuſtom outward and “ homeward, *&c.*”

This Grant of *Louis* is directly an Invaſion of the *Carolina* Charters.

This is the whole of the *French* King's Title to the Poſſeſſion of the vaſt Country, which, by Virtue of his plenary Power, he was pleaſed to call *his own!* Under the Year 1698, we have related his firſt attempting a Settlement there; but as it was only at the Mouth of the River *Miſſiſippi*, it properly and *ſolely* belonged to *Spain* to oppoſe it, as being within the Limits of *Florida.* From whence *France*, on any Rupture with *Spain*, may greatly annoy the *Spaniſh* Dominions in both *old* and *new Mexico*, &c. But when, in the above Grant to *Crozat*, *Louis* clearly proclaimed his Plan of joining *Louiſiana* to *New-France*, and thereby hemming in the *Engliſh* continent Colonies between the *Miſſiſippi* River and the Sea Eaſtward; what Name ſhall we give to our *Engliſh* Counſellors at ſuch a Time, who *ſupinely* (if not *treacherouſly*) ſuffered ſuch a Grant to paſs unoppoſed, when (as related in the preceding Century) both the Charters of our King *Charles* the Second, to the Lords Proprietors of *Carolina*, granted to them all the Lands directly Weſt to the *South-Seas*, which conſequently included the Country on both Sides the River *Miſſiſippi?* In our Introduction, we have done Juſtice to Dr. *D'Avenant*'s judicious and prophetical Warning, given in the very Year 1698, when *France* firſt began a Settlement at the Mouth of the *Miſſiſippi*; and as he was a Perſon of great Abilities, and at this Time wholly devoted to the then Miniſtry, there is no Doubt to be made of their being perfectly acquainted with his ſaid Prediction; of which therefore we can only lament the Conſequences!

A. D. 1712 We may, under this Year, note, That Mr. *Eraſmus Philips's State of the Nation, in reſpect to her Commerce, Debts, and Money*, 2d Edition, (p. 25.) makes " the *Balance* of *England's* Trade, one " Year with another, to have been in our Favour, on an Average or Medium, 2,881,357 *l.* from " 1702 to 1712. So that, (ſays he) allowing a great Abatement for falſe Entries, here is Room " enough for the greateſt Sceptic to admit of a large Balance, over and above the neceſſary Ex-" pences of the War!

Balance of Trade in *England's* Favour for 10 Years paſt, on an Average.

Previous to and before we enter upon the formal Concluſion of the commercial Part of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, we ſhall briefly exhibit the Subſtance of the new Treaty, concluded on the 29th of *January* 1713, of mutual Guarantee for the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and for the Barrier of the *States-General* of the *United Netherlands*. The Stipulation in caſe either ſhould be attacked, was, on the Part of *Great Britain*, 10,000 Foot to the Aſſiſtance of the *States*, and by the *States* 6,000 Foot to the Aſſiſtance of *Great Britain*; alſo *twenty* Ships of War by either Party. And in caſe of ſudden and imminent Danger, each Party ſhall be obliged, (being required by the other) to augment their Succours, and to declare War againſt the Aggreſſor; and even to join all their Forces by Land and Sea to thoſe of the Party attacked. This Treaty repealed one of the ſame Kind or Title, made *Anno* 1709.

The famous Treaty of mutual *Guarantee* between *Great Britain* and the *States General* of the *United Netherlands*, for the *Hanover* Succeſſion and the Barrier.

We have the beſt Authority for our obſerving, That the Copper Manufacture of *England* was, by this Time, brought to the greateſt Degree of Perfection; it being expreſly ſo declared in a Statute of the 12th of Queen *Anne*, *For making perpetual the Act made in the* 13*th and* 14*th Years of the Reign of King* Charles *the Second, intitled, An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom*, &c. By which firſt-named Act an expired Clauſe of an Act of the 9th and 10th of King *William*, enacting, " That any of his Majeſty's Subjects may *export* from *England* all ſuch Copper-" Bars as hath or ſhall be *imported* from foreign Parts; and, upon Exportation, ſhall draw back " all Duties, or vacate the Securities, ſaving the Half of the Old Subſidy, as is uſual in other " Commodities;" was now revived, in the Words following, *viz.* " Which Clauſe being ex-" pired, *and foraſmuch as the Copper Manufacture of this Kingdom is brought to ſuch Perfection that* " *there is more made than can be expended here, and in the Plantations*; be it therefore enacted, *&c.* " ——Provided nevertheleſs, That no Drawback be allowed on the Exportation of any Copper, " but ſuch as ſhall be imported from the *Eaſt-Indies* and the Coaſt of *Barbary* only."

The Copper Mines, Metal, and Manufacture of *England* brought to the greateſt Perfection.

1713 We are now come to a remarkable Epocha of Commercial Hiſtory: For, on the 11th of *April*, New Stile, *Anno* 1713, Queen *Anne's* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* ſigned her Treaty of Peace, and alſo, at the ſame Time, a Treaty of Navigation and Commerce with *France*; and ratified the ſame in four Weeks after. Much has been written and publiſhed, and with too much Reaſon, againſt the Conditions of this Peace, which that Queen's *new* Miniſters, for their own Safety, were determined to conclude.

The famous *Peace of Utrecht* concluded between *Great Britain* and *France*.

But as Commercial Matters alone, and ſuch Points as are nearly connected therewith, are our proper Province, we ſhall content ourſelves with briefly remarking, on what is properly the Treaty of Peace:

Neceſſary Remarks on the ſaid Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip.

Iſt. That although the *French* King yielded to the Queen of *Great Britain*, to be poſſeſſed by her in full Right for ever, the Bay and Streights of *Hudſon*, and all Parts thereof, and within the ſame, then poſſeſſed by *France*; yet the leaving the Boundaries between *Hudſon's* Bay and the North Parts of *Canada*, belonging to *France*, to be determined by Commiſſaries within a Year, was, in Effect, the ſame Thing as the giving up the Point altogether. It being well known to all *Europe*, That *France* never permits her Commiſſaries to determine Matters referred to ſuch, unleſs it can be done with great Advantage to her. Thoſe Boundaries therefore have never yet been ſettled, although both *Britiſh* and *French* Subjects are by that Article expreſly debarred from paſſing over the ſame, or thereby to go to each other by Sea or Land. Thoſe Commiſſaries were likewiſe to ſettle the Boundaries between the other *Britiſh* and *French* Colonies on that Continent; which likewiſe was never done: Neither can ever ſuch Limits be effectually ſettled with a Nation whoſe Glory is Chicanery and Perfidy, any other Way but Sword in Hand!

1. *Hudſon's-Bay* now ceded to *Britain*.

Commiſſaries were alſo to ſettle, *according to the Rule of Juſtice*, the Satisfaction to be given to the *Engliſh Hudſon's Bay* Company for the Damage done to their Settlements, Ships, Perſons, and Goods, by the hoſtile Incurſions and Depredations of the *French*, *in Time of Peace*. And this too was never effectually done!

IIdly, *St. Chriſtopher's* Iſle was the eaſier yielded to the Queen, as the *French* had before been expelled thence.

2. *St. Chriſtopher's* Iſle ceded by *France* to *Britain*.

But, IIIdly, Although all *Nova-Scotia* and *Accadie*, *with its ancient Boundaries*, were yielded to Queen *Anne* for ever; as alſo the City of *Port-Royal*, (now called *Annapolis-Royal*) and the Subjects of *France* were thereby excluded from all Kind of Fiſhing in the Seas, Bays, *&c.* on the Coaſts of *Nova-Scotia*; yet thoſe *ancient Boundaries* were never yet juſtly aſcertained by *France*; and the ambiguous Term *ancient Boundaries* was, doubtleſs, purpoſely contrived by *France*, for her future Deſigns; and, inſtead of the true Limits of *Nova-Scotia*, they ſtill pretended, That only the *Iſthmus* called *Accadie* was thereby intended to be yielded up, and not what we called *Nova-Scotia*; which is properly bounded by the Ocean, and the Bay and River of *St. Lawrence* quite up to *Canada*; which River we contended was the ancient Boundary between *Nova-Scotia* and *New-France* or *Canada*.

3. *Nova-Scotia* ambiguouſly ceded by *France* to *Britain*.

4 But,

4. *Cape-Breton* ceded by *Great Britain* to *France*.

But, IVthly, The Iſland of *Cape-Breton*, which was always deemed a Part of *Nova-Scotia*, and which is better ſituated for the Fiſhery than any other Part of it, and for the *French* to interrupt our Fiſhery and the Communication between *Newfoundland* and our Continent Colonies, was baſely yielded up to *France*; as alſo all the other Iſles both in the Mouth of the Bay and of the River of *St. Lawrence*, whereby the *French* were permitted to fortify as they ſhould judge proper.

5. *Newfoundland*, how ceded by *France* to *Great Britain*.

Vthly, Although the Iſland called *Newfoundland*, with the adjacent leſſer Iſles, and the Town and Fortreſs of *Placentia*, and whatever elſe the *French* poſſeſſed there, were yielded up to *Britain*: Yet thereby, nevertheleſs, the *French* were permitted to erect Stages made of Boards, and Huts, neceſſary and uſual for drying of their Fiſh during their fiſhing Seaſon. The *French* therefore had Liberty to catch Fiſh, and to dry them on Land at *Newfoundland*, at that Part of the ſaid Iſland ſtretching from Cape *Bonaviſta* to the northern Point of the Iſland, and from thence running down by the weſt Side as far as *Point Riche*. Thus, having all the Advantages of *Newfoundland*, (which Iſland it is well known can never be made a profitable Colony or Plantation) without the Expence of holding Forts and Garriſons, wiſely left to *Great Britain* alone!

6. The Five *Iroquois* Nations acknowleged by *France* to be Subjects of the *Britiſh* Crown.

VIthly, The *French* of *Canada* were to give no Hinderance nor Moleſtation to the Five Nations or Cantons of *Iroquois Indians ſubject to the Dominions of Great Britain*, nor to the other Natives of *America* who are Friends to the ſame. Yet it is notorious what Violence the *Canadians* and *French* have ſince committed againſt thoſe *Indian* Nations Subjects of the Crown of *Great Britain*, and what Arts, at other Times, they have practiſed to draw them off from their Allegiance!

7. *Dunkirk*'s Fortifications and Port to be demoliſhed.

By the IXth Article *France* agrees to the *intire* Demolition of all the Fortifications, and of the Port of *Dunkirk*, and all its Sluices, Moles, &c. within *five* Months; and they ſhall never be reſtored nor rebuilt on any Pretence whatever.

Neceſſary Reflexions on the Treaty of *Navigation and Commerce* between *Great Britain* and *France*, at *Utrecht*.

The Articles of the Treaty of *Navigation and Commerce* between *Great Britain* and *France* are XLI in Number; moſt of which being in the cuſtomary Form, we ſhall paſs over: But we could not omit our Animadverſions on the VIIIth and IXth Articles, as they were ſo extraordinary in themſelves, and as they occaſioned ſo great a Stir and Uneaſineſs at that Time, as to have brought the ſaid whole Treaty of *Commerce* to miſcarry then and ever ſince!

“ Article VIII. That all the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain* and of the moſt Chriſtian King, in all Countries and Places ſubject to their Power on each Side, as to all Duties, Impoſitions, or Cuſtoms whatſoever, concerning Perſons, Goods, Merchandize, Ships, Freights, Seamen, Navigation and Commerce, ſhall uſe and enjoy the ſame Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities, at leaſt, and have the like Favour in all Things, as well in the Courts of Juſtice, as in all ſuch Things as relate either to *Commerce*, or to any other Right whatſoever, which any foreign Nation, the moſt favoured, has, uſes, and enjoys, or may hereafter have, uſe, and enjoy.

“ Article IX. That within the Space of two Months after a *Law* ſhall be made in *Great Britain*, whereby it ſhall be ſufficiently provided, That not more Cuſtoms or Duties be paid for Goods and Merchandize brought from *France* into *Great Britain* than what are payable for Goods and Merchandize, of the like Nature, imported into *Great Britain* from any other Country in *Europe*; and that all *Laws* made in *Great Britain*, ſince the Year 1664, for prohibiting the Importation of *any* Goods and Merchandize coming from *France*, which were not prohibited before that Time, be repealed: The general Tarif made in *France*, on the 18th of *September* in the ſaid Year 1664, ſhall take place there again, and the Duties payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain* for Goods imported and exported, ſhall be paid according to the Tenor of the Tarif above-mentioned, and ſhall not exceed the Rule therein ſettled, in the Provinces whereof mention is there made; and in the other Provinces the Duty ſhall not be payable otherwiſe than according to the Rule at that Time preſcribed: And all Prohibitions, Tarifs, Edicts, Declarations, or Decrees, made in *France* ſince the ſaid Tarif of the Year 1664, and contrary thereunto, in reſpect to the Goods and Merchandize of *Great Britain*, ſhall be repealed.

“ But whereas it is urged on the Part of *France*, That certain Merchandizes, that is to ſay, Manufactures of *Wooll*, *Sugar*, *ſalted Fiſh*, and the Product of *Whales*, be excepted out of the Rule of the above-mentioned Tarif, and that likewiſe other Heads of Matters belonging to this Treaty remain, which, having been propoſed on the Part of *Great Britain*, have not yet been mutually adjuſted; a Specification of all which is contained in a ſeparate Inſtrument, ſubſcribed by the Ambaſſadors extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries on both Sides; it is hereby provided and agreed, That within two Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Commiſſaries on both Sides ſhall meet at *London*, to conſider of and remove the Difficulties concerning the Merchandizes to be excepted out of the Tarif of the Year 1664; and concerning the other Heads which, as is above-ſaid, are not yet wholly adjuſted. And, at the ſame Time, the ſaid Commiſſaries ſhall likewiſe endeavour (which ſeems to be very much for the Intereſt of both Nations) to have the Methods of Commerce, on one Part and of the other, more thoroughly examined, and to find out and eſtabliſh juſt and beneficial Means on both Sides, for removing the Difficulties in this Matter, and for regulating the Duties mutually. But it is always underſtood and provided, That all and ſingular the Articles of this Treaty do, in the mean while, remain in their full Force; and eſpecially that nothing be deemed, under any Pretence whatſoever, to hinder the Benefit of the general Tarif of the Year 1664, from being

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“ granted to the Subjects of her Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid *Britiſh* Subjects, from having and enjoying the ſame, without any Delay or Tergiverſation, within the Space of two Months after a Law is made in *Great Britain* as aboveſaid; in as ample Manner and Form as the Subjects of any Nation the moſt favoured might have and enjoy the Benefit of the aforeſaid Tarif; any Thing to be done or diſcuſſed by the ſaid Commiſſaries to the contrary in any-wiſe notwithſtanding.”

Arguments without Doors againſt our accepting of the VIIIth and IXth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce with *France*.

When the ſaid two Articles came to be known by the Merchants of *Great Britain*, they were received with the utmoſt Surprize and Indignation; and the Clamour was loud and univerſal: Inſomuch, that it occaſioned a famous Weekly Paper to be publiſhed, (the joint Work of a Number of eminent Merchants) with the Title of the *Britiſh-Merchant, or Commerce preſerved*, [ſince collected and publiſhed in *three* Octavo Volumes] in Defence of our Commerce with *Portugal*, and againſt confirming the ſaid VIIIth and IXth Articles by Law. There were alſo ſundry ſeparate Tracts publiſhed on the ſame Side. On the other Hand, thoſe in Power found Tools to juſtify their raſh and wild Conduct; and particularly a once famous Party-Writer, (*Daniel Defoe*) who publiſhed a Weekly Reply to the ſaid Paper named the *Britiſh Merchant*, and named it the *Mercator, or Commerce retrieved*. But the firſt-named Paper, having Truth and Facts on its Side, clearly evinced to the World, that the complying with thoſe two Articles would effectually ruin the Commerce we carried on to *Portugal*, the very beſt Branch of all our *European* Commerce! ——That the ſaid VIIIth Article did, in general Terms, put *France* on an equal Footing with *Portugal*, or any other of our beſt Allies, in Point of Commerce: But that the IXth Article did more directly ſtrike at the very Root of our *Portugal* Trade; ſeeing, by introducing the Tarif of 1664, the Wines and Brandies of *France* would be poured in upon us, in lieu of thoſe of *Portugal*; although the latter Country did take off great Quantities of our *Woollen*, *Iron*, *Linen*, &c. Manufactures, and thereby ſent us a large yearly Balance of Money in our Favour, over and above all the Wines, Oils, and Fruits, which we took from them.

On the other Hand, by agreeing to the ſaid two pernicious Articles, and to the Tarif of 1664, *France* would probably gain annually from *Great Britain* conſiderably more than *one Million Sterling!* Not only from the vaſt Conſumption of their *alluring Wines* and *Brandies*, but of numberleſs other Articles in the Manufactures of *Silk*, *Lace*, *Linen*, *Needlework*, and *Paper*, beſide Fruits, *&c.* Which the able Authors of the *Britiſh Merchant* made out thus, *viz.*

Great Britain's annual Loſs had the *French* Treaty of Commerce been ratified.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Our Imports from *France*, upon agreeing to thoſe two Articles, would annually amount to -	1,712,559	7	—
And our Exports thither would not exceed - - - - - - - - - - -	270,181	14	11
Annual Balance againſt, or Loſs to *Great Britain* - - - - - - - - -	1,442,377	12	1

Whilſt, on the other Hand, the *French* had ſo effectually contrived the Excluſion of our Woollen, Iron, *&c.* Manufactures, and almoſt every other *Britiſh* Production, that our Ships would have had very little to do in the *French* Ports but to lade Home their ſaid Commodities.

The VIIIth and IXth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce with *France* rejected by Parliament: And a View of the State of our Trade with the *French* to this Day.

This is, in brief, the Sum of this mercantile Controverſy, which when brought into Parliament, was ſo apparent that our Trade with *France* had ever been a ruinous one, and that if, in conſequence of accepting the ſaid VIIIth and IXth Articles, the *Britiſh* Parliament ſhould conſent to reduce the high Duties and take off the Prohibitions ſo prudently laid on *French* Commodities, it would effectually ruin the very beſt Branches of our Commerce, and would thereby deprive many hundred Thouſand Manufacturers of their Subſiſtence; which was alſo ſupported by Petitions from many Parts of the Kingdom: That, although a great Majority of that Houſe of Commons was in other Reſpects cloſely attached to the Miniſtry, the Bill for agreeing to the Purport of the ſaid two Articles was rejected by a Majority of nine Voices, after the moſt eminent Merchants had been heard at the Bar of that Houſe, to the great Joy of the whole trading Part of the Nation, and of all other impartial People! Thus the Commerce between *us* and *France* has ever ſince remained in a Kind of a State of Prohibition on both Sides, eſpecially with reſpect to the principal Points. Though it is much to be feared, That by the clandeſtine Importation of *French* Liquors, Cambricks, Fruits, Embroideries, Lace, *&c.* we are ſtill conſiderable Loſers on the Balance with that Nation; as they will take few or none of our Manufactures, and but little of our Product; Tobacco, Lead, Tin, Coals, and ſome few other inconſiderable Articles excepted!

Two wiſe Proviſoes by the *Britiſh* Treaty with *Spain* againſt any diſmembering of that Monarchy's Territories in *America*: And in behalf of an Equality of Commerce between both Nations.

Bad as our Miniſtry managed at this Time in reſpect of Commerce, we ought to do them the Juſtice to acknowlege their Circumſpection in regard to the two Articles of our then Treaty with King *Philip* of *Spain*; *viz.* Part of Article VIII. “ Neither the Catholic King, nor any of his Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall ſell, yield, pawn, transfer, or by any Means or under any Name, alienate from them and the Crown of *Spain*, to the *French*, or to any other Nation whatſoever, any Lands, Dominions, or Territories belonging to *Spain* in *America!* On the contrary, that the *Spaniſh* Dominions there may be preſerved whole and intire, the Queen of *Great Britain* engages to endeavour to give Aſſiſtance to the *Spaniards*, that the ancient Limits of their Dominions in the *Weſt-Indies* be reſtored and ſettled as they ſtood in the Time of the Catholic King *Charles* IId.”

Article X.—“ That all and ſingular the Subjects of each Kingdom” [*i. e.* of *Great Britain* and *Spain*] “ ſhall, in all Countries and Places, on both Sides, have and enjoy, at leaſt, the ſame Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities, as to all Duties, Impoſitions, or Cuſtoms whatſoever relating to Perſons, Goods, and Merchandize, Ships, Freight, Seamen, Navigation, and Com-

“ merce; and ſhall have the like Favour in all Things *as the Subjects of France* or of any other “ foreign Nation the moſt favoured, have, poſſeſs, or enjoy.”

The Conditions and Manner of yielding *Gibraltar* to *Great Britain*.

By the ſaid Xth Article *Spain* yielded for ever to the *Britiſh* Crown the full and intire Propriety of the Town, Port, and Caſtle of *Gibraltar*—“ *But without any territorial Juriſdiction*, or any “ open Communication by Land with the Country round about; whereby Abuſes and Frauds “ may be avoided by importing any Kind of Goods.——Yet as the Communication by Sea with “ the Coaſt of *Spain* may not at all Times be ſafe and open, and thereby it may happen that “ the Garriſon and other Inhabitants may be brought to great Straits; and as it is the Intention of the Catholic King, that only fraudulent Importations of Goods ſhould be hindered by “ an inland Communication; it was therefore now provided, That in ſuch Caſes it may be lawful to purchaſe, for ready Money, in the neighbouring Territories of *Spain*, Proviſions, &c. “ for the Uſe of the Garriſon, ſo as no Merchandize be imported by *Gibraltar* into *Spain*; otherwiſe they ſhall be confiſcated.” We may here however obſerve, That had *Gibraltar* had a ſmall Territory annexed to it on the Land Side, the *Spaniards* could not have ſince erected the Fort on the *Iſthmus*, ſo near the Town as to prove ſome Obſtruction to Ships from anchoring in Time of War farther up the Bay.

And of *Minorca*.

The XIth Article with *Spain* yields to the *Britiſh* Crown the Propriety of the Iſle of *Minorca*, with the Port and Forts of *Port Mahon*, for ever.

But with reſpect to both *Gibraltar* and *Minorca* it was expreſly ſtipulated, “ That in caſe it “ ſhall ſeem meet hereafter to the Crown of *Great Britain* to grant, ſell, or alienate the Propriety “ of either, the Preference of having the ſame ſhall always be given to the Crown of *Spain* before any others.”

Spain's *Aſſiento Contract*, for the Benefit of the *Engliſh South-Sea Company*.

The XIIth Article grants “ to her *Britannic* Majeſty, and to the Company of her Subjects appointed for that Purpoſe,” [*i. e.* the *South-Sea Company*] “ (as well the Subjects of *Spain* as all “ others being excluded) the Contract for introducing of Negroes into ſeveral Parts of the Dominions of his Catholic Majeſty in *America* (commonly called, *El Pacto del Aſſiento de Negros*) “ at the Rate of 4,800 Negroes yearly, for the Space of thirty Years ſucceſſively, beginning “ from 1ſt of *May* 1713, on the ſame Conditions on which the *French* Company had formerly “ enjoyed it.” [Here we originally intended to have inſerted the *South-Sea Company's Aſſiento* Contract at large: But as that Contract, as well as all the Company's other Commerce whatever, is long ſince laid aſide, we ſhall ſpare our Readers the Trouble of enlarging on a Subject not likely to be ever hereafter renewed.]

[*N. B.* It is ſaid, That the *Britiſh* Miniſters at firſt demanded a Free-Trade for *Great Britain* to *Spaniſh America*: But that was a mere Illuſion; ſince it would have inflamed the Jealouſy of all the reſt of *Europe*. Yet ſurely, conſidering the Service they had done to King *Philip*, they might have obtained a more favourable *Aſſiento*; ſince it was confeſſed, That all former *Aſſientiſts* had actually been Loſers, although on as good Terms as the preſent *Aſſiento*, excepting only the annual Ship, which King *Philip* allowed to the *South-Sea Company*, for the ſaid Term of *thirty* Years, of 500 Tons Burden, (*Spaniſh* Meaſure) wherewith the ſaid Company was to trade to *Spaniſh America*; but of which the Catholic King reſerved *one-fourth* of the Gain, beſide 5 *per Cent.* on the other *three-fourths* of the Gain. Thus did our ſaid Miniſters, in this Reſpect at leaſt, ſuffer *us* and the *South-Sea Company* to be outwitted by the *Spaniſh* Miniſters! It was univerſally known, That the *Portugueſe* Company firſt, and next the *French* one, were undone by their *Aſſiento Contracts* for ſupplying the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* with Negroes: And this *Sugar Plumb* of an annual trading Ship granted to our Company was too much clogged with the above Difficulties to prove of any certain Advantage, more eſpecially conſidering how much the Court of *Madrid* had it in their Power to ſuſpend the Licence for any ſuch annual Ship, &c. as they often practiſed, and to ſeize on the Company's Effects in *America* at pleaſure.]

An old Claim of the *Guipuſcoans*, or *Biſcayners*, to a Privilege of *fiſhing* at *Newfoundland*.

Part of the XVth Article.—“ And whereas it is inſiſted on the Part of *Spain*, That certain “ Rights of *Fiſhing* at the Iſland of *Newfoundland* do belong to the *Guipuſcoans*, or other Subjects “ of the *Catholic* King; her *Britannic* Majeſty conſents and agrees, That all ſuch Privileges as “ the *Guipuſcoans* and other People of *Spain* are able to make Claim to by Right, ſhall be “ allowed and preſerved to them.” [This Point has never yet been clearly aſcertained, nor probably never will be!]

A View of the firſt Proceedings of the *South-Sea Company*.

In the mean while, the Earl of *Oxford*, Lord High-Treaſurer of *Great Britain*, and Governor of the *South-Sea Company*, did, in a General Court of that Company, on the 2d of *June*, 1713, acquaint that Court, That her Majeſty had preſented the Company with the before-mentioned *Aſſiento Contract*; and had alſo procured for them two Licences from the King of *Spain* for two Ships of 600 Tons each, for carrying Merchandize the firſt Year to the Northern Ports of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, beſide the annual Ship of 500 Tons. Whereupon the Company (fluſhed with ſuch pompous Appearances) iſſued 200,000*l.* more in Bonds, for vigorouſly carrying on of the ſaid Trade. And her Majeſty lent two of her own Ships, to be the ſaid two firſt licenced Ships, for carrying over the Company's Goods, Factors, and Servants.—But yet the Court of Directors were not a little ſurprized to find, that the Queen had reſerved to *herſelf*, or to *her Aſſigns*, another Quarter Part of the ſaid *Aſſiento*; beſide her Grant of 7½ *per Cent.* to Don *Manuel Manaſſes Gilligan*, the *Spaniſh* Agent at her Court, out of the clear Profits of the annual Ship: Yet ſhe afterward aſſigned her ſaid Quarter Part of the *Aſſiento* to the Company, on Condition that the Company ſhould (beſide the above Grant to *Gilligan*) aſſign 21¼ *per Cent.* of the clear Profits of the annual Ship to Perſons whom ſhe would afterward name, [who were then ſaid to be Lord *Bolingbroke*, Lady

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Lady *Maſſam*, and *Arthur Moore*, Eſq;] Such were then the wild and ill-grounded Expectations from this new Trade. Yet, on better Advice, the Queen gave up intirely to the Company her ſaid Quarter-part of the ſuppoſed Profits, to the no ſmall Mortification of the above-named and other Courtiers, as was then commonly reported, and generally believed.

The Houſe of Commons' Reſolution relating to the *African* Trade.

On the 30th of *April* 1713, the *Houſe of Commons*, after reading the ſeveral Petitions of the ſeparate Traders to the Coaſt of *Guinea*, within the Limits of the ſo-called *Royal African Company*, once more reſolved, "That the Trade to *Africa* ought to be free and open to all the Queen's "Subjects, under ſuch proper Regulations as ſhould ſubject that Trade to Duties for maintaining "its Forts and Settlements." Yet a Bill for this Purpoſe was ſoon after dropped in the Houſe of Peers.

The new City of *St. Peterſburgh* in *Ruſſia*, its farther Increaſe.

In this ſame Year 1713, the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, *Peter the Great*, in Completion of his Plan for a new Emporium at *St. Peterſburgh*, firſt formed (as we have related) 10 Years before; removed the Bulk of the Commerce of *Archangel* thither, and therewith tranſplanted 30,000 People from his ancient Capital City of *Moſcow*, obliging alſo more of his *Bojars* or Nobles to erect Palaces therein, as he alſo did one for himſelf; now alſo making *St. Peterſburgh* his moſt uſual Reſidence, upon political Conſiderations.

The immenſe Increaſe of the Silk-manufacture of *England*; and its Ruin certain, had the *French* Bill of Commerce taken Place.

The immenſe Importance of the *Silk* Manufactures of *England*, at this Time, eminently appeared from a Petition to Parliament by the Weaver's Company of *London*, in Behalf of thoſe Manufactures. They did therein ſet forth, "That by the Encouragement of the Crown, and of divers "Acts of Parliament, the Silk-manufacture is come to be *above twenty Times* as great as it was in "the Year 1664: And that all Sorts of as good black and coloured Silks, Gold and Silver Stuffs "and Ribbons, are now made here as in *France*. That black Silk for Hoods and Scarves, not "made here above 25 Years ago, hath amounted annually to above 300,000 *l.* worth, for ſeveral "Years paſt, *which before were imported from France!* Which Increaſe of the *Silk* Manufacture "hath cauſed an Increaſe of our Exportation of *Woollen* Goods to *Turkey*, *Italy*, *&c.*"

☞ This Petition was purpoſely levelled againſt the before-recited 8th and 9th Articles of our Miniſters commercial Treaty with *France*, the Ratification of which Articles by Parliament would, in Place of our ſaid Silk Manufacture, have introduced an Inundation of *French* Silks, Ribbons, Embroideries, *&c.* whereby our *Spitalfields* and *Canterbury* Looms would have ſtood ſtill, and our moſt profitable Trade in Woollen Goods, *&c.* with *Portugal*, would have been utterly loſt.

Neceſſity firſt prompted the *Engliſh* to attempt ſundry new Manufactures.

During *England*'s two laſt Wars with *France*, the Manufacturers of *England* did irreparable Damage to the *French*, by robbing them of, and even out-doing them in many of their very beſt Manufactures, wherewith they had before ſupplied almoſt all the reſt of *Europe*. Neceſſity indeed firſt prompted our People thereunto, in which they were much aſſiſted by the *French* Refugees. Of which Subject we have treated more at large under the Years 1685 and 1692.

Treaty of Peace between *France* and *Portugal*.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht*, between *France* and *Portugal*, the former yields up all Pretenſions to the Lands of *Cape-Nord*, ſituated between the River of *Amazons* and that of *Japoc* or *Vincent Pinſon*.———And the *French* King hereby declares, "That both Sides of the River *Amazons*, as well "South as North, do belong in all Propriety to *Portugal*.———And *Louis* hereby deſiſts from "any Claim to Navigation on the ſaid River *Amazons*, and from all Right to any other Domain "of his *Portugueſe* Majeſty, as well in *America* as in all other Parts of the World.— ☞ Neither "ſhall the *French* of *Cayenne* paſs the River of *Vincent Pinſon* for Traffic, nor ſhall buy Slaves in "the Territories of *Cape-Nord*.———Nor, on the other Hand, ſhall any *Portugueſe* go to trade at "*Cayenne*." Of all which the Queen of *Great-Britain* is hereby conſtituted Guarantee. As this ſhort Treaty ſhews, that *France*, at that Time, made Pretenſions to ſome Part of that Continent, ſo it may hereafter be uſeful to illuſtrate ſome commercial Point or Concern, in that Part of the World.

France's Treaty with *Pruſſia*.

By the Treaty between *France* and the King of *Pruſſia* at *Utrecht*, *Louis* recognizes the King of *Pruſſia*'s Title and Dignity as a King, and acknowleges him ſovereign Lord of the Principality of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*, to which *Louis* grants the ſame commercial Privileges as are enjoyed by the reſt of the *Helvetic* Nation; and, in his Grandſon's Name, he confirms to him the upper Quarter of *Gelderland*; which Ceſſion, however, at firſt alarmed the *Dutch* not a little, on Account of their Trade on the *Meuſe*, and their Communication with *Maeſtrecht*, *Liege*, *Huy*, and *Namur*; but there was no Remedy.

On the other Hand, the King of *Pruſſia* thereby renounced all Right to the Principality of *Orange*.

France's Treaty with *Savoy*.

By the Xth Article of *Louis*'s Treaty with the Duke of *Savoy*, it was ſtipulated, "That the "ordinary Commerce of *Italy*, between *France* and that Duke, be managed by the Way of *Suza*, "*Savoy*, and *Pont de beau Voiſin* and by *Villa-Franca*; each paying the Duties and Cuſtoms on "both Sides, and the *French* Ships ſhall pay the ancient Duty, called the Duty of *Villa* "*Franca*."

Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *France* and the *States-General*.

In the *French* King's Treaty with the *States-General* of the *United Netherlands*, at *Utrecht*, he conſents and promiſes, by the XXXIId Article, "That he will not claim nor *accept* of any other "Advantage, either for himſelf or his Subjects, in *Commerce and Navigation*, whether in *Spain* or "in the *Spaniſh Indies*, beſide that which he enjoyed during the Reign of the late King *Charles* "the Second, or, that ſhall be likewiſe granted to every other trading Nation."

By their proper Treaty of Commerce, Navigation, and marine Affairs with *France*, (conſiſting of XLIV Articles, beſide a ſeparate one) which was to laſt for 25 Years; “ The IXth Article “ grants equal Liberty to the *Dutch* as to the Subjects of *France*, to carry Merchandize from the “ *Levant* to *Marſeilles*, as well by their own Ships as in *French* Ships, without being ſubject to “ the 20 *per Cent.* unleſs in Caſes where the *French* themſelves are ſubject to it.—By the Xth, the “ *Dutch* may freely import ſalted Herrings into *France*, without being liable to Re-package.— “ By the XIXth, Contraband Goods are deſcribed to be *all* Sorts of Fire-arms and military Utenſils; alſo *Saltpetre*, *Horſes*, *Saddles*, *Holſters*, *Belts*, &c.———But by the XXth, *Wheat* and other “ *Corn*, *Pulſe*, *Oil*, *Wine*, and *Salt*, were not to be deemed Contraband Goods, nor were any other “ Things, in general, which tended to the Nouriſhment of Life: But ſhall remain free, as other “ Merchandize, and may be tranſported even to Enemies, excepting to Towns actually beſieged “ or blocked up.———By the XXIXth, Privateers ſhall give 15000 Livres *Tournois*, Security, “ for their not committing Diſorders, *&c.*”

The reſt of the ſaid XLIV Articles relate to a Multitude of Points uſual in all other Treaties of Commerce, concerning mutual Liberty of Commerce, Reception in their Ports, Captures, Contraband Goods, Tolls, Damages, Searching of Ships for Contraband Goods, Arreſts, Impoſts, Paſſports, Goods belonging to either Party found in Enemies Ships, Seizures, *&c.* and therefore needleſs to be particularized. But the ſeparate Article ſtipulates, “ That the Impoſition of 50 “ *Sols per* Ton laid in *France* upon the Ships of Foreigners ſhall intirely ceaſe for the future, with “ reſpect to all *Dutch* Ships arriving in *France*, either laden or in Ballaſt; excepting only in one “ particular Caſe alone, *viz.* When *Dutch* Ships ſhall lade Merchandize in one Port of *France* “ and tranſport them to another Port of *France* to unlade them.”

In *July* 1713, there was a temporary or proviſional Contract ſigned at *Utrecht*, between *Great-Britain* and the *States-General*, touching the Commerce of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, now unneceſſary to be ſpecified.

The *Emperor* and *Empire* at laſt conclude a Peace with *France*.

To conclude *all* that relates to the once-famous grand Alliance againſt *France*, the *Britiſh* Miniſtry, by their ſeparate Peace, having left and abandoned the Emperor and Empire to ſhift for themſelves, it was eaſy to gueſs they would not long hold out againſt the Power of *France* and *Spain*. The Emperor therefore, for himſelf, in *March* 1714 *(N. S.)* concluded, at *Raſtat*, a Peace with *France* (the *French* King being impowered all along to treat for his Grandſon) on as good Terms as could well have been expected in his then Situation, being obliged to leave *Landau* and *Straſburg* in the Poſſeſſion of *France*, and to conſent that *Arras*, *Douai* and *Liſle*, ſhould alſo remain to *France*, and to reſtore the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* to every Thing they before enjoyed. And, in *September* following, what was ſtiled a ſolemn Treaty of Peace was concluded at *Baden*, between the Emperor and Empire and the *French* King, which confirmed what was ſtipulated by that of *Raſtat*, relating to the Frontier Towns in *Alſace* and the *Netherlands*, and to the Reſtoration of the before-named Electors, as alſo the recognizing the Electoral Dignity to the Houſe of *Brunſwic-Lunenburg*; confirmed the former Intercourſe of Commerce between *France* and the Empire, and the Rights, Commerce, and Privileges of the Imperial Cities and Hanſe-Towns: As alſo what the Emperor then poſſeſſed in *Italy*, the Neutrality of which Country was alſo confirmed. But nothing is remarkable therein, in relation to commercial Hiſtory.

The *Catalans* abandoned by the *Britiſh* Miniſtry.

Laſtly, the brave *Catalans*, by *Great-Britain*'s ſaid ſeparate Peace, after a moſt obſtinate Struggle for their Liberties, againſt the united Power of *France* and *Spain*, were neceſſitated to ſubmit to the Terms of the Conquerors; abandoned by Queen *Anne*'s Miniſtry, contrary to the moſt ſolemn Engagements and repeated Aſſurances.

A defenſive commercial League between *Holland* and *Lubec*.

In this ſame Year 1713, there was a Renewal made, for 50 Years, of the former Treaties between the *States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and the Burgomaſters and Common Council of the free and imperial City of Lubec*; *for the Preſervation of the Freedom of Commerce*: To which defenſive Treaty and Confederacy, any other of the *Hanſe-Towns* were hereby permitted to accede. This Treaty was occaſioned by the then raging Wars between the northern Potentates bordering on the *Baltic* Shores.

Bank of England's excluſive Privileges abſolutely prolonged till the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1743.

By an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament, of the 12th Year of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. xi.) *To raiſe* 1,200,000 *l. for public Uſes, by circulating a farther Sum in Exchequer Bills, &c.*———The *Bank of England*, undertaking the Circulation of that Sum in *Exchequer Bills*, was to have 3 *l. per Cent. per Annum* for the ſame.———And for the better enabling the *Bank* to perform that Circulation, by exchanging the ſame from Time to Time for ready Money on Demand, this Act allows them 8000 *l.* yearly, over and above the 45000 *l.* allowed them annually by the 9th of the ſaid Queen, till all the preſent and former Exchequer Bills ſhould be paid off and cancelled.———For which End the *Bank* might call in Money from their Proprietors, which might be called additional Stock.———The *Bank* likewiſe was to continue a Corporation till all ſhould be paid off and cancelled. IIdly, On twelve Months Notice, after the firſt of *Auguſt* 1742, and Re-payment of the yearly Fund and of the original Capital of 1,600,000 *l.* then the Corporation of the *Bank* was to ceaſe and determine.

The Queen of *Great-Britain*'s Indiſpoſition and ſucceeding Death for a while affects the public Funds: As the national Debts amounted to about 50 Millions.

In the Beginning of the Year 1714, Queen *Anne*'s declining State of Health, and the great Uneaſineſs of the Men of Property, on the Suppoſition of her Death, (which quickly followed) occaſioned a conſiderable *Fall* in the Prices of the public Funds, *viz.* *Bank* Stock from 126 to 116; *South-Sea* Stock from 94½ to 85. There was alſo, for ſome Days, a great Run on the *Bank*: Yet national Credit very ſoon returned to its former State, and even gradually advanced higher than before; although, at the Death of that Princeſs, the public or national Debt amounted to about *fifty* Millions of Money.

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A public Reward enacted by the *Britiſh* Parliament for diſcovering the *Longitude* at *Sea*.

Upon the joint Petition of Mr. *Whiſton* and Mr. *Ditton*, and the Opinions of our great Sir *Iſaac Newton* and of Dr. *Halley*, in the Year 1714, an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament paſſed, (of the 12th Year of Queen *Anne*, Seſſion 2d, Cap. xv.) *For providing a public Reward* for ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall *diſcover the Longitude at Sea*. The Preamble whereof is as follows, *viz.* “ Whereas it is well known by all that are acquainted with the Art of Navigation, that nothing is ſo “ much wanted and deſired at Sea as the Diſcovery of the *Longitude*, *for the Safety and Quickneſs* “ *of Voyages, the Preſervation of Ships and of the Lives of Men:* And whereas, in the Judgment of “ able Mathematicians and Navigators, ſeveral Methods have already been diſcovered, true in “ Theory, though very difficult in Practice, ſome of which (there is Reaſon to expect) may be “ capable of Improvement, ſome already diſcovered may be propoſed to the Public, and others “ may be invented hereafter. And whereas ſuch Diſcovery would be of particular Advantage to “ the Trade of *Great-Britain*, and very much for the Honour of this Kingdom: But, beſide the “ great Difficulty of the Thing itſelf, partly for the Want of ſome public Reward as an Encouragement,——and partly for Want of Money for Trials and Experiments neceſſary thereunto, no ſuch Inventions or Propoſals hitherto made have been brought to Perfection.—— “ It was therefore now enacted, That the *Lord High Admiral*, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and ſundry other great Officers, by Virtue of their Offices, and ſundry Perſons beſide,” [all now deceaſed] “ be Commiſſioners for trying and judging of all Propoſals, Experiments, and “ Improvements, relating to the ſame; and any *five* of them are hereby impowered for that “ End;——who, being ſatisfied of the Probability of ſuch Diſcovery, ſhall certify the ſame to “ the Commiſſioners of the Navy,—who are hereby impowered to make out a Bill for any Sum “ not exceeding 2000 *l.* as ſuch Commiſſioners for the Longitude ſhall think neceſſary for making “ the Experiments;—which laſt-named Commiſſioners ſhall declare how far the ſame is found “ practicable.——And the ultimate Reward for the Diſcoverer of the Longitude, if he determines “ it to one Degree, or 60 geographical Miles, ſhall be 10,000 *l.* if to two-thirds of a Degree, “ 15,000 *l.* and if to half a Degree, 20,000 *l.*” *&c.*

All that needs farther to be ſaid on this moſt important Subject, is, that Part of the ſaid firſt-named 2000 *l.* has been already expended on fruitleſs Experiments; and that many are of Opinion the *Longitude* never can be found; but who can pronounce with Certainty on a Subject of this Nature, ſince many uſeful Diſcoveries have, at different Times, been made on other Points of great Importance, when leaſt expected?

Legal Intereſt of Money in *Britain* reduced from *ſix* to *five per Cent.*

Another moſt uſeful Statute was made in the ſame Seſſion of Parliament, (Cap. xvi.) *To reduce the Rate of Intereſt, without any Prejudice to Parliamentary Securities*, and has the following Preamble, *viz.* “ Whereas the reducing of Intereſt to *ten*, and from thence to *eight*, and thence to “ *ſix* in the Hundred, hath from Time to Time, by Experience, been found very beneficial *to the* “ *Advancement of Trade and Improvement of Lands*;—it is become abſolutely neceſſary” [for ſundry Reaſons which in this Work have been at large, and at different Times, exhibited] “ to reduce the high Rate of Intereſt of 6 *per Cent.* to a nearer Proportion with the Intereſt allowed “ for Money in foreign States.——It was therefore hereby enacted, Iſt, That from *Michaelmas* “ 1714, no Perſon ſhall, directly nor indirectly, take for the Loan of Monies, Goods, or Merchandize, above the Value of 5 *l.* for the Forbearance of 100 *l.* for a Year. IIdly, And that all “ Bonds, Contracts, and Aſſurances whatſoever, made after the ſaid Date for Payment of any “ Principal or Money to be lent, or covenanted to be performed upon or for any Uſury,” [more eſpecially as the *natural Intereſt* of Money, or what a reſponſible Man might borrow Money at, was now proportioned to this Reduction] “ whereupon or whereby there ſhall be reſerved or “ taken above the Rate of 5 *l.* in the Hundred, as aforeſaid, *ſhall be utterly void.* IIIdly, That “ every Perſon who ſhall, after the Time aforeſaid, upon any Contract, take, accept, and receive, by Way or Means of any corrupt Bargain, Loan, Exchange, Chevizance, Shift, or Intereſt of any Wares, Merchandize, or other Thing whatever; or, by any deceitful Way or “ Means, or by any Covin, Engine, or deceitful Conveyance for the forbearing or giving Day of “ Payment, for one whole Year, of and for their Money or other Thing, above the Sum of 5 *l.* “ for 100 *l.* for a Year; and ſo after that Rate for a greater or leſſer Sum, or for a longer or “ ſhorter Term; ſhall forfeit and loſe, for every ſuch Offence, the treble Value of the Monies “ or other Things ſo lent, bargained, *&c.* IVthly, That all Scriveners, Brokers, Solicitors, and “ Drivers of Bargains for Contracts, who ſhall, after the ſaid 29th of *September* 1714, take or receive above *five Shillings* for the Loan of 100 *l.* for a Year, or above *twelve Pence* over and “ above the Stamp-duties, for renewing of the Bond or Bill for Loan, or for any Counter-Bond or Bill concerning the ſame, ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Offence 20 *l.* with Coſts of Suit, “ and ſuffer Impriſonment for half a Year: Moiety to the Crown, Moiety to the Proſecutor.”

In this Act we again ſee, (as we have on other Occaſions noted) that the Word *Uſury* is ſtill a legal Term for what we commonly call the Intereſt of Money lent, although that Term be now commonly applied to illegal or exorbitant Intereſt only.

A Statute for the Benefit of Ships and Goods ſtranded.

By another Statute of the ſame Seſſion, (Cap. xviii.) *For preſerving all ſuch Ships and the Goods thereof, which ſhall happen to be forced on Shore, or ſtranded, upon the Coaſts of this Kingdom, or any other of her Majeſty's Dominions:* “ The Statute of the third of King *Edward* the Firſt, concerning “ Wrecks at Sea, is now confirmed, which enacts, *That where a Man, a Dog, or a Cat eſcape* “ *quick*,” [i. e. alive] “ *out of the Ship, neither that Ship nor Barge, nor any Thing in them ſhall be* “ *adjudged a Wreck; but the Goods ſhall be ſaved for the Proprietors, &c.*——And alſo a Statute “ of the 4th of that King,——*That if any lay Hands of the Wreck, he ſhall be attached by ſufficient* “ *Pledges, and the Price of the Wreck ſhall be valued and delivered to the next Town.* And whereas “ great Complaints have been made by both *Britiſh* and foreign Merchants,——That their Ships “ being unfortunately, near Home, run on Shore, have been barbarouſly plundered,—and their

“ Cargoes embezzled; and when any Part thereof has been ſaved, it has been ſwallowed up by exorbitant Demands for Salvage.——It was now enacted, that the Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, and Magiſtrates of Port-towns, alſo Conſtables, Tything-men, and Officers of the Cuſtoms, ſhall, upon Application made to them by the Concerned, command the Conſtables to ſummon as many Men as neceſſary, for aſſiſting in the Preſervation of ſuch Ship in Diſtreſs, and the Goods thereof;—and if any Queen's Ship or Merchant-ſhip be riding at Anchor near the Wreck, their Aſſiſtance ſhall be demanded; or, neglecting ſuch Aſſiſtance, the Commander of ſuch Ship ſhall forfeit 100*l.* to the Proprietors of the Ship in Diſtreſs. 2dly, For the Encouragement of ſuch as ſhall aſſiſt,—the Collectors of the Cuſtoms and the Commander of ſuch Ship, and all others aſſiſting, ſhall be paid a reaſonable Reward for the ſame from the Proprietors.—And, in Default of ſuch Reward, the ſaid Ship or Goods, ſo ſaved, ſhall remain in the Cuſtody of ſuch Officer of the Cuſtoms until all Charges be paid, and ſuch reaſonable Gratification given, or Security for it, of which three neighbouring Juſtices ſhall adjuſt the *Quantum* to be paid.—Goods, not claimed by the right Owners in twelve Months, ſhall be ſold, and periſhable Goods immediately; and the Value of both ſhall be lodged in the Exchequer till claimed by the right Owners. Perſons entering a diſtreſſed Ship without proper Leave, or obſtructing the ſaving of Ship or Goods,---or, when ſaved, defacing the Marks of ſuch Goods, ſhall make double Satisfaction, or be ſent to an Houſe of Correction for twelve Months: And ſuch Perſons, ſo entering the Ship without Leave, may be legally repelled by Force. Goods carried off, without Leave, and not returned, the Taker thereof ſhall forfeit treble the Value. The making Holes in any Ship in ſuch Diſtreſs, or ſtealing the Pump thereof, or otherwiſe contributing to its Deſtruction, ſhall be Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

“ *Proviſo*, for ſaving the Right of the Crown, or of Patentees, or of Lords of Manors, to any Wreck, or to Goods that ſhall be *Flotſam*, *Jetſam*, or *Lagan*,” [i. e. *floating*, *thrown on Land*, or *lying on the Shores*] “ within their reſpective Juriſdictions.”

By an Act of the 4th of King *George*, this Statute was made perpetual: “ And for effectually preventing the wilful caſting away, burning, or otherwiſe deſtroying of Ships by the Owners, Maſters, or Mariners:——It was hereby enacted, that their ſo doing to the Prejudice of *Underwriters* of *Policies* of *Inſurance*, or of Merchants lading Goods in ſuch Ships, ſhall ſuffer *Death*.”

Yet, we are truly ſorry to remark, that, notwithſtanding this good Law, there have been frequently very barbarous Infractions of it, (more eſpecially on the farther ſouth-weſtern Shores of *England*) which ſeem to want a ſtronger Enforcement: Although this Act directs it to be read four Times yearly in all the Pariſh churches and Chapels of all Sea-port Towns on the Sea-coaſts of the Kingdom.

***Poſt-office* Revenue of *England*, Animadverſions on its Increaſe.**

As we have formerly obſerved, that the Poſt-office Revenue is, in ſome Sort, a Kind of Politico-commercial *Pulſe* or *Teſt* of a Nation's Proſperity or otherwiſe; we ſhall here exhibit a State thereof for ſome Years paſt, as the Materials have fallen in our Way.

I. The Author of the *Royal Treaſury of England*, (*Octavo*, 1725) p. 307, ſays, “ That, when an Act of Parliament paſſed, *Anno* 1660, for eſtabliſhing a general Poſt-office in *England*, it then brought in a Revenue” [I preſume he meant *net*] “ of 21,000*l.* *per Annum*.

II. The Rates of Poſtage continuing the ſame till the End of 1710, we have noted, under the Year 1711, that on a Medium of *three* Years, (*viz. Annis* 1708--9--10) the net Income was 56,664*l.* (according to Dr. *D'Avenant*'s *New Dialogues*) but, by the printed Report of the Commiſſioners of the Equivalent (*Anno* 1718) to the Houſe of Commons, that *Medium* then amounted to 62,000*l.* for *England*, and 2000*l.* for *Scotland*.

III. From *Lady-day*, or the Beginning of 1711, an Addition of *one-third* to the Poſtage of Home Letters was made, by Act of Parliament, as it remains to this Day; and, on a *Medium* of four Years, (*viz.* 1711--12--13--14) to *Lady-day* 1715, the net Revenue was - - £ 90,223

Now deducting the Revenue at the Reſtoration, - - - - - -	21,000
	69,223
Alſo *one-third* for the Increaſe in 1711, by the above additional Poſtage, - - - -	23,000
And the *net* Increaſe of this Revenue, ſince the Reſtoration, is - - - - -	46,000

Only deducting about 2000*l.* for *Scotland*. Which laſt-named Deduction is probably more than compenſated by the additional Expence ariſen from the great Increaſe of franked Letters.

The Riſe of the pretended *Oſtend* Company.

About this Time, the Emperor *Charles* the Sixth firſt granted Commiſſions to Ships fitted out at *Oſtend*, for trading to *Eaſt-India*, whereby great Quantities of *India* Goods were brought and ſupplied to *Europe*, which very much interfered with the Commerce of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Companies; moſt of which interloping Ships, as well as their Commanders and ſecret Projectors, were, nevertheleſs, procured from *England* and *Holland*. Some Ships, under that Prince's Commiſſion, were fitted out from *Liſbon* and *Leghorn*. All which moved the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Companies to make loud Complaints at the Court of *Vienna*, though as yet, and for ſome Years after, without Redreſs.

On the 9th of *June* 1714, the *Engliſh* Houſe of Commons addreſſed Queen *Anne*, that her Quarter-part of the *Aſſiento* Contract with *Spain* might be applied to the Diſcharge of the national Debts;

A. D. 1714 Debts; but on the 18th, ſhe anſwered, that ſhe had given the ſame up to the *South-Sea* Company. And the ſame Year, the Queen granted two other Ships of War to accompany and eſcort the other two Ships which ſhe had before granted, for carrying out the Company's Goods, Factors, *&c.* The Ports to which that Company had Leave to trade, and at which to ſettle Factories, were *Panama* in the *South-Sea*, and *Portobello*, *Carthagena*, and *Vera Cruz*, on the *North-Sea*, *Buenos-Ayres* on the *Rio de la Plata*, and the Port of *Havana* in the Iſle of *Cuba*; beſide their inland Sub-factories in *New Spain*, *&c.* and their Agents at *Jamaica*, as well as at *Cadiz* and *Madrid* in *Old Spain*. So here was a moſt pompous and ſpecious Out-ſet. And the Queen's above-named Grant of her Quarter-part of the *Aſſiento* not having been formally conveyed to the Company before her Death, King *George* the Firſt confirmed that Grant, on his Acceſſion to the Crown, as alſo of the four Ships above-named, which ſailed to *America* in the Beginning of the Year 1715.

The *South-Sea* Company commences its Commerce.

Nevertheleſs, in the Debates in Parliament, it already too plainly appeared, that, from the Explanations made by the Court of *Madrid*, to their Treaty of Commerce with *Britain*, ſince the ſigning the Treaty of *Utrecht*, it was not very probable that we ſhould be able to carry on an advantageous Trade with the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, as Matters then ſtood.

The Acceſſion of the preſent Royal Family of *Hanover* to the *Britiſh* Throne, by the Death of Queen *Anne*, gave great Satisfaction to the better Part of the Nation of all Ranks, and eſpecially to the moneyed and trading Intereſts, who thereupon aſſumed new Life and Vigour: And although Diſaffection ſoon after broke out into an open Rebellion, yet that being alſo ſoon and eaſily quelled, our general Commerce and Manufactures have continued, very ſenſibly, to increaſe ever ſince that happy Period. Our mercantile Shipping, not only in *London* but in moſt of our other Sea-ports, have alſo viſibly increaſed, as, in *Briſtol*, *Liverpoole*, *Glaſgow*, *Dublin*, *Corke*, *Waterford*, and in many other Ports of *Britain* and *Ireland*; and for a never-failing Confirmation of the great Increaſe of the Commerce of thoſe Cities and Towns, let the vaſt Increaſe of the Suburbs of *London* and *Dublin* more eminently, ſpeak ſince that Period; as well as of *Briſtol* and *Liverpoole*, and of ſundry inland manufacturing Towns to a great Degree alſo; ſuch as *Mancheſter*, *Birmingham*, *&c.* And the like may be ſaid with reſpect to our *American* Colonies. Where Liberty and Property are inviolably preſerved, and the eſtabliſhed Form of Religion firmly ſecured, whilſt, at the ſame Time, ſuch as diſſent from it, of all Perſuaſions of Proteſtants, are made eaſy and ſafe under the Protection of the Laws; what can poſſibly hinder ſuch a Country and People from growing rich and powerful? On the other Hand, whilſt, for Want of Heirs of the Queen's Body, the ſpurious Pretenſion of one bred up in the perſecuting Bigotry of a very different Religion from ours, and yet favoured by too many at Home, as well as encouraged by certain foreign Potentates, hung over our Heads, it is not to be wondered at that in the latter Part of that Queen's Reign, a general Diffidence and Uneaſineſs prevailed amongſt all Ranks, until the legal Settlement of a Proteſtant Succeſſion, with a numerous Royal Family, took place. And where ſuch a general Uneaſineſs long continues, Commerce will gradually languiſh, many Perſons will at length leave ſuch a Country to ſeek for ſweet Content and Liberty elſewhere; and as the People will thereby decreaſe, ſo will likewiſe their Manufactures and Shipping. But, Thanks to kind Providence, the Reverſe is now, and long has been our happy Condition.

The Acceſſion of a Proteſtant Royal Family to the *Britiſh* Throne has very viſibly increaſed *Britain* and *Ireland*'s Commerce.

1715 King *Louis* the Fourteenth, of *France*, dying in this Year 1715, we ſhall only briefly note, that, as during his long Reign, he had done much Hurt to his Country's Manufactures, by driving out of *France* ſo many induſtrious Manufacturers, Artiſans, and Merchants, whom Neceſſity prompted to propagate their Arts and Skill in the Countries whither they had retired for Shelter: So, on the other Hand, in his Reign, foreign Commerce and Plantations were conſiderably improved by the *French*: He alſo had greatly improved and increaſed his Marine, ſo as to have ſometimes proved a Match for the joint Fleets of both the other ſo-called Maritime Powers of *Europe*. And although in this Work we have nothing particularly to do with his unjuſt Invaſions of his peaceable Neighbours, any farther than it affected the general State of Commerce either in his own Kingdom or elſewhere; yet we cannot avoid remarking, that his perſecuting and expelling his Proteſtant Subjects had nearly depopulated a conſiderable Part of his Country, and alſo greatly leſſened the former vaſt Conſumption of *French* Manufactures in foreign Countries, as we have elſewhere remarked: His foreign Wars had alſo conſumed great Numbers of his People, inſomuch that it is doubted by many, whether *France* would not upon the whole have been happier, more populous, and richer, had *Louis* ſolely cultivated the Arts of Peace and Manufactures, and thereby not only would have increaſed his own People, but would have likewiſe drawn thither great Numbers of Foreigners; inſtead of his having, by his unjuſt Conqueſts, extended his Dominions on almoſt every Side; and would thereby have alſo increaſed his maritime Strength and his *American* Plantations.

Louis XIV. of *France*'s Death, with Remarks on his Conduct in commercial Matters.

Be this as it may, we ſhall only farther note, from *Voltaire*'s 2d Tome of his *Age of Louis the Fourteenth*; "That during his whole Reign, *Louis* had expended *eighteen thouſand Millions French* " Money, which, on an Average, comes to 330 *Millions* yearly of preſent Money." [Or about *fourteen Millions Sterling per Annum*, one Year with another.]

In Mr. *Wood*'s *Survey of Trade*, (p. 51.) he gives us the Balance of Commerce in our Favour, for the Years 1713 and 1714; on a *Medium* of the ſaid two Years, *viz.* our Exports, on a *Medium*, exceeded our Imports 2,103,148 *l.* yearly.

Balance of Trade in *England*'s Favour, for two Years, on a *Medium*.

About this Time, *Pig* and *Bar* Iron began firſt to be made in the *Britiſh American* Province of *Virginia*, and of a very good Staple or Kind: Which new Production is ſaid to be ſince much improved.

Iron firſt made in the Province of *Virginia*.

By

The Bank of *England*'s Corporation farther prolonged.

By an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament of the 1ſt Year of King *George* the Firſt, *For enlarging the Fund of the Bank of England, relating to Exchequer-bills, &c.* it was enacted, "That after the Redemption of the *Bank*'s original Fund,—and likewiſe of the Fund created by this Act, for farther circulating of *Exchequer-bills*; then, and not till then, the Corporation of the *Bank* ſhould ceaſe and determine." This was commonly called the *Aggregate Fund*, though not applied to conſtitute a Part of the general *Sinking Fund* for leſſening the national Debts till the Act of the 3d of King *George*, Cap. viii.

The *Aggregate Fund.*

South-Sea Company's capital Stock made up *ten Millions.*

By an Act of Parliament of this 1ſt Year of King *George* the Firſt, *For enlarging the capital Stock and yearly Fund of the South-Sea Company, and for ſupplying thereby* 822,032 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* *to public Uſes; and for raiſing* 169,000 *l.* *&c.*——

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
" The Capital Stock of the *South-Sea Company*, which till now was - - -	9,177,967	15	4
" Had an Addition made to it from the Navy-office Treaſurer, of - - -	822,032	4	8
" Whereby that Company's Capital was, from and after *Midſummer* 1715, " made up	10,000,000	—	—

Which additional Stock conſiſted of the following Particulars, *viz.*

£			
275,339	—	8	For half a Year's Intereſt on their ſaid Capital of 9,177,967 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.* from the half Year, ended at *Chriſtmas* 1714, to *Midſummer* 1715.
300,000	—	—	More thereof in Full for the half Year, ended at *Chriſtmas* 1715, on the increaſed Capital.
8,000	—	—	For their Allowance for Charges of Management for one Year, ended on the 25th of *December* 1715.
583,339	—	8	
238,693	4	—	Laſtly, there was an Addition of Stock made transferable for the Uſe of the Public, as the Treaſury ſhould direct.
822,032	4	8	as above.

By theſe Additions there was alſo an Addition of 49,321 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Company's yearly Fund, which thereby was made up 600,000 *l.* *per Annum*, at 6 *per Cent.*

Two half Years Dividends made in Stock.

Yet, notwithſtanding the Proviſion hereby made for the Year 1715, the Company might ſtill proceed to receive the Duties ariſing by *Salt*, *Candles*, *Clerks*, *Apprentices*, *&c.* by Virtue of the Act of the 9th of Queen *Anne*, whereby they were enabled to make their Dividends for this Year 1715, in Money; and (that we may end this Point here, though ſomewhat out of its Place) the Company's General Court in *May* 1716, made the two half Years Dividends for the ſaid Year 1716, in the Stock aforeſaid; the Dividends for both half Years being made at *Midſummer* 1716, by adding 6 *per Cent.* in Stock to each Proprietor's Account, for the two half Years Dividends, (9th and 10th) to *Chriſtmas* 1716.

The firſt *South-Sea* Company's Ship launched.

In this ſame Year, the *South-Sea* Company's firſt annual Ship was launched, giving her the Name of the *Royal Prince*, in Honour of the then *Prince of Wales*, [ſince King *George* the Second] Governor of that Company, who, on that Occaſion, was magnificently entertained on board of her, with all his Court. Which Ship's firſt Voyage was in 1717, and her ſecond Voyage, *Anno* 1723.

Amount of the *net* Cuſtoms of *Great-Britain* for 15 Years paſt.

A printed Paper now appeared, giving the vaſt *net* Amount of the Cuſtoms of *England*, for the *fifteen* immediately preceding Years; which was as follows, (leaving out the odd Shillings and Pence) *viz.*

	£
Anno 1700,	1,379,460
—— 1701,	1,637,809
—— 1702,	1,285,605
—— 1703,	1,206,349
—— 1704,	1,401,390
—— 1705,	1,139,277
—— 1706,	1,311,856
—— 1707,	1,192,081
—— 1708,	1,351,536
—— 1709,	1,353,483 ☞
—— 1710,	1,208,292
—— 1711,	1,253,598
—— 1712,	1,315,423
—— 1713,	1,541,170
—— 1714,	1,714,139
Total in 15 Years,	20,291,468
The Cuſtoms, on a *Medium*, for one Year,	1,352,764

Here

Remarks.

☞ Here we may naturally obſerve, That three of the Years of Peace, *viz. Annis* 1701, 1713, and 1714, conſiderably exceeded any of the other eleven Years; and yet a proſperous Year of War (1704) ſomewhat exceeded the Year 1700, a Year of Peace, but an unſettled and threatening one. And, laſtly, that the above net Amount of the Year 1709 exactly correſponds with that given in to the Houſe of Commons in the ſaid Year, which ſo far confirms the Authenticity of the before-named Account.

A Bill brought into Parliament for reducing all the Proprietary and Charter Colonies in *America* into *Royal Colonies.*

Upon a Petition of the Agent for the Planters and Merchants of *Carolina*, and of the other miſerable Inhabitants of that Colony, oppreſſed by the Lords Proprietors, and their Defence againſt the *Indians* neglected, &c. the Houſe of Commons addreſſed the King to ſend them Relief: And, in this ſaid Year, a Bill was brought into the *Britiſh Houſe of Commons*, *for the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in* America, *and of his Majeſty's Plantations there.* The principal Scope of which was for the reducing all the ſaid Proprietary Charter-Governments into *Regal* ones. Ever ſince the Proprietary Colonies began to be very conſiderable, *i. e.* ſince the Death of King *Charles* the Second, and more eſpecially ſince the Revolution *Anno* 1688, both King *William*'s and Queen *Anne*'s Councils and Miniſtries foreſaw the great Conſequence it would be of to the Crown and Kingdom, to buy off the Lords Proprietaries of Colonies, before they ſhould grow too powerful; and frequent Treaties were held with them by the Miniſters of the Crown for that End; particularly with the truly great Mr. *William Penn*, for the Purchaſe of his fine Province of *Penſilvania.* His Demand was 20,000 *l.*; and Queen *Anne*, in Council, referred that Demand to the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations; whoſe Report was referred by the Queen to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury; ſoon after which an Agreement was made with Mr. *Penn* for 12,000 *l.* for the ſaid Province: But he being ſoon after ſeized with an Apoplexy, which diſabled him to execute the ſame, a Stop was put to that Bargain; until, by the Queen's Order, a Bill in Parliament ſhould be prepared for that End. Whilſt that Bill was depending, Mr. *Joſhua Gee* and others, who were *Mortgagees* under the ſaid Mr. *Penn*, petitioned the Houſe of Commons for Relief; wherein they repreſented, That Mr. *Penn* having purchaſed of the *Indians* their Title to that Country, he had by his Induſtry and at great Charge improved the Country, and eſtabliſhed conſiderable Colonies therein, whereby he had very much impaired his Eſtate in *Europe*; and that, in the Year 1708, to clear a Debt contracted for the ſettling and improving the ſaid Colonies, he had borrowed of the ſaid *Mortgagees* 6,600 *l.* to whom he mortgaged the ſaid Province and all his Powers of Government. How beneficial it would have been for the Public to have then paid off the ſaid Mortgagees, and have purchaſed that Province, ſince ſo vaſtly increaſed in People and Value, is now (almoſt too late) ſeen by every one.

Firſt petitioned againſt by the Proprietor of *Penſylvania.*

2dly, by Lord *Baltimore* for *Maryland*.

IIdly, The Lord *Baltimore* (as we have ſeen under the Year 1661,) [tho' at this Time only firſt repreſented to the Legiſlature, by the young Lord's Guardians] in his Petition repreſented, "the "great Expence his Great-Grandfather had been at in ſettling his Province of *Maryland*; and "that he," [this Minor] "and his three Brothers and two Siſters (lately become Proteſtants)" [the Family having always been *Papiſts* till now] "have no Way of providing for themſelves but "out of thoſe ſeveral Branches of the Civil Government of the ſaid Province, which, by a Bill "intitled, *For the better Regulation of the Charter and Proprietary Governments in* America, *and for* "*the Encouragement of the Trade of this Kingdom and of his Majeſty's Plantations*, are intended to be "taken away; the Amount whereof is at leaſt 3,000 *l. per Annum*," [now ſaid to be above 9,000 *l. per Annum.*] "And, as the *Indians* in this Province are very inconſiderable, the *White* "People therein being now much more numerous and ſtronger than they; they therefore humbly hoped, that *Maryland* might be excepted out of this Bill."

3dly, The *Maſſachuſet's Bay* Petition.

IIIdly, A Petition was likewiſe preſented by the Agent for his Majeſty's Provinces of *Maſſachuſet's Bay* and *Connecticut.* With Relation to *Maſſachuſet's Bay*, it was repreſented, "That it had "its Charter from King *James* the Firſt, in the 18th Year of his Reign, afterward confirmed by "King *Charles* the Firſt, in the 4th Year of his Reign: By Virtue whereof, the Governor and "Company of the *Maſſachuſet's Bay* had Power to appoint their own Officers, Civil and Military, "with other Privileges therein mentioned: That in the Reign of King *James* the Second their "Charter was vacated, at the ſame Time that many Corporations in *England* were disfranchiſed: "That after the Revolution, King *William* reſtored the Charter, only reſerving to himſelf the "Appointment of a *Governor*, *Lieutenant-Governor*, *Secretary*, *Judge of the Admiralty*, and the "*Attorney General*; and that this is the Charter which the Province now enjoys. Hereupon it is "humbly obſerved, That the Charter of this Province being on the ſame Foot with the Corporations in *England*, it ſeems equally hard to diveſt them of it as it would be to disfranchiſe "the Corporations at Home. That this Province has given a valuable Conſideration to the "Crown for their Charter, *viz.* The ſubduing and planting a Wilderneſs, at a vaſt Expence, and "with the Loſs of many Lives; whereby they have added a large Territory to the Crown, and "thereby alſo greatly increaſed the Trade and Commerce of *Britain.* That this Province is not "within the Reaſons ſuggeſted in the Bill: For *they have not exerciſed arbitrary Power*;" [as is alleged therein to have been done by the Lords-Proprietors of *Carolina*] "neither indeed can "they; for the principal Officers before-mentioned, being appointed by the Crown, are ſuch a "Check on the Government, that it is intirely out of their Power to oppreſs the Subject. "Moreover, *They have not neglected the Defence of the Inhabitants:* On the contrary, they have "well defended both themſelves and their Neighbours, in a long *French* and *Indian* War; and "their ordinary Charge for Guards, Garriſons, Guardſhips, &c. has been 35,000 *l.* one Year with "another. And though hereby the Province has contracted a Debt of 150,000 *l.* yet they do "not complain; nor are they burdenſome to the Crown, but are paying it off yearly by Degrees. "Moreover, if this Charter ſhould be taken away, no Compenſation can be made for it: Whereas, in the Caſe of Proprietary Governments, an Equivalent may be given to the Proprietors;

“ as it ſeems is intended: But here it cannot be; becauſe the Privileges are not veſted in particular Perſons, but in the Body of the People. Thus it is like to happen, that the Proprietors of *Carolina*, &c. *on whoſe Account alone this Bill is brought in*, may come off well enough, whilſt the Charter Governments in *New-England*, which have done nothing amiſs, ſhall be *the only Sufferers!*——It is therefore humbly prayed, That this Province may ſtill enjoy its Privileges, by being excepted out of the Bill, intitled, &c.” as before.

4thly. The King's Colony of *Connecticut*.

“ IV. With Reſpect to the *Connecticut* Charter, which is intended to be taken away by this Bill.—It had, like other Charter-Governments, a Grant from the Crown, whereby they were impowered to appoint all their own Officers, Civil and Military, for the Adminiſtration and Execution of Juſtice: That the firſt Planters intirely confiding in the Royal Charter for the Security of their Liberties therein granted, did, at a vaſt Expence and great Peril, ſubdue and plant a Wilderneſs: whereby they have increaſed the Dominions of the Crown, as well as the Commerce of *Britain*: That they have, in all Times ſince, defended themſelves againſt the Enemy; and have impartially adminiſtered Juſtice to the Subject: And when public Meaſures have been concerted, for the common Good of the Colonies, they have chearfully joined in the Expence. Moreover, they have never to this Day coſt the Crown ſo much as one Shilling.—Have ſtrictly obſerved the Acts of Trade and Navigation.—They have been always dutiful to the Crown: And, if their Charter be taken away, no Equivalent can be given for it;” [for the Reaſons aſſigned in the preceding *Maſſachuſet's Bay* Petition.] “ It is therefore humbly hoped, That the Colony of *Connecticut* may be excepted out of the Bill.”

Petitions were alſo preſented in behalf of the Duke of *Beaufort* and the Lord *Craven*, (both Minors) to be heard by Council againſt the paſſing of the ſaid Bill; they being conſiderable Proprietors in *Carolina* and the *Bahama* Iſlands. Alſo from the Agent for the Colony of *Rhode-Iſland* and *Providence Plantation* in *New-England*. The foregoing Petitions (which contain much of the Hiſtory of the firſt planting of theſe Colonies) were referred to the Committee to whom the Bill was committed.

The abſolute Expediency of buying out the Proprietary *American* Colonies as ſoon as poſſible.

Yet, notwithſtanding all the Buſtle occaſioned by the ſaid Bill, it was in the End dropped; altho' it is moſt certainly and obviouſly of the laſt Importance for the Public, that the *Proprietary* Colonies ſtill exiſting as ſuch, ſhould be bought off and veſted in the Crown; ſince the longer they remain *Proprietary*, the more valuable they conſtantly grow to the *Proprietors*, and the more difficult it will prove to buy them out. This, doubtleſs, the Legiſlature will hereafter duly conſider in a Seaſon of profound Peace and Tranquillity. The foregoing Petitions and Allegations of the Charter-Colonies are much more difficult to be anſwered, for the Reaſons therein exhibited. And this was probably one main Ground for dropping the Bill; which, doubtleſs, was a well-intended one, though liable to ſome Objections, which may hereafter be obviated. What will Poſterity ſay of the preſent Age, but that, in Reſpect to the large *Proprietary Governments of Britiſh America*, we were ſupinely negligent of the National Intereſt; when it ſhall be found, that the Lords Proprietors have ſo vaſt an Income thereby, as to render it impracticable to buy them out, without either laying too heavy a Burden on the Public, or elſe uſing compulſive Means, which are inconſiſtent with our Conſtitution?

Treaty of Peace between *Spain* and *Portugal*.

By the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, in this Year 1715, (and which therefore is publiſhed in the 1ſt Volume of the Hiſtory of the Treaty of *Utrecht*) between King *John* V. of *Portugal* and King *Philip* V. of *Spain*; the latter yields up to the former, by the VIth Article, the Territory and Colony of the *Sacrament*, ſituated on the northern Bank of the *River of Plate*, in *America*; but ſo as that no other Nation of *Europe* ſhall be permitted to ſettle in or trade thither.——Yet, in the next [*i. e.* VIIth] Article, it is ſtipulated, That the King of *Spain* may nevertheleſs offer an Equivalent for the ſaid Colony, if agreeable to his *Portugueſe* Majeſty; provided it be made within one Year and an Half. All other Conqueſts on either Side are by this Treaty to be mutually reſtored. Which is all that this Treaty contains worth remarking.

N. B. There has ſince been a later Treaty between thoſe two Crowns, for the ſaid Colony of *Sacrament* to be reſtored back to *Spain*, for a certain Equivalent Territory: But that Treaty (we apprehend) has not as yet been fully executed, by reaſon of an Oppoſition made by the *Portugueſe* Inhabitants of the ſaid Colony, &c.

New-England's Product conſidered with Reſpect to *Great Britain*, and eſpecially as to *Naval-Stores*.

So greatly does the Colony of *New-England* abound with Naval Stores of almoſt all Kinds, that in a Letter from a *New-Englander* to the Board of Trade and Plantations, printed in this Year 1715, concerning the *New-England* Trade, it is aſſerted, “ That one Fleet only from *New-England* brought Home 6,000 Barrels of *Pitch*, *Tar*, and *Turpentine*, to *London*.——That Millions of Trees are rotting in the Woods, for Want of Encouragement to collect them.——Maſts” (ſays this Author) “ we have the fineſt in the World.——Of *Hemp* we have hitherto raiſed but little; but our Soil is very proper for it.——Our Woods afford all Sorts of Ship-Timber and Plank. Ships of late we build very well, both for Beauty and Strength.——Our Country abounds with *Iron-Ore*; but we have not yet got into the Way of making enough for our own Supply. Wherefore, to prevent our ſetting up, in *New-England*, Manufactures that will interfere with *Great Britain*, it is highly neceſſary to employ the *New-England* People as much as poſſible in making Naval Stores, for their Mother Country, leſt they ſhould hereafter be obliged to depend on the Pleaſure of the *Danes*, *Swedes*, and *Ruſſians*, *for Leave to ſet a Fleet to Sea*; to whom we pay Ready-Money for *their Naval Stores*, which, by the War in the North, have riſen near 50 *per Cent. on us!* That, in the great Scarcity or Dearneſs of Woollen Goods from *England* about nine Years ago, the *New-England* People, not being able to pay 200 *per Cent.* and more Advance thereon, did ſet up a very conſiderable Manufacture, ſtill in

A. D. 1715 "being, for Stuffs, Kerſeys, Linſey-woolſeys, Flannels, Buttons, *&c.*——*Copper*, alſo, *New-England* has the beſt in the World, *&c.*——Herein even ſo early as this Time, we find our Sugar "Colonies complaining of *New-England's* great Trade to the *Dutch* Colony of *Surinam*, which "they now ſupply with vaſt Numbers of ſmall *Horſes*, and with Proviſions, Fiſh, *&c.* and, in "return, took their *Moloſſus*, which they made into *Rum*." The reſt of this Piece pleads for a Royal Charter for incorporating a Bank of Credit, lately erected at *Boſton*, from which they promiſed great Things to the Colony, beſides 1 *per Cent.* to the Crown.

Early Complaints of our Sugar Colonies againſt *New-England's* Commerce with foreign *European* Colonies.

☞ Such Eſſays as this now before us, are to be cautiouſly conſidered, as being almoſt always exaggerated, becauſe generally calculated for certain partial Ends or Purpoſes. His Plan in general is undoubtedly good; and we have before ſeen, that our Legiſlature has encouraged it: Nevertheleſs, as our Colonies on the Continent come to grow populous, it will be impoſſible altogether to prevent their entering upon Manufactures interfering with thoſe of the Mother-Country: And the moſt that can fairly be effected ſeems to be, to ſtudy as much as poſſible to ſet thoſe People upon raiſing of the *raw Materials* of new Productions, and particularly Naval Stores. As for their having Copper and Iron, it ſeems to be doubtful, whether it can ever prove profitable for the Mother-Country. The former we have ſeen, by good Authority, to be in great Plenty with *us* at Home: And, with Regard to Iron, we ſhall hereafter ſee how far the *Britiſh* Legiſlature has judged proper to encourage it. *Tin* and *Lead* Mines have not as yet made their Appearance in *Britiſh America.*

A View of the baſer Metals in *Britiſh America*; with Remarks.

In *December*, Mr. *Bubb*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter at *Madrid*, now concluded a new Treaty of Commerce with the King of *Spain*; containing, however, nothing very particular. By the firſt Article, "*Britiſh* Subjects were to pay no higher Duties in the *Spaniſh* Ports than thoſe they paid "for the ſame Merchandize in the Reign of the Catholic King *Charles* IId.——The IId confirms "the Treaty made by the *Britiſh* Subjects with the Magiſtrates of *St. Andero*, *Anno* 1700. By "the IIId, They may (as formerly uſed) gather Salt at the Iſland of *Tortuga*. By the IVth and "Vth, *Britiſh* Subjects were to pay no higher Duties than *Spaniſh* Subjects paid in the ſame "Place. And they ſhould enjoy all the Rights, Privileges, *&c.* which they enjoyed before the "laſt War, and by the Treaty of 1667: And the Subjects of both Nations ſhall mutually be "treated as thoſe the moſt favoured in Commercial Matters. The VIth and VIIth aboliſhes In-"novations on either Side, and confirms the Treaty of *Utrecht*." [Political State of *Great Britain*, Vol. xi.]

A general Treaty of Commerce between *Great Britain* and *Spain*.

1716 Notwithſtanding what we have exhibited under the preceding Year 1715, concerning the Super-abundance of Naval-Stores in *New-England*, and particularly of Timber; yet we find, in the Year 1716, Mr. *Shute*, Governor of the *Maſſachuſet's Bay* there, complaining to their Aſſembly, "That, notwithſtanding a Law paſſed in *Great Britain* for the encouraging of *Naval-"Stores* for the Navy-Royal, and for the Preſervation of *White Pine* Trees in *America*, for Maſts, "Yards, *&c.* great Spoils are daily committed in the King's Woods, by cutting down and put-"ting to private Uſes ſuch Timber as may be proper for the *Navy-Royal*." He therefore recommends the paſſing of a new Law in *New-England*, as well as the putting the old ones in ſtrict Execution, for this great End.

The King's Woods in *New-England* invaded by private People.

In the former Part of this Year 1716, the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent of *France* during the Minority of their King *Louis* XV. had been ſo ill adviſed, as by his Edict to raiſe the nominal Value of a *Louis d'Or* from 16 Livres to 20; and of a Crown from $3\frac{1}{4}$ and 4 Livres to 5 Livres; to be received at the Mint at the firſt-named Prices, where they were to be reformed, [*i. e.*] by receiving a new Stroke with the Hammer. After which the *Louis d'Or* was to be current for 20 Livres, and the Crown for 5 Livres. Thus he got *one-fifth* Part of the Value of both thoſe Coins, gulling the People with a Belief [but with the wiſer Sort, with only a pretended one,] that they were no Loſers thereby, becauſe they received back from the Mint the ſame Number of nominal Livres as they had paid in; although they only received back four Ounces of Silver inſtead of five, which they were now to call it! This occaſioned great Quantities of *old Specie* to be hoarded up, to the conſiderable Obſtruction of the Circulation of Money. For this Malady a new expedient was, in this ſame Year, fallen upon, *viz.* The erecting of a *General Bank*, whoſe Bills bore 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt. For, this Bank paid out only in the new-raiſed Specie, though they received in both *new* and *old* Specie: As the Coins were ſo fluctuating in Value, and the *Bank-Bills* were invariable, People for that Reaſon carried all their Money to the *Bank*. This was Allurement ſufficient for the Duke-Regent to ſeize on ſo vaſt a Treaſure! The *Bank* therefore on a ſudden was made to ſtop Payment; although the Quantity of Gold and Silver Coin then in *France* was computed to be near 400 Millions of Livres, or near *ſeventeen* Millions of Sterling Money. And thus, the King's Treaſury was filled by the Ruin of his People.———In like Sort, though not quite as yet in ſo violent Degree, were the public Debts paid off in *France!* The Capital was retrenched and the Intereſt reduced by Edicts without the Conſent of the Creditors: Inſomuch, that ſome of the public Securities fell 50 *per Cent.* others 80 *per Cent*, and ſome fell 90 *per Cent.* Which ſad State of Things produced innumerable Bankruptcies!

France's Miſery by enhancing the nominal Value of their Coins.

France's Gold and Silver Coin is now 17 Millions Sterling.

There was coined in the *Tower of London*, from *Auguſt* 1715 to *Auguſt* 1716, 1,542,155 *l.* in Gold; and but 7,000 *l.* in Silver. [*Boyer's Political State of Great Britain*, for *Auguſt* 1716.] And it was reckoned that near two-thirds of that Gold was from *French Louis d'Ors* melted down.

One Year's Coinage in the *Tower of London*.

No Redreſs being obtained for the Offenders invading the Privileges of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, a Proclamation was iſſued by the Prince of *Wales*, (Guardian of the Realm in the King his Father's Abſence) for ſtrictly prohibiting his Majeſty's Subjects from trading to the *Eaſt-*

A Proclamation prohibiting all People of *Great Britain* from encouraging the *Oſtend* Company.

Eaſt-Indies, (under foreign Commiſſions) contrary to the Privileges of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company; and alſo from ſerving on board ſuch foreign Ships.

England's Trade with the Countries within the *Baltic*, a State of it.

Some Controverſies having, in this Year 1716, ariſen concerning the Trade of *Great Britain* into the Countries and Ports within the *Baltic* Sea, we find in a periodical Paper, formerly well known by the Name of *Boyer's political State of Great Britain*, [conſiſting in all of 60 Octavo Volumes, comprehending thirty Years Space, *viz.* from the 1ſt of *January* 1710 to the laſt of *December* 1740.] for the Month of *November* 1721, the total Value, at *prime Coſt*, of all Merchandize either imported or exported, between *Great Britain* on one Side, and *Denmark*, (comprehending alſo *Norway*) *Sweden*, the *Eaſt-Country*, [i. e. *Pruſſia* and *Livonia*] and *Ruſſia*, during the ſaid Year 1716, *viz.*

		l.	
Imported *Anno* 1716, into *Great Britain*,			
1.	From *Denmark* and *Norway* (rejecting the odd Shillings and Pence) (in Maſts, Timber, Pitch and Tar, Hemp, *&c.*)	73,896	
2.	From the *Eaſt Country* (chiefly in Maſts and Hemp, Linen, *&c.*)	103,635	
3.	From *Sweden* (chiefly in Iron, Pitch and Tar, Maſts, *&c.*)	136,959	
4.	From *Ruſſia* (chiefly in Hemp, Pitch and Tar, Maſts, *&c.*)	197,270	
	Total imported		511,760
Exported from *Great Britain*, viz.			
1.	To *Denmark* and *Norway*	60,317	
2.	To the *Eaſt Country*	65,293	
3.	To *Sweden*	24,101	
4.	To *Ruſſia*	113,154	
	Total exported		262,865
	Total Balance, or Loſs to *Great Britain*		248,895

☞ Excepting ſome few Commodities from *Ruſſia* and *Pruſſia*, as Rhubarb, and ſometimes raw Silk from *Perſia*, *Cavear*, &c. every other Article from thoſe Northern Parts are ſince this Time diſcovered to be had from our own *American* Plantations; as Iron from *New-York* and *Penſylvania*, Timber of all Kinds from moſt of our Continent Colonies, Pitch and Tar from the ſame, as alſo Hemp and Flax. Raw Silk, increaſing apace from *Carolina* and *Georgia*. Our Legiſlature have indeed enacted ſundry Bounties on ſeveral of thoſe Commodities already with good Effect; and we hope will give earneſt Attention more and more to ſuch important Purpoſes. We will not, however, anſwer for the preciſe Exactneſs of the above Account; but fear the general Balance is increaſed againſt *us* ſince that Time, more eſpecially with Reſpect to *Ruſſia*. (Compare this Account with that under the Year 1701.)

An Amendment made at *Madrid* to the *South-Sea* Company's Negro *Aſſiento.*

Mr. *Bubb*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter at *Madrid*, in behalf of the *South-Sea* Company, now concluded a Treaty by Way of an Explanation or Emendation of the *Aſſiento Contract* for *Negroes*: But as that Trade has been long ſince laid aſide, we ſhall not detain our Readers with what is elſewhere in Print, and may likewiſe probably be of very little Information or Uſe to any at this Time, or perhaps at any other Period of Time. Only we may juſt remark, That the annual Ship allowed, was ſtipulated to be of 650 Tons, *Spaniſh* Meaſure, from the Year 1717 to the Year 1727.

The *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company's Privileges prolonged.

The *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company's Privileges were now prolonged for forty Years to come. 1717

Intereſt of the *National Debts* reduced by a new complicated *Sinking-Fund.*

An unnatural Rebellion of free and Proteſtant Subjects, in behalf of a *Popiſh* Pretender, and againſt a moſt humane and indulgent Proteſtant King on the Throne of *Great Britain*, being happily ſuppreſſed, the Miniſtry and Parliament determined to take Advantage of a Time of Tranquillity for reducing the *Intereſt* on the *public Debts*, in order for their future leſſening the Principal thereof gradually. For which good Purpoſe the Reduction of the legal Intereſt of Money from 6 to 5 *per Cent. Anno* 1714, had indeed paved the Way; as did alſo what is uſually called the *natural Intereſt of Money*, or that Rate of Intereſt at which Money might now be borrowed on good private Security. In order that this good and great End might be attained with Succeſs and Security, the Government treated with the *Bank* and *South-Sea* Company, to whom a great Part of the National Debts was due, and brought them to agree not only for the Reduction of the Intereſt on their own reſpective Capitals from 6 to 5 *per Cent.* but for the *Bank*'s advancing or lending to the Public (when wanted) 2,500,000 *l.* and the *South-Sea* Company the Sum of 2,000,000 *l.* at 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt; to be in Readineſs for paying off ſuch of the Proprietors of the Orders of four Lotteries of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, and of other redeemable Annuities, as ſhould Demand their principal Money to be paid to them, inſtead of accepting of 5 *per Cent.* in lieu of their preſent Intereſt of 6 *per Cent.* This ſalutary Scheme was effected in Conſequence of three ſeveral Acts of Parliament, of the 3d Year of King *George*, viz. Cap. vii. viii. and ix.

1. The *General Fund* eſtabliſhed.

By the Iſt, intitled, *An Act for redeeming the Duties and Revenues which were ſettled to pay off the Principal and Intereſt on the Orders made forth on four Lottery Acts*, &c. commonly called the *General Fund*, "the ſaid two Companies were impowered to borrow Money on their *Common Seal*, or to "make Calls on their Proprietors, for enabling them to advance to the Public the two Sums "above ſpecified: The ſaid Reduction of Intereſt to commence from and after *Michaelmas* "1727: For which Intereſt a new annual Fund was hereby eſtabliſhed, and has ever ſince "been called the *General Fund*, amounting to 724,849 *l.* 6 *s.* 10$\frac{1}{5}$." Hereby Meaſures were ſo well concerted by the Government, that all the Proprietors of thoſe redeemable Debts acquieſced in

A.D. 1717

in the ſaid Reduction of their Intereſt from 6 to 5 *per Cent.* without borrowing any Part of the ſaid 2,500,000 *l.* of the *Bank*, or of the 2,000,000 *l.* of the *South-Sea* Company, ſtipulated as before-mentioned.

2. The *Aggregate Fund* applied to pay off the public Debts.

For, IIdly, by an Act, (Cap. viii.) *For redeeming ſeveral Funds of the* Bank *purſuant to former Proviſoes of Redemption*, &c. " The *Bank*'s Willingneſs to accept of 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt for all " the Debts due to that Corporation was declared, in lieu of their then Allowances, and to advance " the above-named 2,500,000 *l.* if called for: And the *Bank* was hereby to deliver up 2,000,000 *l.* " of *Exchequer-Bills*; for which they were to have an Annuity of 100,000 *l.* redeemable on one " Year's Notice after *Chriſtmas* 1717." This is called the *Aggregate-Fund*, firſt eſtabliſhed by an Act of the firſt Year of King *George* (Cap. xii.) though not particularly applied to the leſſening the National Debts till now. Hereby alſo the *Bank* was to have 3 *per Cent. per Annum* and 1 *d. per Cent. per Diem* (inſtead of 2 *d.* formerly allowed) for circulating of the Sum of 2,561,025 *l.* being the remaining *Exchequer-Bills*, till fully cancelled, from *Chriſtmas* 1717: So that the whole Capital of the *Bank* was hereby increaſed to 5,375,027 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The original Capital Stock was - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,600,000	—	—
The *Exchequer-Bills*, cancelled by the 7th of Queen *Anne* - - - - -	1,775,027	17	10
And now by *Exchequer-Bills* cancelled - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,000,000	—	—
Total *Bank* Capital - - - - - - - - -	5,375,027	17	10

But their ſaid original Capital of 1,600,000 *l.* was to continue at 6 *per Cent.* Intereſt to the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1742.

3. The *South-Sea Fund.*

And, IIIdly, the very next Act of this ſame Seſſion was (Cap. ix.) *For redeeming the yearly Fund of the* South-Sea *Company at* 6 per Cent. *and ſettling on the ſaid Company a yearly Fund at* 5 per Cent. *redeemable by Parliament*, &c. as before-mentioned, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The *South-Sea* Company's preſent Capital being - - - - - - -	10,000,000	—	—

And their preſent annual Fund being 600,000 *l.* their Fund was now reduced from 6 to 5 *per Cent. i. e.* from 600,000 *l.* to 500,000 *l.* from and after *Midſummer* 1718, beſide their yearly Allowance of 8,000 *l.* for Charges of Management.——The Company was alſo hereby impowered to borrow Money on their Common Seal, either for the Purpoſes of this Act, or for carrying on their Trade, or other neceſſary Occaſions, at ſuch Intereſt as they ſhould think fit, and for any Time not leſs than ſix Months: And although their Fund may hereafter be redeemed, (*viz.* on one Year's Notice after *Midſummer* 1723.) yet their Trade and Corporate Capacity was hereby to continue for ever. This was, in the Stile of the *Exchequer*, called the *South-Sea Fund.*

The Riſe of the famous *Sinking-Fund* of *Great Britain.*

By all which Savings, *viz.* by *one per Cent.* on the Funds before-named, and by *one Penny per Cent. per Day*, ſaved for the future on the *Exchequer-Bills* hereafter to be circulated, a good Beginning or Foundation was laid for the famous *Sinking-Fund*, amounting then to 323,434 *l.* 7 *s.* 7½ *d. per Annum.* Moreover, for the greater Conveniency of the Proprietors of the before-named Lottery-Orders, and other Debts at the *Exchequer*, hereby ranged under this new General Fund, they were brought from the *Exchequer* to the *Bank*, and erected into a transferrable Stock, at 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt. The ſaid yearly Saving or Surplus called the *Sinking-Fund* was hereby to be *ſolely* applicable to the Diſcharge of the Principal and Intereſt of ſuch National Debts as were contracted before *Chriſtmas* 1716. As by the ſaid firſt-named Act (Cap. vii.) the Moiety of the original *Bankers* Debt, (which had been by the 12th of King *William*, (Cap. xii.) fixed at 6 *per Cent.* and which Moiety was thereby properly made the whole Debt on the Public to be redeemed) amounting to 664,263 *l.* was included in the Redemption from 6 to 5 *per Cent.* And as almoſt all the other public Debts comprehended in that Act, called the *Aggregate Fund*, were either ſubſcribed into the *South-Sea* Company in the Year 1720, or have ſince been paid off or annihilated, we have the more conciſely deſcribed them, as they now exiſt no more.

Britiſh-made Linen to be exported Duty-free.

N. B. By a Clauſe in the ſaid Act (Cap. vii.) the Duty of Six-pence on every Piece of forty Ells of *Britiſh-made Linen* exported (which had been laid on by the *Tonnage and Poundage* Act) was taken off; " *the ſaid Manufacture*" [ſays this Act] " *employing many Thouſands of the Poor of this Kingdom.*"

Thus out of the before-named three Funds, called the *Aggregate*, the *General*, and the *South-Sea Fund*, was formed the *Sinking-Fund*; being purely the Surpluſſes or Savings out of thoſe Funds by the ſeveral Reductions now and afterward made in the Rates of Intereſt and Allowances; and as theſe have at different Times been leſſened, and annual or other Payments have been made to the Creditors of the Public out of the *Sinking-Fund*, it has proportionably increaſed.

And as it ſeems at leaſt probable, that the original Hint of this *Sinking-Fund* may have been copied from thoſe of two foreign States, [*viz. Holland* and the *Papacy*] *Annis* 1655 and 1685, we were the rather inclined to take particular Cognizance of them, as they both proved ſucceſsful.

The Reduction of the Intereſt on the Funds raiſes the Price of them.

☞ We ſhall only farther remark on this firſt famous Reduction of the Intereſt on the National Funds, and the Eſtabliſhment of a Fund for farther leſſening the public Debts, That inſtead of lowering the Prices of the ſeveral Stocks at Market, it was ſeen, that, by *Michaelmas* in the ſaid Year 1717, they had conſiderably riſen in Price; and particularly that *South-Sea* Stock, which, at *Lady-day* 1717, was but at 100¼ *per Cent.* got up to 111½ *per Cent.* by *Michaelmas*!

The *Bank* and *Miſſiſippi* Company of *France* erected, and intended for taking in all their public Debts.

The Duke *Regent* of *France* having, in the Year 1716, erected the firſt public properly-circulating *Bank* that had ever been in *France*, by the Perſuaſion of Mr. *John Law*, a Native of *Scotland*, and a Goldſmith's Son of *Edinburgh*; whereby he propoſed mighty Matters for the Advancement of *France*'s Commerce and Manufactures: "Which Kingdom" (ſays the Preamble to the Patent for that Bank, very juſtly) "by its Situation and Fertility, wanted nothing but a *ſolid Credit* to eſtabliſh therein the moſt flouriſhing Commerce.——Wherefore the Sieur *Law* has now Authority granted to him and his Company for 20 Years, to iſſue Notes, as a *public Bank*, with *abſolute Protection* for the *Caſh of Foreigners*, even although their Country ſhould be at War with *France*.—The Crowns or Money of this Bank to be always of *the ſame Weight and Fineneſs*.—☞ Their Notes to be *always payable on Demand*.—And the Regent of *France* (the Duke of *Orleans*) was hereby declared its Protector.—This Bank might keep Caſh for Merchants, and diſcount Bills of Exchange, *&c.*"—This Bank was principally projected by Mr. *Law* for the grand Purpoſe of paying off the public Debts of *France*, being above 1500 Millions of Livres, (or about 70 Millions *Sterling*) by drawing its Creditors into the newly-projected *Miſſiſippi* or *India* Company; for which End, the Sieur *Crozat* was brought to reſign his Patent of the Country of *Miſſiſippi*, by the Name of *Louiſiana*, granted to him *Anno* 1712.—In this Year 1717, therefore, the Regent erected a Company of Commerce by the Name of the *Company of the Weſt*, commonly called the *Miſſiſippi* Company, with the *ſole* Trade thither, and alſo the Trade of Beaver to *Canada* for 25 Years: And great Pains were taken to ſpread all over *France* pompous Accounts of the Country of *Miſſiſippi*, from North Latitude 29, up to the Country of *Canada* or *New France*, in North Latitude 40.

This new Company for *Louiſiana* could not but give Ground of Jealouſy to *Great-Britain*, it lying behind our *American* Plantations, and its capital Town, *New Orleans*, being already increaſed to 600 Houſes.

Mr. *Law* was appointed chief Director of this Company, into which all the national Debts were intended to be brought, being now at 60 to 70 *per Cent.* Diſcount; this being an exact Copy of the Earl of *Oxford*'s Scheme for the *South-Sea* Company, *Anno* 1711.—In *December*, in this ſame Year 1717, the capital Stock of this *Miſſiſippi* Company was fixed at 100 Millions of Livres, with 4 *per Cent.* Intereſt. In the mean Time, as the *Bank* was to co-operate with this Company for the ſaid grand Scheme, the King directed all the Receivers of his Revenues to make their Receipts and Payments in Bank-bills only. As the ſaid public Debts were taken in at *Par*, it might have been expected that the Creditors would have readily come in; yet it was ſome Time before they could get 100 Millions ſubſcribed, where we will leave them for the preſent.

The *Guineas* of *England*, being over-valued, are reduced from 21*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*

In this ſame Year 1717, there appearing to be a conſiderable Scarcity of *Silver* Coin in *England*, by Reaſon our *Gold* Coins were rated too high in Price; and the great Sir *Iſaac Newton* being thereupon conſulted, by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury; he adviſed the Reduction of *Guineas* from 21*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* which was accordingly done, by Approbation of the Houſe of Commons, who addreſſed the King for this Purpoſe; at which Rate they have remained ever ſince; whereby, in ſome Meaſure, the *Silver* Coins, which before had been exported in Exchange for *Gold*, were kept at home. *Guineas* were originally coined only for 20*s.* in *Silver*, and ſo were the old broad Pieces of King *Charles* the Firſt, tho' at this Time paſſing for 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* But now the Caſe is going to be the Reverſe, occaſioned by the vaſt Exportations of *Silver Bullion* to the *Eaſt-Indies*, whereby Silver is become ſcarcer, and Gold is become more plenty by the Profit of bringing Gold from *India* and *China*. For *Silver* ever has, and probably ever will hold the Prerogative of being the fixed Standard; *Gold* being always valued by *Silver*, but not *Silver* by *Gold*. It was aſſerted that our *Eaſt-India* Company had exported, in one Year, near three Millions of Ounces of *Silver* to *India*, which was more than was imported from all Parts.

Treaty of Alliance between *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Holland*: For maintaining the Order of Succeſſion in the two Kingdoms, and for effectually demoliſhing the Ports of *Dunkirk* and *Mardyke*.

In the ſaid Year, there was a Treaty of Alliance concluded between *Great-Britain*, *France*, and the *States-General* of the *United Netherlands*, for the Guaranty of the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and particularly for maintaining the Order of Succeſſion to the Crowns of *England* and *France*, thereby eſtabliſhed; and for the Demolition of the Ports of *Dunkirk* and *Mardyke*. (Vol. IV. p. 39, et ſeq. of the Collection of Treaties, 1732.)

Article IV. "For the intire Deſtruction of the Port of *Dunkirk*,——The great Paſſage of the new Sluyce of *Mardyke*, which is forty-four Feet wide, ſhall be demoliſhed from Top to Bottom,—and the little Sluyce ſhall be reduced to 16 Feet in Breadth.——The Jettees and Faſcine-Work to be alſo demoliſhed:—☞ *It being hereby the Intention of the contracting Parties, that no more Jettees nor Faſcine-work ſhall ever be again made on the Shore of this Coaſt, for any Port or Haven at Dunkirk or at Mardyke*, or at any other Place whatever within two Leagues from either of thoſe two Places.——The Demolition of the Jettees or Piers on both Sides of the old Canal or Port of *Dunkirk* ſhall be intirely finiſhed and made Level with the Ground, all the Way from the loweſt Ebb as far as within the Town of *Dunkirk*: And if there ſhall remain any Pieces of *Fort-Blanc*, *Chateau-Verd*, and *Bonne Eſperance*, they ſhall be totally laid flat to the Ground."

Never ſurely were Articles ſtronger worded for the intire Execution of this Part of the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and the three contracting Parties alſo mutually agree to guarantee this as well as the other Articles relating to the above-named Order of Succeſſion, by reſpectively contributing, *viz.* the two Crowns each 8000 Foot and 4000 Horſe; and the States 4000 Foot and 2000 Horſe, in caſe either of the Allies ſhould be attacked by any other Potentate, or to be diſturbed by inteſtine Rebellions, or on any other Pretext whatever.——And in caſe the ſaid Succours be not ſufficient, the Allies ſhould agree in Concert to furniſh a greater, and, if the Caſe ſhall require it, they ſhall declare War againſt the Aggreſſors, and aſſiſt one another with all their Forces.

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(Articles VI and VII.) But, by the ſeparate Articles, the Guarantee and Succours before-named are both limited to the Territories of the reſpective Allies in *Europe* only.

In this ſame Year 1717, the *South-Sea Company*'s firſt annual Ship, the *Royal Prince*, was laden and ſailed for *La Vera Cruz*.

The *South-Sea* Company's firſt annual Ship ſailed.

About this Time, and for ſome Time backward, there were great Complaints againſt the *Swedes*, for the unjuſt Captures of many *Britiſh* Merchant-ſhips and their Cargoes, though in Time of Peace; and for ſheltering of *Britiſh* Rebels, contrary to Treaties, and particularly to that of the Year 1700, with this very King of *Sweden*. Yet Matters could not be ſettled during the Life of *Sweden*'s romantic King *Charles* the Twelfth; but he being killed the following Year at the Siege of *Frederickſhall* in *Norway*, an Accommodation was ſoon after concluded with his Siſter and Succeſſor, *Ulrica Eleonora*.

The *Swedes* make Depredations on *Britiſh* Merchant-ſhips, contrary to Treaties.

The *Right* of *Britiſh* Subjects to cut *Logwood* in the *Bay of Campeachy*, fully ſtated.

The Matter of the Right of *Britiſh* Subjects to cut *Logwood*, or (as the *Spaniards* term it) *Campeachy Wood*, came again this Year on the Carpet. [*Vide Annum* 1662] The then Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations having, in a Repreſentation to his *Britannic* Majeſty, aſſerted, and proved beyond Contradiction, the Right of his Subjects to cut *Logwood* in the Bay of *Campeachy*. This was occaſioned by the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador Extraordinary, (the Marquis *de Monteleoné*) having delivered a Memorial againſt the *Britiſh* Subjects Settlement in the Iſle of *Triſt*, and on or near the *Laguna di Terminos* in the Province of *Jucatan* and Bay of *Campeachy*, where they continued to cut *Logwood*:——*Declaring*, "That if, in the Space of eight Months, they "do not leave the ſaid Place, they ſhall be looked on and treated as Pirates."——That Board repreſents to his Majeſty, "That ſince a Trade of ſo great Importance to our Navigation and "the *American* Colonies is in Danger of being loſt, we have again carefully peruſed the Books and "Papers in our Office, and have received from the Merchants and others the fulleſt Information "we can hope to obtain, which hath taken up much Time. And we now humbly crave Leave "to lay before your Majeſty the paſt and preſent State of this Trade, with the Arguments that "formerly engaged your Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors to protect and ſupport the ſame; to which "we ſhall add ſome *Obſervations*, and the *Reaſons* that induce *us* to conclude, your Majeſty's Sub"jects have now as full and ample a Right to this Trade as to any other Liberty or Privilege "that has been allowed by the Crown of *Spain*, and enjoyed by them, by Virtue of any Treaty "whatſoever.

The Right of *Britiſh* Subjects to cut Logwood, in the *Bay of Campeachy*, again aſſerted.

"Iſt, *Logwood* is one of the Productions of the Province of *Jucatan*, where the *Spaniards* are "poſſeſſed of *San Franciſco de Campechy*, its capital Town and Port, (which has been thrice taken "by the *Engliſh*) and of two other inland Towns, *Merida* and *Valladolid*, having but few Inha"bitants: But the reſt of the Province, before the" [*Engliſh*] "*Logwood*-cutters were ſettled, "was in a Manner wholly deſolate and uninhabited. It is however allowed, that the *Spaniards* "had from Time to Time cut Wood in ſeveral Parts near their own Settlements: But, during the "Hoſtilities committed in the *Weſt-Indies* before the Year 1667, they deſerted that Employment, "being frequently interrupted by the Privateers, both by Sea and Land; who, by Degrees, be"coming acquainted with the Coaſt, and with thoſe Parts, where the Wood grew, that were moſt "remote from the *Spaniards*, they at laſt fell into the Trade, and laid the Foundation of their fu"ture Eſtabliſhment near *Laguna di Terminos*, and to *Triſt* and *Beef-Iſlands*.——For, notwith"ſtanding the Treaty of *Madrid*, *Anno* 1667, concluded by the Earl of *Sandwich*, was principally "intended to adjuſt our Commerce with *Spain* in *Europe*, yet a general, firm, and perfect Amity "being thereby concluded,—it was conſtrued to extend to *America* as well as to *Europe*; where"fore many of the *Britiſh* Privateers were then induced to quit their former Courſe, and to ſettle "with the Logwood-cutters in the *Laguna di Terminos*. So that in the Year 1669, their Numbers "were conſiderably increaſed, and great Quantities of Wood were tranſported both to *Jamaica* "and *New-England*.

"The *American* Treaty, for reſtraining Depredations in thoſe Parts, concluded *Anno* 1670,— "encouraged ſeveral others of the Privateers or Seamen to fall in with this Employment of cutting "of Wood, to which it was now generally ſuppoſed they had a Right by the ſaid Treaty.

"And Sir *Thomas Lynch*, then Governor of *Jamaica*, tranſmitted to the Lords of the Council, "his Reaſons for encouraging this Trade, *viz.*

"I. That the *Engliſh* had done ſo for divers Years.

"II. It was in deſolate and uninhabited Places.

"III. That it ſeems a Poſſeſſion granted by the *American* Treaty.

"IV. It might give a Right to ſeclude the *Dutch* and *French*, if we ſhould break with *Spain*.

"V. The *Spaniards* had not, to that Time, made any Complaints of it.

"VI. This Employ makes the reducing of the Privateers more eaſy.

"VII. And, that it will employ 100 Sail of Ships annually, and *bring in more to his Majeſty's* "*Cuſtoms and the Nation's Trade than* any Colony the King hath.

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“ Although at firſt they found the *Logwood* by the Sea-ſide, they were afterward forced to go four or five Miles up into the Country for their Refreſhment, where they planted *Indian* Proviſions, and built Houſes to keep themſelves from the Sun and Rain.———That, in all the Time of their working, they had never ſeen any *Spaniards* or other Perſon, although they had gone ſix or ſeven Miles farther into the Country, to kill Deer, *&c.*———That Sir *Thomas Lynch*, Governor of *Jamaica* in 1672, wrote all this to the Earl of *Arlington*, Secretary of State, *and that this Kind of Poſſeſſion is held in the Weſt-Indies* to be the ſtrongeſt that can be, *viz. Falling of Wood, building of Houſes, and clearing and planting the Ground.*—That the Depoſitions of many *Engliſh* concerned in this *Logwood*-trade were, in Subſtance, as follows, *viz.* That our King's Subjects have been uſed, for ſome Years, to *hunt*, to *fiſh*, and to *cut Logwood*, in divers Bays, Iſlands, and Parts of the Continent, not frequented or poſſeſſed by any of the Subjects of his Catholic Majeſty, and without any Moleſtation.—Which cutting of Logwood there, had been approved of by the Committee of the King's Privy-Council.—Which Allowance gave freſh Vigour to the Logwood-cutters. Although about that Time the *Spaniards* began to interrupt them, and to diſpute their Right to that Liberty which they had ſo long quietly enjoyed. For it is an undoubted Fact, that from the Publication of the Treaty of 1667, until about two Years after the Concluſion of the *American* Treaty, *Anno* 1670, the Logwood-cutters had never been in the leaſt diſturbed either directly or indirectly. Nor does it appear, that the *Spaniſh* Governors took any Umbrage at, or made any Complaint about it; much leſs did they pretend to an *excluſive Right*, or that it was contrary to the Laws of their Commerce. That the *Engliſh* who were ſettled at the *Laguna de Terminos*, in Reſentment for the *Spaniards* having taken two *Engliſh* Ships which had Logwood on board, ſeized on a *Spaniſh* Bark at the ſaid *Laguna*, bound to *Tabaſco:* Yet the Governor of *St. Franciſco de Campeachy*, in Vindication of the firſt Hoſtilities of the *Spaniards*, (complained of by Sir *Thomas Lynch*, *Anno* 1672) took not the leaſt Notice of thoſe *Engliſh* Ships having Logwood, nor of our cutting Logwood, nor of our being for ſome Years ſettled on the ſaid *Laguna*, nor did he aſſign any other Reaſon for making thoſe Repriſals, but our having taken the ſaid *Spaniſh* Bark.——That the *Engliſh* having been in Poſſeſſion of the *Laguna de Terminos*, prior to the *American* Treaty, *Anno* 1670; and the 7th Article of that Treaty running as follows. *It is agreed, that the King of* Great-Britain *ſhall have, hold, and always poſſeſs, in full Sovereignty and Propriety, all the Lands, Countries, Iſlands, Colonies, and other Places, be they what they will, lying and ſituate in the* Weſt-Indies, *or in any Part of* America, *which the ſaid King of* Great-Britain *or his Subjects now hold and poſſeſs; inſomuch, that they neither can nor ought hereafter to be conteſted or called in Queſtion for them upon any Account, or under any Pretence whatſoever.*———That by the Queen Regent of *Spain*'s *Cedula* in *June* 1672, *declaring ſuch to be Pirates who ſhould make Invaſion, or trade without Licence in the Ports of the Indies*; it does not appear, that *cutting of Logwood* was then eſteemed an Invaſion.—Yet, by Virtue of this *Cedula*, it was at length carried to that Height, that if our Ships had but any Logwood on board, they were confiſcated without Remedy. Although the ſaid *Cedula* was inconſiſtent with the *American* Treaty, and made *(ex poſt Facto)* after the Ratification of that ſolemn Treaty.———That although in 1680, the *Spaniards* violently diſlodged our Logwood-cutters from the ſaid Iſland of *Triſte* and the *Laguna de Terminos.*———Yet in 1682, our Trade to and from thoſe Parts was greater than ever.———That, excepting two or three Months after the aforeſaid Aſſault in 1680, it is well known to the *Spaniards*, that we have been ever ſince poſſeſſed of thoſe Parts where we cut *Logwood*. That a Clauſe in the 1ſt Article of the Treaty of Commerce, at *Utrecht*, determines this Conteſt relating to the cutting of *Logwood* beyond all Poſſibility of Diſpute for the future, *viz.* after the Confirmation and Ratification of the *American* Treaty of 1670, it follows:

“ *Without any Prejudice, however, to any Liberty or Power which the Subjects of Great-Britain enjoyed before, either through* Right, Sufferance, *or Indulgence.*

“ If therefore this comprehenſive Clauſe (which relates only to the *Weſt-Indies)* confirms, ſecures, and re-eſtabliſhes thoſe Liberties which the Subjects of *Great-Britain* enjoyed in *America* before the Treaty in 1670, it neceſſarily follows, That they having then enjoyed the Liberty of cutting *Logwood* without any Interruption, (as hath been fully proved) either through *Right*, *Sufferance*, or *Indulgence*, they are again intituled by this [*Utrecht*] Treaty to the ſame Liberty, in as plain and expreſs Words as can be uſed or imagined. And that your Majeſty may be more fully appriſed of the *Importance* of this Trade, the ſame will be effectually demonſtrated by the following Account of the Quantities of *Logwood* imported ſince the War, *viz.* In *Anno* 1713, 2189 Tons, 15 *Cwt.* In 1714, 4878 Tons, 14 *Cwt.* In 1715, 5863 Tons, 12 *Cwt.* and in 1716, 2032 Tons, 17 *Cwt.* i. e. *communibus Annis*, [or one Year with another] 3741 Tons; which cannot be computed at leſs than 60,000 *l. per Annum*, though the Price at preſent be reduced from 40 *l.* to 16 *l. per Ton*: Whereas before your Majeſty's Subjects were ſettled there, it was worth 100 *l. per Ton.*

“ Nor is this Trade leſs neceſſary than beneficial to your Majeſty's Dominions, by Reaſon of the great Encouragement it gives to our Seamen and Shipping.—Upon the whole, therefore, we are humbly of Opinion, Iſt, That the Subjects of this your Majeſty's Kingdom, for ſome Years before, as well as after the *American* Treaty, *Anno* 1670, did enjoy an uninterrupted Liberty of cutting *Logwood* in thoſe Parts of the Bay of *Campeachy* not inhabited by *Spaniards*; either through *Right*, *Sufferance*, or *Indulgence*. IIdly, That the ſaid *American* Treaty did eſtabliſh a Right in the Crown of *Great-Britain* to the *Laguna de Terminos*, &c. Thoſe Places, at the Time of the Treaty, and for ſome Years before, being actually in Poſſeſſion of the *Britiſh* Subjects. IIIdly, That the Royal *Cedula*, iſſued out by the Court of *Spain*, was a Violation of that Treaty, foraſmuch as the carrying on the Trade to the *Laguna de Terminos* was thereby interpreted an Invaſion, and the *Logwood-cutters* accounted *Pirates*. And that your Majeſty's

A. D. 1717 “ Subjects having been (at leaſt) ſuffered to enjoy the Liberty of cutting *Logwood*, as aforeſaid, “ before the Concluſion of the *American* Treaty (although your Majeſty ſhould not inſiſt on your “ Right to the *Laguna de Terminos*) yet that the ſame Liberty is abſolutely granted and confirmed by the Treaty of Commerce made at *Utrecht*. And we do farther think it our Duty to repreſent to your Majeſty, that although the ſaid *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador ſeems to declare, in his Memorial, that no Attempt ſhould be made to diſlodge your Subjects ſettled on the *Laguna de* “ *Terminos*, in a leſs Time than eight Months from the Date of his ſaid Memorial; yet they were “ diſlodged and taken Priſoners in the ſame Month the Memorial was delivered, as appears by “ ſeveral Affidavits.”

All which is humbly ſubmitted by

Whitehall, Sept. 25th, 1717.

Signed——*Suffolk*,
J. Chetwynd,
Charles Cooke,
J. Moleſworth,
D. Pulteney,
M. Bladen.

1718 In *March* 1718, the *South-Sea Company*'s ſecond great annual Ship was launched, and named the *Royal George*, in Honour of his Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, the Company's Governor.

The *South-Sea* Company's juſt Complaints againſt *Spain*.

But a War with *Spain* breaking out in this ſame Year 1718, an effectual Stop was thereby put to that Company's Commerce to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, where their Effects, Factors, and Servants were ſeized and detained, to the Company's very great Damage, who agreeable to their *Aſſiento* Contract ought to have had *eighteen* Months Time allowed them for the Removal of their Effects, &c. which the Company's Agent at *Madrid* repreſented, in very ſtrong Terms, to the Cardinal Miniſter, whoſe Anſwer was, *That the Company ſhould be indemnified whenever Peace ſhould be concluded*; yet the ſame was never effectually performed, and although this War was but of a ſhort Duration, the Company was nevertheleſs a conſiderable Sufferer by it, and toward the Cloſe of this Year, did humbly repreſent to his *Britannic* Majeſty their various Grievances, which were in Subſtance, *viz.*

I. “ That whereas in reſpect to the two Queen's Ships, the *Bedford* and *Elizabeth*, laden for “ the Company's Account, by Virtue of two *Cedulas* granted by the King of *Spain*, *Anno* 1714, “ the former to *Carthagena*, and the *Elizabeth* to *Vera Cruz*, yet the *Bedford*'s Cargo was confiſcated, on the Pretext of *Over-tonnage*, although it afterward appeared, upon Re-meaſurement, “ that its Cargo was under the ſtipulated Tonnage. Yet the obtaining a Suſpenſion of the Sale “ of that Cargo by the *Spaniſh* Officers, until the Company ſhould have Time to appeal to *Europe*, “ coſt an exceſſive Sum to the ſaid *Spaniſh* Officers, beſide the Loſs of their Market, &c.

II. “ That the Cargo of the *Elizabeth* had an *Alcavala*, or Duty laid on it at *Vera Cruz*, to a “ very great Sum; although the King of *Spain* had expreſsly ſpecified that it ſhould pay no Manner of Duties, on Condition that he” [the *Catholic King*] “ ſhould enjoy 10 *per Cent.* out of the “ Profits thereof: Which Impoſition he afterward confirmed and extended to all the Company's “ future annual Ships, though contrary to the 42d Article of the *Aſſiento* Contract.

III. “ The King of *Spain*'s ſuſpending the Company's *new Ship*, the *Royal George*, from ſailing “ this Year, after being richly laden with a Cargo of near 300,000*l.* Value, which was thereby “ much damaged, was a very great Loſs to the Company.

IV. “ By laying exorbitant Duties on the Company's Ship permitted to lade Fruit at the *Canaries*, for the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*.

V. “ By laying Duties on the Purchaſers of the Company's Negroes.

VI. “ By conniving at, and permitting many Negroes to be imported clandeſtinely by others, “ contrary to the ſaid *Aſſiento* Contract.

VII. “ By obſtructing the Company's Officers from lading Homeward, either *Tobacco* or *Cacao*, likewiſe contrary to the ſaid *Aſſiento*.

VIII. “ By falſe meaſuring of the Company's Negroes, and denying Juſtice therein.

IX. “ In delaying Juſtice in Law-ſuits againſt the *Spaniſh* Officers, for extorting exorbitant Fees “ for the Negroes imported by the Company.

X. “ By obliging the Company's Factors at *Panama* to pay there the Duties on Slaves confiſcated and indulted; contrary to the Uſage of former Aſſientiſts.

XI. “ For compelling the Company's Factors at *Panama* and the *Havana*, to pay a Duty “ of *ſix Pieces of Eight* for the Burial of each Negro.

XII. “ In denying the Company's Factors at *Buenos-Ayres* the Lands ſtipulated by the *Aſſiento-contract*, to be aſſigned them for breeding of Cattle, Proviſions, &c. and for their Negroes.

XIII. “ The extorting extravagant Port-charges there, for the Company's Ships, and the obſtructing their purchaſing of Goods there: With other Abuſes at that Port, and at *Panama.*

XIV. “ The *Spaniſh Guarda de Coſta* Ships ſtopping the Company's *Aſſiento* Ships, and taking from them ſundry Things not *contraband.*”

For theſe and ſome other Grievances and Defects in the *Aſſiento-contract*, the Company prayed his Majeſty to procure Redreſs, which he was graciouſly pleaſed to promiſe, when the Differences with *Spain* ſhould be adjuſted.

The Company's great Loſſes by the Seizure of their Effects in the *Weſt-Indies.*

N. B. By the Seizure of the Company's Effects, on the breaking out of this War, they are ſaid to have been Loſers above 200,000*l.* which was never after effectually made good.

Coffee firſt planted at *Surinam.*

In this ſame Year, the *Dutch* Colony at *Surinam*, in *Guiana*, are ſaid firſt to have begun to plant *Coffee*; which was then ſaid to be much better than either the *Coffee* of *Martinico* or *Jamaica.*

The *Hollanders'* immenſe Commerce to the Countries within the *Baltic* Sea.

It was in or about this Year, that Biſhop *Huet*, in his *Memoirs of the Dutch Commerce*, thinks that the *Hollanders* ſent annually to the Countries within the *Baltic* Sea, no fewer than 1000 or 1200 Ships to lade the bulky Commodities of thoſe *Northern* Countries: With which they are wont afterward to ſupply many other Parts of *Europe*; ſo vaſt then was, and in a great Meaſure ſtill is their Trade to *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Ruſſia*, *Pruſſia*, *Livonia*, &c. within that Sea.

Private Lotteries and Chances again prohibited by a *Britiſh* Act of Parliament.

The ſelling or buying of Chances and Parts of Chances of Tickets, in the State-lotteries of *Great-Britain*, being at this Time in general Practice, a Clauſe in an Act of Parliament, *for continuing certain Duties on Coals and Culm*, &c. prohibited ſuch Practices: And alſo all Undertakings reſembling Lotteries, or being on the Foot of a State-lottery, were ſtrictly prohibited, under the Penalty of 100*l.* over and above all Penalties enjoined, by former Acts of Parliament, againſt private Lotteries.

A *Britiſh* Act of Parliament againſt encouraging the *Oſtend Eaſt India* Company, and another *Anno* 1732.

The *Oſtenders* ſtill continuing their Trade to *Eaſt-India*, under the Emperor's Protection and Commiſſions, an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament, of this 5th Year of King *George*, paſſed, *For the better ſecuring the lawful Trade of his Majeſty's Subjects to and from the* Eaſt-Indies; *and for the more effectual preventing all his Majeſty's Subjects from trading thither under foreign Commiſſions.* Whereby it was enacted, “ That whereas it is of great Importance to the Welfare of this Kingdom, that the Trade to and from the *Eaſt-Indies* be regulated according to Acts of Parliament and the Royal Charters.—And that, particularly by an Act of the 9th of King *William* the Third, the ſaid *Eaſt-Indies* ſhould not be viſited nor frequented by any *Britiſh* Subjects other than ſuch as might lawfully trade thither, under the Penalties therein ſet forth.———And that the Goods laden from *India* ſhould, without breaking Bulk, be brought to ſome Port in *Great-Britain* to be unladen.——Notwithſtanding which Reſtrictions, and the Proclamation of the Year 1716, ſeveral *Britiſh* Subjects, not intitled under the ſaid Laws, have preſumed to trade to *India*, in foreign and other Ships, to the Diminution of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and the Trade of this Kingdom.———Wherefore the Contraveners are hereby declared liable to all the Penalties of the Laws in being.——And, moreover, the *Eaſt-India* Company is hereby authoriſed to ſeize on the Perſons of all ſuch *Britiſh* Subjects as ſhall be found within their Limits, and to ſend them Priſoners to *England.*——And that all or any *Britiſh* Subjects, acting under a Commiſſion from any foreign Potentate, ſhall forfeit 500*l.* for every ſuch Offence.” This Act was farther continued by the 5th of *George* the Second, Cap. xxix. for ſeven Years from the 1ſt of *May* 1732, and to the End of the then next Seſſion of Parliament.

The Duties for the Repair of *Dover* Pier and Harbour continued to little Effect.

A Bill in the *Britiſh* Houſe of Peers, *for continuing a Duty on the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and for repairing of Dover Harbour*, in this Year 1718, met with much Oppoſition there. The Merchants alledged, that this Harbour had, for many Years paſt, been a Burthen to the Trade and Navigation; although its Situation was ſuch, that whenever the Wind blows hard from the Sea, (*i. e.* from *South-eaſt* to *South-weſt*) the Entrance of the Pier is ſo choaked with ſmall Stones, waſhed in by the Wind and Sea, that very often, at high Water, a Hoy of 30 Tons cannot get in or out, and the Packet-boats are liable to the ſame Misfortune.——That the Charges on our Navigation (called *Petty Port-charges*) were ſo high, that a Ship of 250 Tons paid each Voyage 30*l. Sterling*, of which at leaſt 6*l.* 5*s.* was for the Repair of this Pier and Harbour.——That the Mouth of the Pier is but 100 Feet in Breadth, and the Channel much narrower, occaſioned by a Lodgment of Stones: And at the Pier-heads the Tide runs ſo ſtrong directly croſs it, that it is both difficult and dangerous to get in or out, ſeveral Ships having been loſt in attempting the ſame.——That the Execution of the Act for this Duty had already coſt upwards of 20,000*l.* although it be much the ſame as before.——Neither can it be made of any Advantage to any but Fiſher-boats and ſmall Ships or Veſſels uſing the ſaid Place. Yet the ſaid Act was continued, though hitherto to very little Purpoſe.

The Pirates in *America* are ſuppreſſed by the *Britiſh* Ships of War, &c.

The Pirates in the *Weſt-Indies*, and eſpecially among the *Bahama* Iſlands, being at this Time a great Obſtruction and Detriment to the *Britiſh* Commerce; the King's Ships, and the Proclamation for their ſurrendering themſelves by a limited Time, had the deſired Effect, and the peaceable Navigation of thoſe Seas was reſtored.

France's bad Policy in raiſing the nominal Value of her Gold and Silver Coins, and with a very bad Intent.

In *May* 1718, new *Louis-d'ors* and new *Silver* Coins were coined in *France*, which were to paſs for conſiderably more than their intrinſic Value, much to the Detriment of the Commerce of *France*; and all the old Monies (heavier than this new Coin) were called in. And to make this fooliſh and wicked Scheme appear ſomewhat uniform, the Prices of Gold and Silver Bullion were hereby

A. D. 1718 hereby to be accommodated thereto. *Fooliſh* it was, becauſe the moneyed Part of the World was too wiſe not to take Advantage thereof to the Detriment of the State; and *wicked*, as it brought great Miſery upon many thouſands of Individuals. And in the ſame Month and Year, the King (or rather the Duke Regent) by Letters Patents, ordained the Capital of the *Bank* to conſiſt of 1200 Shares of 1000 Crowns *per* Share. Yet in the ſame Year, the King took this Bank into his own Hands, and publiſhed, “That he had paid off all the Proprietors of the ſaid 1,200,000*l.* “Capital, which Sum (as a farther Security for the future juſt Management of this [now to be “named] *Royal Bank*) he had lodged with the general Caſh thereof.” Yet this ſuppoſed Sum was not in actual Caſh, but only in Actions of the *Miſſiſippi* Company belonging to the King. This was a Part of Mr. *Law*'s Scheme for bringing about an Union of the *Bank* with that Company, for the eaſier Execution of his grand Project of paying off the public Debts by *Moon-ſhine*, *i. e.* by getting them ſubſcribed into this Company. It was no difficult Matter for intelligent Men to foreſee the Ruin of the *Bank*, from the Moment of the Date of its being called *Royal*, and to foretell, what ſoon after happened, the Ruin of vaſt Numbers of opulent and honourable Families, not only (though principally) in *France*, but in other Parts of *Europe*, raſhly venturing deep into this Project, formed under an abſolute Government, which, by a Daſh of its Pen, could undo every thing at Pleaſure. When the old Coins were thus called into the Mint, it was directed, “That there ſhould be permitted to be therewith brought into the *Mint*, *two fifth Parts* in *State-* “*bills*, becauſe” (ſays this extraordinary Edict) “the Diſreputation of thoſe State-bills has “proved an Obſtruction to Commerce and to the Circulation of Money.” The other *wiſe* Reaſon for this Edict was, “*That by thus ſtamping an higher Value on the Gold and Silver Coins of France,* “*Gold and Silver from other Countries would be brought thither in greater Abundance.*” The new-coined and over-valued Crowns of *ſix Livres* were now ordered to be paid and received at that Price in the *Bank*. Yet all this was reverſed toward the End of the following Year, by Arrets, which gradually reduced the ſaid new Gold and Silver Coins to very near their intrinſic Value; as the Court ſaw the vaſt Detriment which the enhancing the nominal Value of the ſaid new Coins had done to the Crown as well as to Commerce. Four Millions *per Annum* were allotted for the Intereſt of ſuch public Debts (being 100 Millions) as had been already ſubſcribed into the *Miſſiſippi* Company; and, for a farther Allurement, that Company had the entire Farm of *Tobacco* granted to them for nine Years. Hereupon, that Company ſet about tranſporting of great Numbers of Artificers, Planters, Labourers, and Soldiers to *Louiſiana*, and a great Stir and Buſtle was artfully made therein, for farther alluring of People to become Adventurers in the Stock of this Company, already arrived at the Price of 120 *per Cent.*

Fixes the capital ſtock of her *Bank*, and then takes it intirely into the King's Hands.

The Progreſs of the *French Miſſiſipi* Company.

By a Statute made in this 5th Year of King *George* the Firſt, (Cap. xviii.) *For recovering the Credit of the Britiſh Fiſhery in foreign Parts, and for better ſecuring the Duties on Salt:* It was found, that the Allowances granted by former Laws relating to the Duties on Salt, upon Exportation of Fiſh, much exceeded the Duty itſelf on Salt uſed in curing the ſaid Fiſh. For Remedy whereof, it was now enacted, “That the Curers of Fiſh for Exportation ſhall, inſtead of all former Allow- “ances, be permitted to uſe either foreign or *Britiſh* Salt, without paying any Duty, (excepting “the Cuſtom on Importation of the foreign Salt)—And that Salt intended to be uſed in curing “of Fiſh ſhall be warehouſed, and the Proprietor to make Oath of the Quantity, and that it is “intended for curing of Fiſh for Exportation only.—And, after the fiſhing Seaſon, the remaining “Salt to be again warehouſed, and the Proprietor to give an Account of the Quantity of Fiſh “exported, on which the Salt was uſed, and the remaining Salt ſhall be delivered over to other “Perſons, for the ſame End:—Perſons not giving true Accounts upon Oath, ſhall forfeit 40*l.*” &c. Then follow the Allowances to be made by Collectors of the Salt-duty to the Exporters of Fiſh, *viz.* on *Pilchards*, *Cod*, *Ling*, and *Hake*, (wet or dry) *Salmon*, *white* and *red Herrings*, and *dried Sprats*, certain Allowances therein ſpecified, either by the Barrel or the Hundred Weight, or elſe by the Number of Fiſh, with their Size, &c. needleſs herein to be ſpecified. It not being our Intent to particulariſe every Law relating to the Regulation of Merchandize; but only to take Notice of any great or remarkable Alteration, like this of the Allowances on *ſalted Fiſh* exported.

Britiſh-caught Fiſh exported, a new Regulation in the Drawbacks for *Salt* uſed in curing them.

1719 The Iſle of *St. Lucia* in the *Weſt-Indies* has, at ſundry Times, been inhabited by both *Engliſh* and *French* Planters at the ſame Time: In or about this Year 1719, the Mareſchal *D'Etrees* ſent a Colony thither; but our Ambaſſador at *Paris* remonſtrated againſt it with ſuch Spirit and Succeſs, that the *French* Court ſent Orders to evacuate that Iſland *for the preſent*.

St. Lucia Iſle planted from *France*, and afterward evacuated.

For the farther Execution of Mr. *Law*'s wicked Scheme of drawing in the numerous Proprietors of the national Debts of *France* to be paid with the *Miſſiſippi* Stock and *Royal Bank Notes*; he was, in the Beginning of the Year 1719, made Director-general of that Bank, in the ſame Year creating, in different Months, no fewer than 1000 Millions of *Livres*, [*i. e.* between 40 and 50 Millions *Sterling*] in new *Bank-notes*; *leſs* (ſays the Royal Arret) *not being ſufficient for the various Operations of his Royal Bank.* Although in Fact this Sum was more than all the Banks in *Europe* did or could circulate.

In the mean Time, ſtill the more to inveigle Mankind, *Law* puts it into the Regent's Head to unite the *French Eaſt-India* Company to this new *Miſſiſipi* or Weſtern Company. The Preamble to this Edict ſhews the then very ill State of their *Eaſt-India* Company's Affairs, *viz.* “That not- “withſtanding the Sums of Money, Ships, &c. beſtowed on the *Eaſt-India* Company from Time “to Time, and its many Privileges and Immunities ſince its firſt Erection, *Anno* 1664; yet, in- “ſtead of increaſing its Commerce, it had totally abandoned its Navigation, and was now about “to ſell its excluſive Privileges to ſome private Perſons for certain Allowances; although they “might as well have made their Commerce profitable to their Proprietors and to the Kingdom, as “have the *Eaſt-India* Companies of other Nations. ——That although the original Fund was

The *Eaſt-India* Company of *France* united with the *Miſſiſipi* Company.

The wretched State of the *French Eaſt-India* Company at this Time.

“not large enough, yet their Directors injudiciouſly laviſhed it away; borrowing Money afterward at 10 *per Cent.* Intereſt. Nay they even paid 5 *l. per Cent. per* Month for the Intereſt of the *Bullion* they procured for their Eaſtward Cargoes, which ſwallowed up all the Profits of the Voyage.—That King *Louis* the Fourteenth ſtill continued his Kindneſs to that Company: But the *Eaſt-Indians* complaining that the Company did not pay either Principal or Intereſt of their juſt Debts, and that they had not ſent one Ship to *Surat* in ſixteen Years Time, they being greatly in Debt there, from whence Cottons and almoſt all the Spices and Drugs of *India* and *Arabia* are brought; the Subjects of *France*, to their immenſe Loſs, are compelled to buy of Strangers thoſe and other *Indian* Wares, not only for Home-conſumption, but alſo for carrying on the Trades of *Senegal* and *Guinea*; though at treble the Prices they would otherwiſe have coſt. Neither is their Trade to *China* better conducted than that to *India*. For retrieving therefore the Commerce and Honour of *France* in *India*, by paying the Company's Debts [of many Millions] there, the King hereby *nullifies* the Privileges of that Company, and unites them to this *Weſtern* or *Miſſiſippi* Company, which will thereby be much ſtrengthened.—Thus, having before joined the *Senegal* Company to the ſaid *Weſtern* one, this newly-conſolidated Company will have the four Quarters of the World to trade in.” [And then it ſubjoins what mighty Matters they will effect, thus united, for the Advancement of Commerce, the breeding of *Pilots* and *Sailors*, and the general Increaſe of Navigation, *&c.*] “For theſe Cauſes we have thought proper to unite thoſe Companies, and have granted this now-united Company the abſolutely excluſive Commerce from the *Cape of Good Hope* Eaſtward, to all the reſt of *Africa*, and to *Perſia*, *India*, *China*, *Japan*, and the Iſles, even to the Streights of *Magellan* and *Le Maire*: They hereby enjoying all the Forts, Iſles, *&c.* of the old Company, and paying all their Debts.” ☞ How different has the Condition of the *French Eaſt-India* Company ſince been from what it was at the Time we are treating of?

The *Miſſiſippi Company* to be henceforward called the *India Company*.

“Moreover,” (ſays the King's Edict) “beſide the 100 Millions of public Debts, already ſubſcribed into the *Weſtern* Company's Capital, there ſhall *now* be a Subſcription, in *ready Caſh*, of 25 Millions of *new Actions*, each to conſiſt of 550 Livres. And that this newly-united Company ſhall henceforward be called the *India* Company.

Its farther Progreſs and Increaſe.

In *July* 1719, 25 Millions more of *State Bills* were ſubſcribed into this new *India* Company's Capital, which was by this Time run a great Way above *Par*, and, by the vaſt Number of Adventurers in that Stock, the dirty Street called *Rue Quinquempoix*, was daily crouded beyond Meaſure. We may here remark, that a great Part of the firſt Stock of this Company was ſubſcribed by the King and Government alone, which, by the mad running up of the Stock, was afterward ſold out at 1000 *per Cent.* and upward; and thereby put near 200 Millions into the King's Coffers: The like was practiſed by Mr. *Law* on the Company's own Behalf, thereby enabling them to puſh their Schemes yet farther. In *Auguſt* 1719, for the farther promoting of *Stock-jobbing*, the laſt 50 Millions of *India* Stock had every Share ſplit into 100 Shares; which brought in the very Dregs of the People to be Adventurers: Whereupon the Stock roſe to 500 *per Cent.* which again fell to 445, on the bare Rumour of the Sieur *Law*'s Indiſpoſition, and roſe again to 610 *per Cent.* on his Recovery.——In the ſame Month, the King's Arret grants the Company the general Farm of all the Revenues, and prolongs their excluſive Term to the Year 1770: In conſideration whereof, the Company agrees to lend the King no leſs than 1200 Millions of Livres [or about 50 Millions *Sterling*] for paying off all the public Debts. For the ſaid *General Farm* the Company agreed to pay 52 Millions yearly, being 3½ Millions more than the Sieur *Lambert* paid, *(from whom the King now took this Farm, although he had ſix Years to run in his Grant.)* Out of which 52 Millions the Company was to retain annually 36 Millions, as the Intereſt of the ſaid 1200 Millions lent to the King, for which vaſt Sum they were to take Subſcriptions at 3 *per Cent.* In the mean Time, the *Bank* was ordered to iſſue 25 Millions, in their Notes, to the *India* Company, to be ſent to *Louiſiana*, (inſtead of Coin) for carrying on an extenſive Commerce there: A wretched Means for that End, in Lieu of Caſh! The Company at the ſame Time agreed to pay to the King 50 Millions, for the ſole Privilege of the Coinage of Money for nine Years to come.——By another Arret, the public Creditors were permitted to take Actions or Shares of *India* Stock, in Payment of their ſeveral Debts! And thus the *public Debts* were *all* paid off! The People of *France* eaſily ſwallowed the *Bate*, fondly believing all the fine Stories which *Law* and his Emiſſaries artfully gave out; and the Stock in a few Weeks more ran up to 1200 *per Cent.* when 150 Millions more were added to their Capital, by three ſeveral Subſcriptions at 1000 *per Cent.* for enabling them to make good their Loans to the King: Which 150 Millions were permitted to be ſplit into ſuch ſmaller Parts as they ſhould take out Subſcriptions for, whereby the Market in *Rue Quinquempoix* was well ſupplied.

Mr. *Law*'s many Arts for keeping up the vaſt Price of the new *India* Stock of *France*.

A falſe Appearance of an unuſual Plenty of Money was *now* obſerved at *Paris*, whither Crowds of Strangers reſorted from all or moſt Parts of *Europe*, to ſhare in this Trade; whereby all Things roſe in Price, and Lands near *Paris* were ſold at 50 Years Purchaſe, and a wiſe Purchaſe it was to ſuch as ſold out their Stock at *twelve hundred per Cent.* which they very properly termed *realizing their Stock*. By ſuch Means, Mr. *Law*'s Credit was arrived at the higheſt Pitch; his Levee was crowded with Perſons from moſt Parts of *Europe*, preſſing for Subſcriptions, which now bringing in ſo much Caſh to the Company, they were enabled to lend the King 300 Millions more at 3 *per Cent.* Many were the Arts made Uſe of for keeping up the Price of the now unwieldy Stock; ſuch as, an Arret to enable the Company to employ Part of their Capital for the Improvement of Manufactures, Fiſheries, *&c.*——Alſo for improving their Tobacco *Farm*.——For ſupplying the King with all the Hemp he ſhould want for his Navy; and many other Devices too tedious to enumerate.——The King, moreover, engaged, not to erect any other Company in *France* but this. And the Company, on their Part, engaged not to take in any more new Subſcriptions; [this was neceſſary for keeping up the Prices

A.D. 1719. of the former ones] nor to increaſe their Capital-ſtock. The Payments for the new Subſcriptions were ten in Number, each at a Month's Diſtance; but the ſaid new Subſcriptions ſoon made the old ones to fall, for Want of Money to pay in on theſe laſt; the firſt Payment of which laſt new ones was currently ſold at 200, to 300 *per Cent.* Profit, and yet the old ones were equally good as thoſe of the laſt Subſcription: But the Quantity of the Capital Stock (being now *three hundred* Millions) made the old Subſcriptions fall in Price: The Company therefore, for keeping them up, declared they would pay 900 *per Cent.* for them, which immediately raiſed them to 1200 *per Cent.* and the laſt Subſcriptions were about 1300 *per Cent.* Now 300 Millions of that Stock, at the Price of 1200 *per Cent.* amounts to 360,000 Millions of Livres, or about or near 18,000 *Millions Sterling:* Which Sum is perhaps near one hundred and eighty Times as much as all *Europe* contained of current Caſh, ſuppoſing it to amount to one hundred Millions *Sterling:* For, as to what is ſhut up in *Banks*, and particularly the Bank of *Amſterdam*, (ſaid, by *ſome*, to amount to 36 Millions, though *others* doubt of its being ſo much) it is not properly the *current* Coin of the Country, though it anſwers in Commerce as well as if it were, being but a mere Depoſit of Credit. Yet it is confeſſed to be very difficult to arrive at a juſt Diſtribution of the ſaid ſuppoſed 100 Millions of current Caſh amongſt the ſeveral Nations of *Europe*, more eſpecially as we have not met with any former Attempt for ſuch a proportional Diſtribution thereof, by any Author whatever. Yet, although with regard eſpecially to ſome Countries of *Europe*, we be quite upon mere Conjecture, we ſhall however, though with Diffidence, venture at it in round Sums, *viz.*

The almoſt incredible Amount of the Value of *India* or *Miſſiſipi* Stock when at its higheſt Price.

A Conjecture concerning the *Quantum* of the current Caſh of *Europe* in general, and of every Nation thereof in particular.

	Millions, Sterling Money.
Britain and *Ireland*, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	16
France, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	18
The Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, - - - - - -	12
Germany, *Hungary*, and *Switzerland*, - - - - - - - - -	9
Spain, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8
Portugal, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6
Italy, *Sicily*, and *Venice*, - - - - - - - - - - - -	10
Turkey in *Europe*, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8
Ruſſia, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6
Poland, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4
Sweden, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, - - - - - - - - - -	3
	100

So that the utmoſt we think we can make or reaſonably call *Europe*'s running or current Caſh, amounts to one hundred Millions, *Sterling*; and poſſibly many may conjecture, we have allowed moſt Nations (eſpecially the Northern ones) too much, and ſome perhaps too little. Our judicious Readers will not be ſtartled at our allowing *Spain* and *Portugal* ſo ſmall a Currency of Caſh, who ſupply the reſt of *Europe* with both *Silver* and *Gold*, after what has been ſaid in our Introduction; nor for allowing *France* ſo much, when the annual Expence of that Kingdom is duly conſidered, as well as that of *Britain* and *Ireland:* The other Nations, herein mentioned, may be variouſly reaſoned upon with reſpect to the *Quantum* of their Caſh, from various Conſiderations: As, 1ſt, From the Quantity of their Commerce and Manufactures. 2dly, From the Numbers of their People. 3dly, From their Shipping. 4thly, The Number and Magnitude of their trading Cities, &c.

From the Beginning of *November* 1719, 'till about the Middle of *December* following, the *French India* or *Miſſiſippi* Stock was in its Meridian Glory: During which Time, (more eſpecially) and for ſome Time before and after, the City of *Paris* was crowded with Strangers, and with Foreigners from different Nations who haſtened thither for dealing in this Stock. Inſomuch, that it was currently believed, there might then reſide at *Paris* half a Million of Strangers more than uſual, and that 1200 *new* Coaches were ſet up. Nothing ſcarcely to be ſeen but new and ſplendid Equipages, new Houſes, and Finery in Apparel. Lodgings ſcarcely to be had for Money, and the higheſt Prices given for Proviſions, &c. in that City. Yet, in a few more Months after, the very Reverſe of all this was ſeen to be the miſerable Condition of both City and Country!

The ſtrange Effects of the Riſe of *Miſſiſipi* Stock on the City of *Paris*.

By an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament, of the 5th Year of King *George*, (Cap. xx.) *Anno* 1719, *For ſettling certain yearly Funds payable out of the Revenue of Scotland, to ſatisfy public Debts in Scotland,—and to diſcharge the Equivalents claimed on Behalf of Scotland*, &c. it was enacted, " That, for " obviating many Doubts and Difficulties, which the Commiſſioners of the *Equivalent* have found " too hard for them to ſettle, ariſing from the doubtful and various Conſtruction of the 15th Ar- " ticle of the Union of the two Kingdoms, the Sum of 248,550*l.* :—: 9½*d.* ſhall be a Capital Stock, " transferable, attended with an Annuity, or annual Fund, of 10,000*l.* out of the Exciſe and " Cuſtoms of *Scotland*, as alſo 600*l.* *per Annum* allowed for Charge of Management, out of thoſe " Revenues. The King is hereby impowered to incorporate the Proprietors thereof, who ſhall " have perpetual Succeſſion, &c. Yet the ſaid Stock is to be redeemable by Parliament." Which Stock remains to this Day transferable, and its Directors meet weekly at their Office in *London*, being 13 in Number; *eleven* reſiding in *London*, and two reſiding at *Edinburgh:* Its Charter is dated 11th *Geo.* *Anno* 1724, on the 21ſt of *November*. They pay their Proprietors 4 *per Cent.* *per Annum*.

The *Equivalent Stock* for Debts due to *Scotland*, ſettled, and the Proprietors incorporated.

By this ſame Statute, " 2000*l.* *per Annum*, out of the ſaid Revenues of Cuſtoms and Exciſe in " *Scotland*, was allotted for ever, to be wholly applied towards the encouraging and protecting the " Fiſheries and ſuch other Manufactures and Improvements in *Scotland* as may moſt conduce to the " general Good of the united Kingdom, according to the Tenor and true Meaning of the ſaid

2000*l.* *per Annum* allotted for *Fiſheries* and Manufactures in *Scotland*, till 40,000*l.* be paid in Lieu thereof.

" 15th Article of the Union. Provided however, that upon Payment by Parliament of 40,000 *l.* " the ſaid Annuity of 2000*l.* ſhall ceaſe and determine."

South-Sea capital Stock farther increaſed by the Lottery, 1710, being ſubſcribed into it.

The irredeemable Debts of *England* being at this Time thought a dead Weight on the Public, the Miniſtry and Parliament were extremely deſirous to get rid of as many of them as they could, at a reaſonable Rate: A Bargain was therefore ſtruck in this ſame Year 1719, with the *South-Sea* Company, whereby, in the firſt Place, the *Blank Pay-tickets* and the Prizes of the Lottery of the year 1710, which were irredeemable Annuities for 32 Years from 1710, were now to be turned into redeemable principal Sums at 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt, by an Act of Parliament of the 5th of King *George*, *For redeeming the Fund appropriated for Payment of the Lottery-tickets, which were made forth for the Service of the Year* 1710, *by a voluntary Subſcription of the Proprietors into the capital Stock of the* South-Sea Company, *&c.*——It was hereby, in Subſtance, enacted, " That whereas " the Nation at preſent pays 135,000*l.* *per Annum* for 23¾ Years to come, at *Chriſtmas* 1718, to " the Proprietors of that Lottery;

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1. They were now to have an Offer of 11½ Years Purchaſe in *South-Sea* Stock, and	1,552,500	—	—
2. They being 1¼ Year in Arrear, they had an Offer of Stock for the ſame, being - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	168,750	—	—
Total *South-Sea* Stock propoſed to be given, - - - - - - - - -	1,721,250	—	—
3. And the Government propoſing to make, in all, an Increaſe of 2,500,000*l.* to the Company's Capital, by that Company's agreeing to advance the Reſidue in Money, for the public Services, the ſame would be	778,750	—	—
	£ 2,500,000	—	—
The Intereſt of which laſt Sum, at 5 *per Cent.* would be - - - - - - -	125,000	—	—
To which add, for Charges of Management, - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2000	—	—
So there remained 8000*l.* yearly *ſaved*, [as they then termed it] for the Diſpoſition of Parliament, which Saving they made out to be worth 200,000*l.*	8000	—	—
	£ 135,000	—	—

And as the Company's General Court, in *December* 1718, had ordered an Increaſe of *ten* Shillings *per Cent.* to the Dividends on their Capital for the three ſucceeding half-Years, over and above the 2½ *per Cent.* for each half Year, allowed by the Public, (in order to keep up the old Dividend of 6 *per Cent. per Annum)* the propoſed to-be-increaſed Capital of 2,500,000*l.* ſhould alſo enjoy that Benefit, which for 1½ Year would be 37,500*l.* This laſt Sum was propoſed to be deducted out of the before-named 778,750*l.*

Nevertheleſs, many Proprietors of Lottery 1710, refuſed to accept of thoſe Conditions: So that of the ſaid 135,000*l.* there was only ſubſcribed into the *South-Sea* Company - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	94,329	12	—
Which, at 12¾ Years Purchaſe, made in capital Stock, - - - - - -	1,202,702	8	—
And, in that Proportion, the Company was obliged to advance only - -	544,142	—	10
So the total Capital added to the Company, by this Scheme, was but - -	1,746,844	8	10

And the Company's Allowance from the Government, for their Proportion of the before-named 37,500*l.* was 26,202*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Laſtly, as 2,500,000*l.* was to 2000*l.* ſo was 1,746,844*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* (the real Augmentation of the Company's Stock) to 1397*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* the real annual Sum due from the Public, for Charges of Management for the ſaid additional Capital. Whether, inſtead of thus reducing a ſhort *temporary* irredeemable Debt, by an Augmentation of the principal national Debt, that ſhort Term irredeemable might not rather have been ſuffered to run out, may not, upon the whole, have been more eligible, as it might have been a Pattern for the farther Cultivation of national Frugality, is ſubmitted to the judicious Reader's Conſideration.

The *South-Sea* Company ſells Part of their Capital at 14 *per Cent.* above *Par.*

Thus, however, the *South-Sea* Company's capital Stock was, from and after *Chriſtmas* 1718, increaſed to 11,746,844*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* and their whole Annuity to 587,342*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* By this Act alſo the whole *South-Sea* Capital was made redeemable, on one Year's Notice, after *Midſummer* 1723, on Re-payment of their Capital. This Tranſaction with the Public unfortunately laid a Foundation [together with the ſad Example of the *Miſſiſippi* Stock] for the Madneſs of the ſucceeding Year 1720, of which we are, by and by, to give an Account. In the mean-time, in *July* 1719, by Way of Prelude, the *South-Sea* Company opened a Subſcription for the Sale of 520,000*l.* of their Stock, (Part of the before-named 544,142*l.* 10*d.* added to their Capital) which they now ſold at the Price of 114 *per Cent.* whereby they gained 72,800*l.*

Naval Stores from *America*, farther conſidered in Parliament.

In this ſame Year 1719, a Bill was brought into Parliament, *For rendering the Laws concerning the Importation of naval Stores from the Britiſh American Plantations more extenſive*, by extending it to all Sorts of Timber from thence. For, whereas in our Trade thither, it ſometimes happens, that the Crops of *Tobacco*, *Sugar*, *&c.* fall ſhort, many Ships in that Caſe are obliged to come Home to *Great-Britain* dead-freighted; and ſome remain there a whole Seaſon, waiting for the next Crop; it was therefore imagined, by the Houſe of Commons, that if Encouragement were given for bringing Timber, *&c.* from our Plantations, our Ships would be ſure of a Lading; whereby the

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Demand from our Northern Colonies for *Britiſh* Manufactures of all Kinds would be greatly increaſed, and their People diverted from farther Attempts on Manufactures of their own interfering with thoſe of *Britain* and *Ireland.* But the People of the Northern Colonies were ſo ſurpriſed and diſappointed, on Account of certain Clauſes put into that Bill, that, rather than they ſhould ſtand Part of it, they were very glad to have it dropped altogether. Such, for Inſtance, as, " That none in the Plantations ſhould manufacture *Iron Wares* of any Kind whatever, out of " any *Sows*, *Pigs*, or *Bars* whatſoever; under certain Penalties:" By which Clauſe, (ſays an ingenious Author, on this Occaſion, in behalf of the Colonies) *No Smith in the Plantations might make ſo much as a Bolt, Spike, or Nail; whereby the Colonies muſt have been brought into a miſerable Condition; the Smith being, above all other Trades, abſolutely neceſſary in all other Employments there. Amongſt the reſt, that of Ship-building would have hereby been utterly deſtroyed, although by that Article they make a great Part of their Returns for the Purchaſe of Britiſh Manufactures.* The Houſe of Peers added another Clauſe, " That no Forge, going by Water or other Work whatſoever, ſhould " be erected in any of the ſaid Plantations, for the making, working, or converting of any *Sows*, " *Pigs*, or *caſt Iron* into *Bar* or *Rod Iron*, upon Pain, *&c.*" This ſecond Clauſe, (ſays our ſaid Author) muſt have ruined all the Iron-works in the Colonies, to the great Loſs of their Proprietors, and have given the *French* a fair Handle to tempt them into *their* Settlements which join to *ours.*——The chief Oppoſers of the Manufacture of Iron in our *American* Plantations were the Proprietors of our Iron-works at Home; and our Author adds, what is probable enough, or rather within Bounds, " That the Iron-manufacture of *England* (which is deemed the third of " the Kingdom) employs 200,000 Perſons.——That the Waſte and Deſtruction of the Woods " in the Counties of *Warwick*, *Stafford*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Monmouth*, *Gloceſter*, and *Salop*, by " theſe Iron-works, is not to be imagined.——And that if ſome Care be not taken to preſerve " our Timber from theſe conſuming Furnaces, there will not be Oak enough left to ſupply the " Royal Navy and our mercantile Shipping.——That within theſe *ſixty Years*, *Ireland* was better " ſtocked with Oak Timber than *we now are*. But the Iron-works, ſince ſet up there have, in " a few Years, ſwept away the Wood to that Degree, that they have not ſmall Stuff enough left " to produce *Bark* for their *Tanning*, nor Timber for common Uſes; inſomuch that, at preſent, " they are forced to have *Bark* from *England*, and building Timber from *Norway*, &c. and to " ſuffer their large *Hides* to be exported untanned to *Holland*, *Germany*, &c.——That about " 20,000 Tons of *Iron* are annually imported to *England* from foreign Parts, (over and above " what is made at Home) for which we pay ready Money; and at 12*l.* *per* Ton comes to " 240,000*l.* paid annually to Foreigners; and the Boards and other Timber which we take of " them comes to 200,000*l.* more. Whereas, our own Plantations would be paid for their *Iron* " and *Timber* in *our* own Manufactures; thereby evidently bringing a double Benefit to the Nation.——That they have *Iron-ſtone* all along the Continent, from the ſouthernmoſt Part of *Carolina* to the northernmoſt Part of *New-England*, in great Plenty; and no Part of the World " abounds more with prodigious Quantities of *Wood*, nor with more Rivers and Streams.—— " That the *Swedes* have laid near 25 *per Cent.* additional Duty on their Iron: And that the Interruptions of our Trade in the *Baltic* had greatly diſtreſſed our Iron-manufacturers for want of " Iron.——That by the *Naval Store Laws*, now in Force, which comprehend only *Pitch*, *Tar*, " and *Turpentine*, ſuch great Quantities thereof are produced and imported from our Plantations, " as enables us to export great Quantities thereof to the *Streights*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Holland*, *Bremen*, " and *Hamburgh*.——That the taking of *Timber* and *Iron*, as well as *Hemp* and *Flax*, from our " own Plantations, would employ a vaſt many Ships and People.——That *Iron*, in particular, is " a Commodity of univerſal Uſe, and certain in all Parts of the World, and therefore as much to " be valued as Gold or Silver.——That the *Dutch* ſupply *Portugal*, the *Streights*, and *Turkey* with " great Quantities of *Iron*; and had we a full Supply of it from our Plantations, we might not " only ballaſt our Ships with it, but export great Quantities to thoſe Countries, and even to *Africa* " and *India*.——That *Hemp* (another moſt neceſſary naval Store) may hereafter be ſo enhanced by " the *Czar* of *Ruſſia*, from whoſe Ports we are principally ſupplied with it, as to attempt, like the " *Swedes*, to oblige us to receive it by his own Shipping, and at his own Prices.——Finally, our " greateſt Security and Riches flow from our *American* Plantations: And were they encouraged to " raiſe all the *naval Stores* we want, how greatly would our Riches be increaſed as well as our " Navigation, People, and Power." Our ſaid Author, however, concludes, " That Negro-ſlaves " in our Plantations ſhould not be permitted to work in Manufactures there, [as certainly many " do] but to keep them to their original Intent for Planting and Drudgery: And alſo that the " Increaſe of Woollen, *&c.* Manufactures there, interfering with thoſe of our own, ſhould be reſtrained as much as poſſible.

The Iron-manufacture of our *American* Colonies animadverted on in Parliament.

The State of the *Iron*-manufacture of *England*.

Timber of *England* much decayed by Iron works.

The Timber of *Ireland* greatly decayed, within 60 Years, by Iron-works.

Our *American* Continent Colonies abound with *Iron Ore*.

The great Benefit of our being ſupplied from our Plantations with *Timber*, *Iron*, *Hemp*, and *Flax*.

☞ Theſe are Points of the laſt Importance to our commercial Intereſts, wherefore we have enlarged the more upon them, in ſundry Parts of this Work.

In this ſame Year 1719, a Convention was renewed and enlarged between his Majeſty of *Great-Britain* and the free and imperial City and Republic of *Hamburgh*, concerning the Trade of Herrings, *&c. viz.*

Commercial Treaty between *Great-Britain* and *Hamburgh*.

Article I. " *Hamburgh* grants Permiſſion for importing freely to the ſaid City, *Herrings* caught " on the *Britiſh* Coaſts, upon paying the ſame Duties of Entry as are uſually paid for *Flemiſh* or " *Dutch* Herrings.

II, and III. " The *Britiſh Herrings* ſhall be brought into Ware-houſes, and ſhall be opened in " the ſame Manner as thoſe of *Holland* are.

IV. " The Senate to appoint two Appraiſers and two Packers, who ſhall take an Oath of Fidelity every Year.

V. " If

V. "If the Proprietors or their Factors come in Perſon, they ſhall have Liberty to vend their "Herrings to any Inhabitants indifferently: And if they cannot diſpoſe of them in eight Days, "to the Inhabitants, they may afterward ſell them to whomſoever they will, or may ſend them "whitherſoever they pleaſe.

VI. "When the Proprietors would ſend their Herrings to Factors, they ſhall be at liberty to "chuſe their Factors either from among the *laudable Engliſh Company* [*i. e.* of *Merchant-Adventurers*] reſiding in the Town, or elſe among the Burghers.

VII. "His *Britannic* Majeſty's Subjects ſhall always enjoy the ſame Privileges and Advantages "in the Herring Trade as are or ſhall be granted to the Subjects of the *States of the United* "*Netherlands*.

VIII. "His *Britannic* Majeſty's Subjects may alſo bring to *Hamburgh*, *Salmon*, *Stockfiſh*, *Cod*, "and all other *Sorts of Fiſh*, either dried, ſmoaked, or in Barrels, paying the Cuſtomary Duties. "And, in like Manner, the Inhabitants and Burghers of *Hamburgh* ſhall have free Liberty to "trade, according to their ancient Cuſtom, to the Provinces of the *Britiſh* Kingdoms; and may "carry their Merchandize thither, and truck or exchange the ſame for thoſe Sorts of Fiſh and "other Goods. Done at *Hamburgh*, 8th *February*, 1719."

The Quantity of Silver Bullion annually exported to *Eaſt-India* from *England*.

It was at this Time computed, that from the Year 1711 to 1719, (both Years included) being nine Years, there had been exported from *England* to *Eaſt-India*, in foreign Silver Bullion, the Sum of 3,786,005 *l.* which on a Medium is one Year with another 420,667 *l.* annually!

North weſt Paſſage again unfortunately attempted.

In the ſame Year 1719, one Captain *Barlow* was ſent out by certain private Adventurers, for Diſcovery of a North-weſt Paſſage to *China*, &c. through *Hudſon's Bay*. But this proved a moſt unfortunate Attempt; for neither he nor any of his Company were ever heard of. Yet a Part of the Wreck of his Ship was ſaid to be found in that *Bay*, in the Latitude of 63 Degrees North. [*Ellis*'s Voyage to *Hudſon's Bay*, *Anno* 1748, p. 78-9.]

Guiana propoſed to be ſettled by the *South-Sea* Company.

About the Cloſe of this Year, a Pamphlet appeared with a Propoſal for the *South-Sea* Company's making a Settlement in the Country of *Guiana*, in *South America*, upon a Plan which the anonymous Author alleges he had laid before King *William* thirty Years before. His Pamphlet is intitled, *An hiſtorical Account of the Voyages and Adventures of Sir* Walter Raleigh, (from whom the Author ſays he is deſcended.) But, in our humble Opinion, this ſuppoſed Kinſman of that great Man could not have touched upon any Part of his Adventures which does ſo little Honour to him as that particular wild Scheme; of which we have ſaid enough in its Place! Next to the above-named Project of a *North-weſt* Paſſage, this unaccountable Whim of a Settlement in *Guiana* has at different Times employed the moſt of our ſpeculative Schemers to the leaſt Purpoſe!

Lombe's famous Silk-throwing Machine at *Derby* ſet up; and afterward its Secret is purchaſed by the Public for 14,000 *l.*

In this 5th Year of King *George* the Firſt, a Patent was granted to Sir *Thomas Lombe*, for the ſole and excluſive Property for fourteen Years, of that wonderful Machine for *Silk-throwing*, ſometime before erected by his Brother on the River *Derwent* at *Derby*, by Mills, which work three capital Engines. This amazingly grand Machine contains 26,586 Wheels, and 97,746 Movements, which work 73,726 Yards of organzine Silk Thread every Time the Water Wheel goes round, being thrice in one Minute, and 318,504,960 Yards in one Day and Night. One Water Wheel gives Motion to all the other Movements, of which any one may be ſtopped ſeparately, without obſtructing the reſt.

One Fire-Engine conveys warm Air to every individual Part of this vaſt Machine, containing in all its Buildings Half a Quarter of a Mile in Length. The Model of it is ſaid to have been taken by Mr. *Lombe*, from the Original in *Piedmont*, under the Diſguiſe of a common Workman, he having ſecretly drawn its Plan on Paper, and then made his Eſcape to *England*. Theſe Engines have ſaved a great Deal of Money to the Nation, which they formerly paid for *orgazine* or *thrown Silk* to the *Piedmonteze*, altogether with ready Money. And (that we may take in all this Matter together) the fourteen Years being run out before Sir *Thomas Lombe* could make ſufficient Advantage thereof; upon his Application to Parliament, *Anno* 1732, by an Act of the 5th of King *George* II. (Cap. viii.) "*fourteen Thouſand Pounds* was granted to him from the Public, as a Conſideration for the eminent Services he has done the Nation, in diſcovering, introducing, and bringing to full Perfection, at his own great Expence, a Work ſo uſeful and beneficial to this Kingdom.------Provided, however, that his Majeſty may and ſhall direct proper "Perſons to view the ſaid three Engines, and to take an exact Model thereof, to be depoſited in "ſuch Place as he ſhall appoint, to ſecure and perpetuate the ſaid Art for the Advantage of this "Kingdom." This Statute mentions "*the great Obſtruction to this Undertaking received by the* "*King of Sardinia*, in prohibiting the Exportation of the *raw Silk* which the ſaid Engines were "made to work."

1720

☞ We are now to enter upon the Year 1720; a Year remarkable, beyond any other which can be pitched upon by Hiſtorians, for extraordinary and romantic Projects, Propoſals, and Undertakings, both *private* and *national*; as well reſpecting commercial Concerns, as the great internal Intereſts of two of the moſt potent Kingdoms of *Europe*! And which therefore ought to be had in perpetual Remembrance, not only as being what never had its Parallel, nor, it is to be hoped, ever will hereafter; but likewiſe, as it may ſerve for a perpetual *Memento* to the Legiſlators and Miniſters of our own Nation, never to leave it in the Power of any hereafter to hoodwink Mankind into ſo ſhameful and baneful an Impoſition on the Credulity of the People, thereby diverted from their lawful Induſtry!

A.D
1720

The famous Scheme of the *South-Sea* Company for taking in all the *Britiſh* National Debts.

We have ſeen, under the preceding Year, to what extravagant Lengths the once famous Mr. *Law* had led the *Duke-Regent* of *France*, in order for his getting clear of the public Incumbrances, by giving the unhappy Proprietors of the *French* National Debts what in the End proved little better than *Moonſhine!* And we are ſorry to be obliged to add, that we have in part alſo already ſeen our own *Britiſh* Parliament and Miniſtry approaching too near (though not intentionally) to ſuch unjuſt and viſionary Schemes for leſſening the *Britiſh* National Debts, by liſtening to the Propoſals of crafty Projectors, calculated for deceiving and hoodwinking the Proprietors of thoſe Debts, by altering or changing the *Names*, *Shape*, and *Poſition* of them, too much reſembling what is vulgarly called *Sleight-of-hand*, rather than for any ſolid leſſening of thoſe Incumbrances! As if any other Method whatever (conſiſtently with National Juſtice and Honour) could effect a leſſening of our Incumbrances, but a clear and inviolable *Sinking-Fund*, the Conſequence, 1ſt, of the frugal Savings from the Reduction of Intereſt; and, 2dly, of all *needleſs* Expence, more eſpecially in Times of ſettled Peace; and, 3dly, from the Increaſe of foreign Commerce proportionably increaſing the public Revenue. All other Methods being an Impoſition upon and a Diſgrace to a Nation enjoying Liberty and Property. Other Methods were, however, at this Time adopted; to the Ruin of many honourable and till then wealthy Families, to the Advancement of many low and obſcure Perſons and Families, and to the great temporary Detriment of our Commerce.

The grand Point (as already obſerved) which the *Britiſh* Government had now in View was the Reduction of what is called the *irredeemable* Annuities, created at divers Times, in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*, moſt of them for 99, and ſome for 96 and 89 Years, and others for ſhorter Terms; amounting in all to very near 800,000*l.* *per Annum.* And the then Managers of the *South-Sea* Company having been ſo ſucceſsful in taking in the greateſt Part of the Annuities of the Lottery of 1710, the then Miniſtry encouraged the Directors of that Company to make their Propoſals for reducing them all into a *redeemable* State. It is *now* become unneceſſary to relate a great Deal of what paſſed on this Subject. In *January*, that Company at firſt propoſed to the *Houſe of Commons* to give 3,500,000*l.* to the Public, for the Privilege of taking in all the ſaid *irredeemable* Debts, and alſo the *redeemable* Debts then at the *Exchequer* and *Bank*, (moſtly bearing 5 *per Cent.*) either by Purchaſe from the Proprietors or by Subſcription, into their Capital Stock. This Project exciting the Jealouſy of the *Bank of England*, the Directors of the latter Company on the very ſame Day offered above *five* Millions for the ſame Privilege. This Rivalſhip proved in Effect the Bane of the whole Plan: For a ſecond Propoſal of the *South-Sea* Company amounted to no leſs than 7,567,500*l.* in caſe all thoſe Debts ſhould be ſubſcribed, and in that Proportion for any Part of them; and alſo propoſed farther, to pay, to the Uſe of the Public, one Year's Purchaſe of all ſuch of the *long irredeemable Annuities* as ſhould *not* be brought into their Capital. The *Bank* made a ſecond Propoſal, more advantageous to the Public in ſundry Reſpects, and therein obliged themſelves to give 1700*l.* Bank Stock for every 100*l.* *irredeemable long Annuity.* Let any one of but common Underſtanding conſider one Moment how it could be poſſible for either Company to effect what they now propoſed, (ſo as *not* to be Loſers themſelves) without *egregiouſly* deceiving and injuring the Proprietors of theſe Debts! Was it not therefore moſt unaccountable in any *Britiſh* Parliament and Miniſtry to give Encouragement to a Propoſal of ſo obviouſly pernicious a Nature?

It ſeems, That upon the King's Arrival from *Hanover*, in *November* 1719, this Scheme was laid before the Miniſtry by the Managers of the *South-Sea* Company; who, fluſhed with their late Succeſs, carried their Aims ſo far as to the incorporating all the Funds of the *Bank*, *Eaſt-India* Company, and the *Exchequer*, into their own Capital. But, although that was not reliſhed, the very Rumour of ſome ſuch Scheme raiſed their Stock to 126 *per Cent.* at the ſhutting of the Books for *Chriſtmas* 1719. In Concluſion, the *South-Sea* Company's laſt Propoſal was accepted in Parliament, and a Bill brought in (6° *Geo.*) *For enabling that Company to increaſe their preſent Capital Stock and Fund, by redeeming ſuch public Debts and Incumbrances as are therein mentioned. And for raiſing Money to be applied for leſſening ſeveral of the public Debts and Incumbrances: And for calling in the preſent* Exchequer-Bills *remaining uncancelled: And for making forth new Bills, in lieu thereof, to be circulated and exchanged upon Demand at or near the* Exchequer.

Reaſons againſt the *South-Sea* Scheme.

The Oppoſers of this Bill in Parliament in vain urged what afterward proved but too true.
“ That it was calculated for the enriching of a *few*, and the Ruin of *many*.——That it countenanced
“ the pernicious Practice of *Stock-jobbing*, thereby diverting the proper Genius of the
“ People from Trade and Induſtry.——That the artificial raiſing of *South-Sea* Stock ſo high as
“ its then Price, whilſt the Bill was depending,” [*viz.* to 319 *per Cent.*] “ was a dangerous *Baite*
“ for decoying the Unwary to their Ruin, by a falſe Proſpect of Gain, to part with what they
“ had gotten with Labour and Induſtry for imaginary Wealth!——That it would give Foreigners
“ an Opportunity of perhaps trebling the great Sums they already poſſeſſed in our Funds, and
“ would thereby drain the Kingdom of its Treaſure, when they ſhould realize their Stock!——
“ That a national Bargain ſhould wiſely be made, with more Advantage to the Public than to
“ Individuals; but this Scheme was quite the Reverſe; ſince, if *South-Sea* Stock ſhould be kept
“ up at 300 *per Cent.* its old Members would gain above *thirty* Millions, whilſt the Public was
“ only to avail themſelves of but a Quarter Part of that Sum.——That although neither of the
“ Propoſals of the two Rival Companies were fit to be received, yet that of the *Bank* was fairer,
“ as they declared plainly what they would give the *long Annuitants* in their Stock. But if, nevertheleſs,
“ the *South-Sea* Company's Propoſals ſhould be accepted, the Riſe of their Stock ſhould
“ be limited, for preventing of the pernicious Effects of *Stock-jobbing* in ſo high a Degree as was
“ like to happen!” To all which and much more ſaid againſt the Scheme, it was anſwered
by the miniſterial Advocates, “ That neither the Miniſters nor the Company could foreſee, this
“ great Riſe of the Stock: For, had its Price remained as it was when the Bargain was firſt

Reaſons for their Scheme.

“ ſtruck, *viz.* at 137 *per Cent.* the Public would have been the greater Gainer.——That the “ Miniſtry had nothing in View but the eaſing of the Nation of Part of its preſent heavy Load “ of Debt, and the putting of the Remainder into a Method of being gradually diſcharged.—— “ And laſtly, *That it was but reaſonable, that the Company ſhould enjoy the Profit of the Riſe of Stock* “ *procured by their own prudent Conduct*, &c.”

It is to little Purpoſe now to enlarge on the Methods then taken by the *South-Sea* Company's Managers, for enabling them to execute ſo vaſt a Scheme. Such as, the making their Dividend Warrants at *Chriſtmas* 1719 to carry Intereſt till *Chriſtmas* 1720, (Sums under 20*l.* only excepted.) —Their obtaining an Act of this ſame Seſſion, *For making forth new Exchequer-Bills, not exceeding one Million, at a certain Intereſt, and for lending the ſame to the* South-Sea *Company at an higher Intereſt*, &c.——Their taking in four *Money-Subſcriptions* for the Sale of their Stock which they propoſed to gain by the Scheme: Which large Money-Subſcriptions were particularly intended for enabling the Company to pay off ſuch of the *redeemable Debts* as ſhould chuſe to take their principal Money, inſtead of ſubſcribing the ſame into that Company; and alſo for paying the above-named great Sum to the Public for the Privilege of this Scheme; which laſt-named Sum was deſtined by this Act to be applied, in the firſt Place, to pay off all ſuch Debts not included in the Company's new Capital, as carried 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt, and afterward to pay off Part of the Company's Capital at 5 *per Cent.* They were alſo hereby impowered to make *Calls* of Money on their Members, or to open Books for Subſcriptions, or to grant Annuities redeemable; or by ſuch other Methods for raiſing Money as their General Courts ſhould direct; ſuch as Loans on Contracts, Bills, Bonds, or Obligations under their Common Seal, or on the Credit of their Stock, which hereby was all to be reduced to 4 *per Cent.* redeemable at *Midſummer* 1727. And the additional Allowance for Management was to be in Proportion to that allowed for their old Capital.——Not leſs than one Million to be paid the Company at any one Time: But their Trade and Privileges were to continue for ever.

The Debts propoſed to be taken in were,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
I. Irredeemable Long Annuities, (*per Annum*) - - - - - ---	666,821	8	3½
—— Ditto, Short Annuities, - - - - - - - - - ---	127,260	6	1
Making together - - - - - - - ---	794,081	14	4½

The long Annuities originally did not, in general, coſt the Proprietors above ſixteen Years Purchaſe; ſo that the Proprietors had already been over-paid their Principal, and with legal Intereſt alſo; and yet, after ſo many Years elapſed, their preſent Market Price was conſiderably more than what was originally paid for them at the *Exchequer*; and therefore they were now deemed an Incumbrance on the Public equal to their current Value, and were to be juſtly conſidered in that Light only.

For theſe *long Annuities* the Company obliged themſelves to allow the Proprietors *twenty* Years Purchaſe; and *fourteen* Years Purchaſe for the *ſhort Annuities*: But the main Fallacy was, that the Company was not limited in the Price they were to put on their Stock to be given to them. Whereas, on the contrary, the *Bank*'s ſecond Propoſal obliged themſelves to offer 1,700 *l.* Bank Stock for every 100 *l.* *per Annum* of *long Annuities*, and in like Proportion for the *ſhort* ones.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Total ſo valued was - - - - - - - - - ---	15,118,072	11	—

II. The *redeemable Debts* at the *Exchequer* and *Bank*, carrying 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt, amounted to 11,779,660*l.* 11 *s.* 3¾ *d.*; and thoſe at 4 *per Cent.* to 4,766,821 *l.* 15 *s.* 9½ *d.* So that if all the public Debts aforeſaid, amounting to 31,664,554 *l.* 18 *s.* 1¼ *d.* had been ſubſcribed, the *South-Sea* Company's Capital Stock would have been increaſed to the Sum of 43,411,399 *l.* 6 *s.* 11¼ *d.*

The Company's firſt Money-Subſcription.

The *South-Sea* Directors (who were alſo, by Commiſſion, Truſtees for taking in the public Debts) opened their firſt Money-Subſcription, on the 14th of *April*, for the Sale of two Millions of their Stock at 300 *per Cent.* [the Market Price that Day being 325 *per Cent.*] Some of the Directors ſeemed to diſlike this Method, as copying too cloſely the *Miſſiſippi* Proceedings: Yet the Junto of Managers judged it adviſeable, for the keeping up the Price of Stock. And ſuch was the Concourſe of Perſons of Diſtinction to that *Subſcription*, that it was increaſed to 2,250,000 *l.* and thereupon it ſoon ſold for double the Price of the firſt Payment, which was 60 *l.* and the Stock roſe to 340 *per Cent.*

A Dividend of 10 *per Cent.* in Stock for *Midſummer* 1720.

Their next *Maſter-piece* was, in a General Court, (where now were ſeen many of the higheſt Rank and Quality) to vote a Dividend of 10 *per Cent. in Stock* for *Midſummer* Half-year 1720, as well to the *new* Subſcribers as to the *old* Capital. This Dividend was one great Cauſe of the enſuing Calamities, by occaſioning too high an Opinion of the Value of the Scheme.

At the ſame General Court it was reſolved, to grant Money-Loans on Stock, as far as 500,000 *l.* for four Months, at 5 *per Cent* (ſecretly enlarged to 900,000 *l.*) There were alſo at this Time large *Premiums* given by the Agents of the Managers for the *Refuſal* of *Stock* at very high Prices. More Money was afterward lent out both on Stock and on Subſcription-Receipts.——On the other Hand, the Directors were conſtantly ſolicited for more Subſcriptions, Loans, &c. And to ſo great a Height was the Frenzy already got, that the bare Reſolution of the Court of Directors, on the 28th of *April*, to receive the *irredeemable Annuities* into their Stock, influenced many of the Proprietors of thoſe Annuities actually to depoſit their Annuities at the *South-Sea* Houſe, and implicitly to ſubſcribe the ſame, before they knew what Terms they were to have for them: Some of whom, nevertheleſs, were the loudeſt afterward in the Clamours againſt the Directors.

A. D. 1720 On the 30th of *April*, a ſecond Money-Subſcription was taken for *one Million* of Stock, at 400*l.* *per Cent.* Price. And this Subſcription was, in like Sort, increaſed to 1,500,000*l.*

The ſecond Money-Subſcription, for Sale of *South-Sea* Stock.

On the 19th of *May*, the Directors declared the Terms for the *Irredeemables* ſubſcribed to be, *viz.*

Firſt Subſcription of the *Irredeemables*.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
I. The *long Annuities* they valued at *thirty-two* Years Purchaſe, and at that Rate gave them 700*l.* Stock for each 100*l.* Annuity, at 375 *per Cent.* its Value being --	2,625	—	—
And they gave them in Bonds and Money to the Amount of - - - - - -	575	—	—
The Total, as they were thus valued, was - - - -	3,200	—	—

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
II. To the other *long Annuities*, called 14 *per Cents.* they gave for each 98*l.* *per Annum*, the ſame Stock, valued as above - - - - - - - - --	2,625	—	—
And in Bonds and Money - - - - - - - - - - --	511	—	—
Total - - - - --	3,136	—	—

And in this Proportion for any greater or leſſer Sum of thoſe *Annuities*.

III. To the *ſhort Irredeemables*, called *nine per Cents*, which (as well as the Blank and Prize Tickets of Lottery 1710) they valued at ſeventeen Years Purchaſe; and at that Rate had the following Terms, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The 9 *per Cents.* for every 90*l.* *per Annum*, had 350 Stock at 375 *per Cent.* ---	1,312	10	—
And in Bonds and Money - - - - - - - - - - - - ---	217	10	—
Total - - - - - ---	1,530	—	—
Prizes of Lottery 1710 for every 100*l.* *per Annum* they had 400*l.* Stock at 375 *per Cent.* is - - - - - - - - - - - - - ---	1,500	—	—
And Bonds and Money - - - - - - - - - - - - - ---	200	—	—
Total - - - - - ---	1,700	—	—
Blank Tickets of Lottery 1710, for every 98*l.* *per Annum*, 350*l.* Stock at 375 *per Cent.* is - - - - - - - - - - - - - ---	1,312	10	—
And in Bonds and Money - - - - - - - - - - - ---	353	10	—
Total - - - - ---	1,666	—	—

Conſidering the Frenzy of this Time, it muſt be confeſſed, that theſe Terms to the *Irredeemables* were tolerably fair, had the Subſcribers been allowed the immediate Diſpoſal of the Stock now allotted to them, which was far from being the Intention of the Junto. We muſt here alſo remark, in Favour of the Directors, That they gave ſix Days Time to theſe firſt Subſcribers to declare their Acceptance or Non-Acceptance of the ſaid Terms, [Stock however being then (*i. e.* 25th *May*) above 500*l.* *per Cent.* was the Bait for their acquieſcing.] So that in this and moſt of the other Tranſactions relating to this great and unparalleled Affair, the ſubſcribing Parties, eſpecially in the former Part of the Madneſs, were equally acceſſary to their own future Loſſes with the Conductors of the Scheme; *All* Ranks and Claſſes of Perſons eagerly forwarding their own Ruin, *through an exceſſive Thirſt of Gain!* For, the numerous Dealers in *South-Sea* Stock and Subſcriptions, by daily continuing to *buy*, in the Hope of their ſtill riſing higher (of which Riſe they themſelves were the principal Cauſes) did undoubtedly lay a Temptation in the Way of the Managers for ſtill growing more extravagant in the Rates or Conditions of their future Subſcriptions. [The Author of this Work remembers diſtinctly, That farther on in this Summer a certain *Director* (Mr. *Ed-----n*, long ſince dead) being aſked by a Gentleman at *Garraway*'s Coffee-houſe, Whether the Report was true, That the Court of Directors ſoon intended to open their *third* Subſcription at 1,000 *per Cent.?* Mr. *E-------* facetiouſly replied, *Truly Gentlemen ſeem to ſtrive to talk us into ſome ſuch Price, whether we will or no!* This, nevertheleſs, was by no Means a ſufficient Vindication of the Court of Directors; who, as ſworn Truſtees for the Proprietors, ought to have either ſtopped the unreaſonable Riſe of Stock, or elſe have diſqualified themſelves, and by a public Declaration to the World have teſtified their abſolute Diſapprobation thereof. Neither indeed was the Board of Treaſury (who framed the famous Act) to be at all juſtified, for not laying effectual Reſtraints therein againſt even the bare Poſſibility of any unreaſonable Riſe of Stock!

The bad Execution of the grand *South-Sea* Scheme.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*	
The *firſt* Subſcription of the *irredeemable Debts* amounted to ---		427,340	18	9	of the *Annuities for long Terms.*
		48,132	—	—	of *nine per Cent.* Annuities.
	and	15,988	4	—	of the Lottery 1710.

The Amount of the firſt Subſcription of the *Irredeemables*.

By the daily Riſe of *South-Sea* Stock, the Fame and Credit of the leading Directors and Managers roſe in Proportion! Addreſſes were made to them from Perſons of high Rank; and, in Teſtimony of miniſterial Approbation, ſeveral of the Directors had the hereditary Honour of *Baronet* conferred on them. Yet, very ſoon after, there happened ſuch ſudden Fluctuations in their Stock, ſometimes even in the Space of a few Hours, as might have given clear Indications of its precarious Value, notwithſtanding the various Arts daily practiſed to keep it conſtantly riſing. For, though on the 2d of *June*, it got up to 890 *per Cent.* yet that vaſt Price bringing many Sellers the Day following to *'Change-Alley* [now become a ſecond *Rue Quinquempoix*] it fell before Night to 640; and yet the ſame Evening roſe again to 770. On the 6th it was at 820, but by the 14th fell to 710. Many were obliged to ſell out their Stock, for enabling them to make their ſecond Payment on the firſt Money-Subſcription: And ſome began to have their Eyes opened by the judicious Calculations of *Archibald Hutcheſon*, Eſquire, and others. Theſe alarming Conſiderations obliged the Managers to lend out great Sums of Money on *South-Sea* Stock at 400 *per Cent.* Which Loans anſwered a double Purpoſe, 1ſt, by locking up ſo much Stock as was ſo pawned, and, 2dly, by ſupplying the Borrowers with the Means of buying more! So that, though the Price of the Stock was ſomewhat under 800 *per Cent.* the *Junto* ventured ſo far out of their Depth as to take a *third* Money-Subſcription, for the Purchaſe of Stock at 1,000 *per Cent.* in ten different Payments of 100 *l.* each, for *five Millions* of Stock: Crowds of People attending at the *South-Sea* Houſe, loudly calling for a new Subſcription, and even naming the ſaid Price of 1,000 *per Cent.* And, in a few Days, their 1ſt Payment of 100 *l.* roſe to 400 *l.* Of the five Millions now paid in for the ſaid firſt Payment, the Managers lent out in one Day three Millions, for ſupplying the Stock Market with Caſh. A few Days after the *Midſummer* Shutting of their Books, the Price of *South-Sea* Stock for the Opening of them was at 1,000 *per Cent.* and upward, including the 10 *per Cent. Midſummer* Dividend.

A third Money-Subſcription for *South-Sea* Stock at 1000 *per Cent.*

Whilſt *South-Sea* Stock was thus in its meridian Glory, the Frenzy in part affected the other two great Companies, by raiſing them greatly above their juſt Value, *viz. Eaſt-India Stock* to 445 *per Cent.* and *Bank Stock* to 260 *per Cent.* This Riſe was partly occaſioned by the Sellers out of *South-Sea Stock*, and alſo out of the *Bubbles*, (as they were juſtly termed) or numerous leſſer Stocks, at very high Prices; who thought their Money ſafer in being inveſted in the ſaid two great Companies Stocks. The advanced Prices of all which Stocks, greater or leſſer, of every Kind, were at this Time, *viz.* about *Midſummer* 1720, computed to amount to about *five hundred Millions* Sterling; or about five Times as much as the current Caſh of all *Europe.* And if the yearly Rents of all the Lands and Houſes in *Great Britain* do not exceed *fourteen Millions*, and that the utmoſt Value thereof (Houſes and Lands together) do not exceed ſixteen Years Purchaſe on an Average, or *two hundred and twenty-four Millions* of Money; then here was above double the Value of the Fee-ſimple of all the immoveable Property of the Nation in this chimerical Traffic; whilſt the real and ſubſtantial Traffic of many of the Dealers therein was for many Months in a great Meaſure ſuſpended, or at leaſt much neglected:

A Computation of the advanced Prices of all the Stocks, greater and leſſer, about *Midſummer* 1720, at *London.*

On the 4th of *Auguſt*, the *ſecond* Subſcription of the *irredeemable* Annuities was taken at the *South-Sea* Houſe, *viz.*

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
125,392	17	6	*Long Annuities.*
18,750	—	—	*Nine per Cents.*
and 14,906	6	—	of Lottery 1710.

Second Subſcription of the *Irredeemables* into the *South-Sea* Company.

1ſt, The *long Annuities* (all but the 14 *per Cents)* had 400 *l. South-Sea* Stock, and 400 *l.* in Bonds and Money for each 100 *l. per Annum*, the ſaid Annuities being now valued at 36 Years Purchaſe. 2dly, And for every 98 *l. per Annum* of the 14 *l. per Cents*, they gave 420 *l.* in Stock, and 168 *l.* in Bonds and Money. 3dly, For every 90 *l. per Annum* of the *nine per Cent.* Annuities, they allowed 200 *l.* Stock, being $17\frac{7}{9}$ Years Purchaſe. 4thly, For every 100 *l. per Annum* of the Prizes of Lottery 1710, they gave 200 *l.* Stock, and 150 *l.* Bonds and Money (which was $17\frac{1}{2}$ Years Purchaſe.) 5thly, For every 98 *l. per Annum* of the Blank Tickets of 1710, they gave 210 *l.* Stock, and 35 *l.* in Bonds and Money, being likewiſe at the Rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ Years Purchaſe.

The *redeemable* Debts ſubſcribed at 800 *per Cent.* in *South-Sea* Stock.

At the ſame Time there was ſubſcribed 14,393,788 *l.* of the *redeemable* Debts, (every 100 *l.* being taken in or valued at 105) and, on the 12th of *Auguſt*, (*South-Sea* Stock being about 910 *per Cent.)* the *Midſummer* Dividend included) they declared their valuing Stock at 800 *per Cent.* for theſe *Redeemables* ſubſcribed. But, although theſe *Redeemable-Proprietors* were about ſixteen thouſand Perſons in Number, they were not allowed the Choice of withdrawing their Subſcriptions, after the ſaid Price was now declared; which made a moſt grievous Clamour (ſoon after upon the Fall of the Stock) both in Print and Converſation.

Many Ways were now found neceſſary by the *Junto* to keep up the Price of *South-Sea* Stock, after thus taking in the Proprietors of the public Debts at ſuch extravagant Rates; ſuch as the giving Credit for ſix Months, at 4 *per Cent.* Intereſt, for the *third* Payment of the *firſt* Subſcription, and the *ſecond* Payment of the *ſecond* Money-Subſcription, in order to keep a Plenty of Caſh in the Dealers Hands, *&c.*

The *Scire facias* againſt the *Bubbles* proved the Ruin of *South-Sea* Stock. Some Account of the Riſe of the chief of thoſe *Bubbles.*

But of all the raſh Proceedings of the Managers, during the Execution of their Scheme, none proved more quickly fatal than their obtaining of the Government, on the 18th of *Auguſt*, a *Scire facias* againſt thoſe airy Projects called *Bubbles*, which, at this Time, were become very numerous, and had greatly advanced in their Prices, even after an Act of Parliament of this ſame Seſſion (Cap. xvii.) had paſſed for ſuppreſſing them, [intitled, *An Act for better ſecuring certain Powers and Privileges intended to be granted by his Majeſty by two Charters for Aſſurance of Ships and Merchandize at Sea; and for lending Money upon Bottomree: And for reſtraining ſeveral extravagant and unwarrantable Practices therein mentioned,*] as well as of a Royal Proclamation for enforcing the Laws againſt them: Inſomuch, that *'Change-Alley*, like the *Rue Quinquempoix* at *Paris*, was daily crowded from Morning to Night (as well as the Coffee-houſes) with Dealers in thoſe *Bubbles*; many of which, having obſolete and forfeited Charters, under that Pretext, 1ſt, Took large Money-Subſcriptions for carrying on what they had no Right to do. 2dly, Others of them grafted *new* and additional Projects on their ſaid obſolete Charters, originally granted *for very different Purpoſes.* 3. A third Species of *Bubbles*, and the moſt numerous, did not even pretend ſo much

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much as to any ſuch obſolete Charters, or other Authority whatever. It is indeed very true, That the Traffic in theſe did greatly promote Luxury, Idleneſs, and Extravagance in the middling and lower Claſſes of People; diverting them from their wonted Induſtry and Frugality. But the great Miſtake of the *South-Sea* Managers concerning thoſe *Bubbles* was their Belief that their Traffic obſtructed the *Riſe* of *South-Sea* Stock; whereas, on the contrary, it was quickly found, that the Trade in them was aſſiſting in keeping up the Price of *South-Sea* Stock: For, very many of the lower People, not being at firſt able to purchaſe *South-Sea* Stock, ran greedily into the *Bubbles*, and even into ſmaller Shares or Parts of them; and, having ſoon gained conſiderably therein, they uſually or very often came afterward into *South-Sea* Stock and Subſcriptions. And thus thoſe leſſer Currents or Rivulets were a conſtant Supply to the great *South-Sea River:* But this the Managers did not perceive till it was too late.

It appeared, by an Enquiry of the Houſe of Commons, in *February* preceding, That this Humour of *new Projects* or *Bubbles* had been on Foot for two or three Years paſt; as alſo appeared by a Petition in *January* 1718, for a Charter for *inſuring Ships and Merchandize*, ſigned by near three hundred Merchants and Gentlemen, and that a Million of Money had been previouſly ſubſcribed for it. That another Petition, about the ſame Time, for a *Grand-Fiſhery Company*, was ſigned by ſeven Peers of the Realm, and many Merchants and Gentlemen. A third Petition was, in *May* 1719, by the (ſo called) *Societies of the City of* London *for the Mines-Royal, the Mineral and Battery Works*, under certain obſolete Charters of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* the Firſt, for *Mines*, &c. for a like Patent to *inſure Ships and Merchandize*, for which 1,152,000 *l.* had been ſubſcribed. Theſe were, in the Main, the ſame Perſons as thoſe in the before-named firſt Petition: They petitioned a third Time, on the 8th of *January* 1720 [*N. S.*] only as ſo many private Gentlemen and Merchants, [dropping their Claim by the before-named obſolete Charters,] and were in the End ſucceſsful by their preſent Name of the *Royal-Exchange Aſſurance* Company; its Capital conſiſting of 500,000 *l.* That ſame Day, another Body of Petitioners applied for a Patent for *inſuring Ships and Merchandize*, (with a Subſcription of *two Millions)* and were incorporated alſo in the End, by the Name of the *London Aſſurance Company*. This laſt-named Company had at firſt two ſeparate Subſcriptions, which were afterwards united. Its Stock or Capital at preſent conſiſting of 36,000 *l.* Shares, on each of which 12 *l.* 10 *s.* was originally paid. This was the original Riſe of the preſent two very uſeful and flouriſhing Inſurance Corporations, who alſo are impowered to lend Money on *Bottomree*; and each of them afterward obtained Charters for *inſuring from Loſs by Fire*. Yet neither of them are by the before-quoted Statute, nor by their conſequent Charters, *excluſive* in any Reſpect relating to private Perſons, who may and ſtill do enjoy and practice Inſurance on Ships and Merchandize as formerly; but with Reſpect to all other *Corporations* they are both excluſive; excepting however the *Eaſt-India* and *South-Sea* Companies, both which Corporations may ſtill continue to advance Money (ſays the Statute) by *Bottomree* on their own Ships.

The Original of the two great *Aſſurance* Corporations of the *Royal-Exchange* and the *London Aſſurance* Companies.

How far thoſe two Companies have excluſive Privileges.

A third Petition of a different Body of People was preſented to the King, on the 21ſt of *January* 1720, [*N. S.*] for an Inſurance Charter, which did not ſucceed. And,

On the 8th of the ſaid Month, three *Engliſh* Peers, two Biſhops, and an *Iriſh* Peer, with many eminent Gentlemen and Merchants, petitioned the King, "That they might be incorporated for "purchaſing and improving of forfeited and other Eſtates in *Great Britain.*—For granting Annu-"ities for Lives:—And for inſuring of Lives:-----Seeing" [continues this Petition] "this will "unite, by *Intereſt*, many of the King's Subjects againſt the Pretender and his Adherents for "ever. In order to which, ſeveral of the Petitioners have ſent Perſons into *Scotland* for pur-"chaſing the forfeited Eſtates there, and have ſince, by a voluntary Subſcription to *The Governor* "*and Company of Undertakers for raiſing the* Thames *Water in* York-Buildings, raiſed a Joint-"Stock of 1,200,000 *l.* Sterling: Upon the Credit of which Eſtates they propoſe to grant An-"nuities for and to inſure on Lives; for the Benefit of ſuch of his Majeſty's Subjects as are "ſtreightened in their Fortunes by the Reduction of *Intereſt*."—But they did not deſire any excluſive Charter. The ſame Day alſo, another Set of Gentlemen in vain petitioned for the very ſame Purpoſe.

The Riſe of the *York-Building* Company.

When thoſe Petitions for *Inſurance*, &c. came to be referred to and conſidered by the Crown-Lawyers, they were oppoſed by Counſel on the other Side, the Grand Fiſhery Scheme alone excepted, *viz.* The Inſurance Petitioners, by the numerous Friends of the private Inſurers, and by the *Amicable Society for a perpetual Inſurance on Lives, with Benefit of Survivorſhip*; which Society, their Counſel ſet forth, "was incorporated in the 5th Year of Queen *Anne*, *Anno* 1706, conſti-"tuting any Number of Perſons, not exceeding 2,000, to be a Body-politic, for raiſing a Joint-"Stock, for the Relief of Widows and Orphans, by granting Policies on Lives, with annual "Payments during ſuch Lives; on the Deceaſe of which Lives a certain Sum is paid as a Divi-"dend to the Proprietors of ſuch Policies:" And alleging, "That theſe Petitions for Inſurances "would prejudice their Intereſts."

Some Account of the *Amicable Society.*

The Petitioners for purchaſing of the *forfeited Eſtates* were adviſed by Counſel to withdraw their Petition, as they might ſafely tranſact all they wanted to do, by Virtue of the Powers "of a Charter of the 27th of King *Charles* the Second, *For raiſing the* Thames *Water in* York-"Buildings;" which Charter theſe Petitioners had purchaſed of the old Patentees for 7,000 *l.* together with all the Benefits of a private Act of Parliament of the 2d of *William* and *Mary*, *For incorporating the Proprietors of the Water-Works in* York-Buildings, *and for encouraging, carrying on,* "*and ſettling the ſaid Water-Works.*"

Some Account of the *York Buildings* Water-Work Company.

The two firſt-named Petitions for *Inſurance* were (as already noted) approved of, and the Crown-Lawyers reported, *That a Fiſhery Charter, under proper Regulations, might be very beneficial to the Nation.* Which *Fiſhery* had been farther favoured by the following Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, on the 27th of *April* 1720, *viz.* " That the Undertaking propoſed to be " carried on by the Name of the *Britiſh Fiſhery*, wherein the Sea-Ports and Royal-Burghs are " concerned, may be ſucceſsfully carried on, and thereby prevent great Sums from going annu- " ally out of the Nation; may ſecure a valuable Trade; and may, upon any Emergency, furniſh " Seamen to man the Royal-Navy: And therefore highly deſerves Encouragement." Nevertheleſs, no Charter was at this Time granted for the Fiſhery; [occaſioned by the Improbability, if not Impoſſibility, of any Company's being able [unleſs an excluſive one] to carry on a profitable Fiſhery. Since, if private Undertakers, being on the Northern Coaſts, are not as yet able to beat the *Dutch* out of the Fiſhery, it is highly improbable, that a Joint-Stock Company, which is never ſo frugally managed as private Adventurers do their own Money, ſhould prove ſucceſsful! Of which we have a more *recent Proof* at preſent, notwithſtanding the moſt unparalleled Parliamentary Encouragements!]

The juſt Commendation of the two Inſurance-Companies of *London*.

The two *Inſurance* Companies were both incorporated on the ſame Day and Year, *viz.* 24th of *June* 1720, (the Statute in Favour of them having had the Royal Aſſent 14 Days before.) " Each having Power for purchaſing Lands, *&c.* of 1,000 *l.* yearly: But no Perſon can be either " a Director or Proprietor of both Companies at the ſame Time. Each Company's Capital not " to exceed 1,500,000 *l.*------May make *Calls* on their Proprietors, without Limitation.------May " create Bonds, under their Common Seal, for advancing Money on Parliamentary Security; " but for not leſs than ſix Months Time.-----Each Corporation to pay 300,000 *l.* for diſcharging " the King's Civil-Liſt Debts.------No other *Corporation* ſhall inſure but theſe two.-----Yet private " Inſurers may act as before.------May be determined by the King's Charter, if found inconve- " nient to the Public; in which Caſe no other Corporation ſhall ever be erected in their Stead, " with the like Privileges." [☞ Part of the ſaid 300,000 *l.* was afterward remitted to each of thoſe two Companies.] They both have very conſiderable Capital Stocks, and therefore may reaſonably be preſumed a greater Security to our Merchants than private Inſurers can be fairly admitted to be, how juſt and honourable ſoever their Principles and Character, and how large ſoever their Fortunes in general may be: A Liſt being on this Occaſion laid before the Attorney-General of *one hundred and fifty private Inſurers* who had failed in but a few Years paſt. It was then alſo urged in Behalf of *Inſurance-Companies having large Capitals*, That the Merchants of foreign Nations in Alliance or at Peace with us would now probably be induced, in great Numbers, to make their Inſurances at *London*; and thereby bring an additional Benefit to the Kingdom! And as both the ſaid Inſurance-Companies have continued punctually and inviolably to ſuſtain their Credit and Reputation, this juſt Commendation of both of them fell naturally in our Way.

The brief Hiſtory of the Projects called *Bubbles*.

A Statute and a Proclamation for ſuppreſſing thoſe *Bubbles* have not the deſired Effect.

The Act of Parliament before-mentioned, for enabling the King to incorporate thoſe two Inſurance Companies, was alſo expreſly *for reſtraining ſeveral unwarrantable Practices therein mentioned.* " Several ſuch Projects of different Kinds having, ſince the 24th of *June* 1718, been ſet " on Foot in *London* and other Parts of the Kingdom, as alſo in *Ireland*, which manifeſtly tend to " the common Grievance of the Subject; the Contrivers whereof, under falſe Pretences of public " Good, have preſumed to open Books for public Subſcriptions for the ſame, and have drawn un- " wary Perſons to ſubſcribe large Sums to ſuch Undertakings, paying down only ſmall Propor- " tions thereof, which yet upon the whole do amount to very large Sums; in many Caſes acting " as Bodies-politic, by transferring of Shares, *&c.* Others acting under Charters granted for " quite different Purpoſes, and others under obſolete Charters, become void by Non-uſer or " Abuſer, *&c.*——Which dangerous Projects do relate to ſeveral *Fiſheries*, *&c.* wherein the Trade, " Commerce, and Welfare of the People are concerned."———For the Suppreſſion and Preven- " tion of which miſchievous Practices, it was enacted, " That, from and after the 24th of *June* " 1720, all ſuch Undertakings and Attempts ſo deſcribed as aforeſaid, and all other Undertakings " tending to the common Grievance, and all public Subſcriptions, Receipts, Payments, Aſſign- " ments, and Transfers for ſuch Matters, ſhall be for ever deemed illegal and void, and to be " deemed public Nuiſances, liable to ſuch Fines and Puniſhments as the Laws direct.———And " Perſons acting as Brokers for others, or for themſelves, either in buying or ſelling, ſhall forfeit " 500 *l.* and ſhall be incapable of acting afterward as ſuch. But this Act ſhall not extend to Un- " dertakings ſettled before *Midſummer* 1718." [This Clauſe ſaved harmleſs and intire ſundry Undertakings, though not incorporated, ſuch as, the ſeveral Fire-Inſurance Offices, and the ſeveral Subſcriptions to the *South-Sea* Company, *&c.*] " Laſtly, the two Inſurance Corporations, hereby " eſtabliſhed, are expreſly reſtrained from lending Money to the Crown on parliamentary Funds, " except on the Credit of Acts of Parliament."

The amazing Increaſe of the *Bubbles* in *Exchange-Alley*.

The more to inforce this Statute, the King, on the very Day he paſſed it, (*viz.* on the 11th of *June* 1720) iſſued a Proclamation, ſtrictly injoining the Obſervation of the latter Part of it relating to thoſe Projects vulgarly called *Bubbles*; whereby it might have been expected, that they would have all ſhrunk to their *original Nothing* in a Moment. For a few Days, indeed, ſome Check was thereby given to that frantic Traffic: Yet, maugre all Authority, it ſoon revived and even increaſed more than ever, and whilſt they daily advanced in Price, every one was a Gainer, whereby the lower Claſs of People fell into Luxury and Prodigality, as well as their Betters. From Morning till Evening the Dealers therein, as well as in *South-Sea* Stock, appeared in continual Crouds all over *Exchange-Alley*, ſo as to choak up the Paſſage through it. Not a Week-day paſſed without freſh Projects recommended by pompous Advertiſements in all the News-papers thereby ſwelled enormouſly, directing where to ſubſcribe to them. On ſome, 6*d.* *per Cent.* was paid down; on others, 1*s.* *per Cent.* and ſome came ſo low as *one Shilling per Thouſand*, at the Time of ſubſcribing.

A. D. 1720. ſubſcribing. Some of the obſcure Keepers of thoſe Books of Subſcription, contenting themſelves with what they had got in the *Forenoon*, by the Subſcriptions of one or two Millions, (one of which the Author particularly well remembers) were not to be found in the *Afternoon* of the ſame Day, the Room they had hired for a Day being ſhut up, and they and their Subſcription-books never heard of more! On others of thoſe Projects, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* *per Cent.* was paid down; and on ſome few 10*s.* *per Cent.* was depoſited; being ſuch as had ſome one or more Perſons of known Credit to midwife them into the Alley. Some were divided into Shares, inſtead of Hundreds and Thouſands, upon each of which ſo much was paid down, and both for them and the other Kinds, there were printed Receipts ſigned by Perſons utterly unknown. Perſons of Quality of both Sexes were deeply engaged in many of them, Avarice prevailing at this Time over all Conſiderations of either Dignity or Equity; the Males coming to Taverns and Coffee-houſes to meet their Brokers, and the Ladies to the Shops of Milliners and Haberdaſhers for the ſame Ends. Any impudent Impoſtor, whilſt the Deluſion was at its greateſt Height, needed only to hire a Room at ſome Coffee-houſe or other Houſe near that Alley, for a few Hours, and open a Subſcription-book, for ſomewhat relative to Commerce, Manufacture, Plantation, or of ſome ſuppoſed Invention, either newly hatched out of his own Brain, or elſe ſtole from ſome of the many abortive Projects of which we have given an Account in former Reigns, having firſt advertiſed it in the News-papers the preceding Day; and he might, in a few Hours, find Subſcribers for one or two Millions (and in ſome Caſes more) of imaginary Stock. Yet many of thoſe very Subſcribers were far from believing thoſe Projects feaſible: It was enough for their Purpoſe that there would very ſoon be a Premium on the Receipts for thoſe Subſcriptions; when they generally got rid of them in the crowded Alley to others more credulous than themſelves. And in all Events, the Projector was ſure of the Depoſit-money. The firſt Purchaſers of thoſe Receipts ſoon found ſecond Purchaſers, and ſo on, at ſtill higher Prices, coming from all Parts of the Town, and even many from the adjacent Counties: And ſo great was the wild Confuſion in the Crowd in *Exchange-Alley*, that the ſame Project, or Bubble, has been known to be ſold, *at the ſame Inſtant of Time*, 10 *per Cent.* higher at one End of the Alley than at the other End. Amongſt thoſe many Bubbles, there were ſome ſo bare-faced and palpably groſs, as not to have ſo much as the Shadow of any Thing like Feaſibility. The Infatuation was at length ſo ſtrong, that one Project was, in the News-Papers, advertiſed thus; *For ſubſcribing two Millions to a certain promiſing or profitable Deſign, which will hereafter be promulgated.*

We can well remember, one of thoſe named *Globe-Permits*, which came to be currently ſold each for 60 Guineas and upwards in the Alley, which nevertheleſs was only a ſquare Bit of a playing Card, on which was the Impreſſion of a Seal in Wax, being the Sign of the Globe Tavern in the Neighbourhood, with the Motto or Inſcription of *Sail-Cloth Permits*, [without any Name ſigned thereon] the Poſſeſſors thereof being to be hereafter permitted to ſubſcribe to a new *Sail-Cloth Manufactory*, projected by one who was then known to be a Man of Fortune, though afterward involved in great Calamities and Diſgrace.

Theſe Inſtances out of Hundreds more that might be produced are ſufficient to diſplay the Frenzy of the Time; when the Taverns, Coffee-houſes, and even Victualling-houſes, near the *Exchange* were conſtantly crowded, and there was known to be much Extravagance therein. The very Advertiſements of thoſe *Bubbles* were ſo many as to fill up two or three Sheets of Paper in ſome of the daily News-papers for ſome Months. Yet, all Men were not infatuated: And one Advertiſement in a weekly News-paper well enough burleſqued the then Madneſs of Men, in the following Strain. "*At a certain* [ſham] *Place, on* Tueſday *next, Books will be opened for a Subſcription of* two Millions, *for the Invention of melting down Saw-duſt and Chips, and caſting them into clean Deal-boards, without Cracks or Knots!*"

Before we return to the Remainder of the Execution of the grand *South-Sea* Scheme, we ſhall, as an uſeful Warning to Poſterity, here exhibit a more complete *Catalogue* than any we have ſeen, of the *Stocks*, *Subſcriptions*, *Projects*, or *Bubbles*, of this unparalleled Time, with their higheſt Prices in *'Change-Alley*, before the fatal *Scire facias* had (like the Touch of *Ithuriel*'s Spear) reduced them all to their proper Size and Value!

	Original Money paid in or due.			Higheſt Prices ſold for in 1720.	
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	
I. *South-Sea* Stock - - - - - - - - - - - ---	100		—	1000	Great Corporations.
Ditto Iſt *Money-Subſcription*, at 300 *per Cent.* - ---	120		—	750	
IId Ditto, at 400 *per Cent.* - - - - ---	80		—	600	
IIId Ditto, at 1,000 *per Cent.* - - - - ---	100		—	440	
IVth Ditto, at 1,000 *per Cent.* - - - ---	200		—	245	
Eaſt-India Capital Stock [3,200,000 *l.*] - - - - ---	100		—	445	
Bank of England (Capital then 5,559,995 *l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*) -	96	13	5½	260	
☞ This was the *Bank*'s *nominal* or transferrable *Capital*: Yet the Government actually owed them no more than 5,375,027 *l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* (till the Year 1722, when they purchaſed *four Millions* of the *South-Sea* Company) whereby 100 *l.* *Bank* Stock, as due from the Public, was now really no more than 96 *l.* 13*s.* 5½ *d.* So that all its advanced Value muſt and did ariſe from the different Profits of *Banking*!					
Royal African Stock [old Capital 400,000 *l.* additional one 1,600,000 *l.*) - - - - - - - - ---	23		—	200	

			Original Money paid in or due.				Higheſt Prices ſold for in 1720.			
			l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Doubtful Charters.	II.	*Million-Bank*, (500,000 *l.*) - - - - -	100			—	440			
		York-Buildings Company, (1,200,000 *l.*) - -	10			—	305			
		Luſtring Company, (10,000 Shares) valued at 1,200,000 *l.* [not worth one Farthing,] - - - - - - - - - - -	5⅛			*per Share*	120			*per Share*
		Engliſh Copper Company, - - - - - -	5			*per Share*	105			*per Share*
		Welch Copper Company, (*worth nothing at all*)	4⅛			*per Cent.*	95			*per Cent.*
		Royal Fiſhery Company, (*Nil*) - - - -	10			*per Cent.*	25			*per Cent.*
		(*N. B.* The *Hudſon's Bay* Company's Capital being ſo ſmall as about 110,000 *l.* was ingroſſed by ſo few, that it was not known what its Price was at that Time.)								
	III.	☞ *Note* alſo, That beſide the great legal Companies, whoſe Stocks were uſually tranſacted in *'Change-Alley*, there were, and ſtill are, ſome whoſe Capitals are too ſmall to come thither, and do therefore vary but little in Price; ſuch as, the *New-River* Company; the *London-Bridge* Water Company; the *Shadwell*, *Hampſtead*, *Southwark*, and *Chelſea* Water Companies. Alſo the *Sun Fire-office Inſurance:* Sundry alſo of obſolete *Joint-ſtock* Corporations, ſo far ſunk and deſerted, that their Stock, at this Time, bore no Price at all: Such were,								
Deſerted Companies.		The *Mine-Adventurers* Company of *England*,								
		----- *Sword-blade* Company,								
		----- *Frame-work Knitters* Company, and								
		----- *Charitable Corporation for Pledges.*								
	IV.	For *Local* and *Particular* Purpoſes, *viz.*								
Local and particular Projects.		For making the *River Douglas* navigable, -	5			*per Share*	70			*per Share*
		For *freſh* Water brought to *Leverpoole*, - -	10			—	20			*per Share*
		Temple Mills Braſs-works, - - - - -	10			—	250			*per Share*
		Fiſh-Pool, for bringing freſh Fiſh by Sea to *London* (Sir *Richard Steele*'s) - -					160			*per Share*, before any Money paid.
		Harburg Company (for bringing Commerce thither from *Hamburg*, and for a Lottery there, 1,500,000 nominal Capital) - - - - - - - - - - - -	15			*per Cent.*	120			*per Cent.*
		Puckle's *Machine Gun*, called the *Defence*, -	4			*per Share*	8			*for Ditto*
		Another *Harburg* Subſcription, (*Burges*'s) ineffectual								
	V.	Projects or Bubbles, having neither Charter nor Act of Parliament to authoriſe them: None of which were under one Million, and ſome went as far as ten Millions: Very many whereof are diſtinctly remembered by the Author of this Work, how ridiculous and improbable ſoever they may now ſeem to many not acquainted with the Infatuation of that Year, *viz.*								
		The *Orkney* Fiſhery, - - - - - - - -	25			*per Share*	250			
		Globe-Permits, (for ſubſcribing ſome Time or other, to a Project for a *Sail-cloth* Manufacture) - - - - - - - -					70			
		For building of *Ships to let to Freight*, - -	1			*per Share*	15			
		For raiſing of *Hemp* and *Flax* at Home, - -		2	6	*per Share*	1	10		
		Another in *Penſilvania*, - - - - - -	2	10		*per Share*	28			
		Improvement of Land, (Sir *John Lambert*'s)	5			*per Share*	20			
		For a *Whale* Fiſhery (by Ditto) - - -		10		*per Cent.*	3	10		
		National Permits for a *Fiſhery*, (*Geo. James*'s, 50,000 Permits, at 6 *l.* each)	5			*per Share*	60			Each Permit before any Money paid down.
		Salt to be made at *Holyhead*, (two Millions)	5			*per Share*	15			
		For ſettling on the *Bahama* Iſlands, [6000 *l.* had actually been paid in on this Project, in which many eminent Perſons were Sufferers, as appeared by their Petition to Parliament, *Feb.* 1723-4, but was	3			*per Share*	40			

rejected,

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	Original Money paid in or due.				Highest Prices sold for in 1720.			
	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
rejected, because it would have brought endleſs Petitions of that Sort, for Redreſs of ſuch Grievances] - - - -								
The *Grand Fiſhery*, (ſo named) - - - -		10		*per Share*	5			
A *Bottomree* Company, - - - - - - -	1			*per Share*	3			
Weſtley's Auctions, [*i. e.* Actions] for buying and ſelling of Stocks, - - - -	7	10		*per Share*	100			
General Inſurance from Fire, (1,200,000*l.*		2	6	*per Share*	8			
Royal Exchange Aſſurance (500,000*l.*) valued at 2,500,000*l.* - - - - - -	*Sundry Payments.*				250			*per Cent.*
London Aſſurance Company, 36,000 Shares, 12*l.* 10*s.* each, valued at 3,600,000*l.* once, - - - - - - - - - - -	*Ditto.*				175			*per Share*

N. B. Some of theſe foregoing Bubbles, we may ſee, were ſold at above *ſix Times* the Money paid in on the ſame: Others very near ſo high, and all ſhamefully and madly raiſed. It would be endleſs to hunt for the Prices of many more, which were the mere *Embrios* of a few Days, though they drew in very many unwary Perſons to their Undoing. We ſhall therefore content ourſelves with exhibiting a bare Liſt of them in the following Catalogue, *viz.*

VI. *Fiſheries.*
  1. *Cawood*'s *North-Sea* Fiſhery.
  2. *Britiſh* Fiſhery.
  3. A Royal Fiſhery (for ten Millions.)
  4, 5. Two more *Greenland* or Whale Fiſheries.
  6. A *Grand American* Fiſhery.
  7. *Garraway*'s or *Pillan*'s Fiſhery.
  8. The Free Fiſhery.
  9. A *Coral* Fiſhery.
  10. Wrecks to be fiſhed for on the *Iriſh* Coaſt.
  11. Another *Greenland* Fiſhery.
  12. *Orkney* Fiſhery.

VII. *Salt.*
  1. Another *Salt* Project, (beſide one already mentioned)
  2. *Rock-Salt* Project.
  3. *Saltpetre* to be made.
  4. *Salt-pans* in *Holy Iſland*, (two Millions)

VIII. *Inſurances.*
  1. *Sadler's-hall* Inſurance, (afterward united to the *Royal Exchange* Ditto)
  2. Inſurance of Horſes and other Cattle, (two Millions)
  3. Inſurance and Improvement of Childrens Fortunes.
  4. Inſurance of Houſes and Goods in *Ireland*, (with an *Engliſh* Earl at the Head of it)
  5. Inſurance of Loſſes by Servants.
  6. *Friendly Society* for Inſurances.
  7. *Britiſh* Inſurance (ſo called)
  8. *Shales*'s Inſurance.
  9. Inſurance againſt Theft and Robbery.
  10. Ditto for inſuring of Seamens Wages.

IX. For making of *Fire-Engines.*

X. *Remittances of Money.*
  1. *General Remittance* and Inſurance of Debts.
  2. *Stogdon*'s Remittances.

XI. *Water Companies.*
  1. An Engine to bring freſh Water into the Town of *Deal*, in *Kent.*
  2. A Project to bring Water by a new Canal from *St. Albans* to *London.*
  3. Another from *Rickmanſworth* to *London.*
  4. To make Salt-water freſh.

XII. *Sugar.*
  1. Refining of *Sugar.*
  2. Bleaching or whitening of coarſe *Sugar*, without *Fire.*

XIII. For building of Hoſpitals for *Baſtard* Children.

XIV. *America.*
  1. For ſettling the Iſle of *Santa Cruz* in *America.*
  2. —— Ditto, for the Iſles of *Blanco* and *Sal-Tortuga* in Ditto.
  3. Trade to the River *Oronoko.*

4. Trade to *Nova Scotia*, (two Millions)
5. Ditto to the *Golden Iſlands*, [Sir *Robert Montgomery*'s]
6. Ditto for importing of naval Stores from *Nova Scotia* and *Virginia*.
7. Ditto for Walnut-tree from *Virginia*, (two Millions)
8. Ditto for Hemp and Flax from *Penſilvania*.
9. Ditto for *Beaver* Fur, (two Millions)
10. Ditto for *Pitch* and *Tar*, from *America* and *Scotland*.
11. Ditto for importing and exporting of *Tobacco*, (four Millions)

XV. *Buildings*.
1. Building and re-building of Houſes in *England*.
2. For purchaſing Grounds to build on in *London*.

XVI. *Lands*.
1. For meliorating of Lands.
2. For improving of Lands in *Great-Britain*, (four *Millions* ſubſcribed for)
3. Ditto in *Flintſhire*, *(one Million ſubſcribed for)*
4. For improving the Breed of Horſes, and the Improvement of Glebe and Church Lands, *&c.*
5. Planting of *Madder*.
6. Improving of Gardens.
7. For purchaſing and improving of Lands.
8. Ditto for a Royalty in *Eſſex*.
9. Ditto for fenny Lands in *Lincolnſhire*.
10. Ditto for improving of Tillage and Cattle.
11. Another for the Breed of Horſes.
12. Another for purchaſing the forfeited Eſtates, (Sir *James Hallet*'s) 1,200,000*l.* ſubſcribed.
13. For the Corn Trade.

XVII. For erecting of *Turnpikes* and *Wharfs*.
XVIII. For dealing in *Hops*.
XIX. For building of Ships againſt *Pirates*.
XX. For buying of naval and victualling Stores, for the Uſe of the Royal Navy.

XXI. *Oyl-Bubbles*.
1. An Oyl-patent, with Land-ſecurity.
2. Rape-oyl, Subſcription.
3. Beech-oyl, [*Aaron Hill*'s Project]
4. For making of Oyl from Poppies.
5. Ditto from *Sun-flower Seed*.
6. Ditto from *Reddiſh Seed*.

XXII. For the Corn Trade.
XXIII. For drying of *Malt* with hot Air.
XXIV. For improving of *Malt-liquors*, (four Millions)
XXV. For recovering of Seamens Wages.
XXVI. For working of *Tin-plates*, (or whited Iron-plates) [☞ This Manufacture, ſince the Year 1720, is brought to great Perfection in *Monmouthſhire*, and elſewhere in *England*; which, before, we had intirely from *Germany*; *ours* being now alſo of greater Beauty and Durableneſs than any foreign tinned Plates]

XXVII. *Harbours* and *Rivers*.
1. For repairing of *Moriſon*'s-*Haven*.
2. For an Engine to take up Ballaſt.
3. For making the River *Dee*, in *Cheſhire*, navigable.
4. Ditto for the River *Douglas*.

XXVIII. For cleanſing and paving *London* Streets, [two Millions]

XXIX. *Supplies* for *London*, viz.
1. For ſupplying of *London* with *Sea-coal*. (three Millions)
2. ——————— with *Cattle*.
3. ——————— with *Hay* and *Straw*.
4. ——————— Paving its Streets, (two Millions)

XXX. *Weſt*'s Permits for *buying and ſelling of Stocks*.

XXXI. *Hemp*, *Flax*, and their *Manufactures*, viz.
1. For planting of *Hemp* and *Flax* in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and for making of Sail-cloth, Cordage, *&c.* 1720
2, and 3. Two other different *Sail-cloth* Subſcriptions.
4. For the *Holland* and *Sail-cloth* Manufactures.
5. For the *Cambrick* and *Lawn* Manufactures.
6. *Sail-cloth* in *Ireland*.

XXXII. For

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XXXII. For the *Silk* and *Cotton* Manufactures, *viz.*
1. For raiſing of *Silk-worms.*
2. Another for planting of *Mulberry-trees*, and breeding of *Silk-worms* in *Chelſea-Park* (by Sir *Richard Manningham*) where 2,000 of thoſe Trees were actually planted, and many large expenſive Edifices were erected; the Remains whereof are ſcarcely now to be ſeen!
3. For making of *Muſlin.*
4. For improving the Cotton, and the Silk and Cotton Manufactures.
5. Another for improving the Silk Manufactures.

XXXIII. *Metals*, *Mines*, and *Minerals*, viz.
1. For making of *Iron* and *Steel* in *Great Britain.* (Four Millions.)
2. For the improving of *Engliſh Iron* and *Steel.*
3. For extracting of *Silver* from *Lead.*
4. For improving the *Tin-Mines* of *Cornwall* and *Devonſhire.*
5. For the tranſmuting of *Quick-ſilver* into a malleable and fine Metal.
6. For *ſmelting* of *Lead.*
7. For *milling* of *Lead.*
8. For improving of Mr. *Wood*'s Iron Works and Manufactures.
9. For improving the *Lead-Mines* in *Glouceſterſhire.*
10. For the importing of *Swediſh Iron.*
11. For the improving of *Engliſh Copper* and *Braſs.*
12. For improving the *Derbyſhire* Mines.
13. Ditto for the *Jamaica* Mines.
14. For improving the *Britiſh Allum* Works
15. For making of *Iron* with *Pit-Coal.*

XXXIV. For the making of *China-ware* and *Delft-ware.*
XXXV. For importing a Number of large *Jack-Aſſes* from *Spain*; in order to propagate a larger Kind of *Mules* in *England.* For which Purpoſe Marſh-lands were treating for near *Woolwich.* A Clergyman, long ſince dead, being at the Head of this Bubble.
XXXVI. For trading in Human-Hair.
XXXVII. Ditto in *Flanders* Lace.
XXXVIII. For fatting of *Hogs.*
XXXIX. For preparing of *Tobacco* for the making of *Snuff.*
XL. For purchaſing or recovering of Eſtates illegally detained.
XLI. For a more inoffenſive Method of emptying or cleanſing of Neceſſary-houſes.
XLII. For better curing of the *Venereal Diſeaſe.*
XLIII. A Subſcription advertiſed, and actually opened, *for an Undertaking, which ſhall in due Time be revealed.*
XLIV. For importing of *Timber* from *Germany.*
XLV. Ditto ——— — ——— from *Norway.*
XLVI. For a Trade to his Majeſty's *German* Dominions.
XLVII. For the Exportation of our *Woollen Manufacture*, and the Importation of *Copper*, *Braſs*, and *Iron.*
XLVIII. For the more effectual making of *Colcheſter Bays.*
XLIX. For *employing the Poor.* [*Lawr. Braddon.*]
L. For employing poor Artificers, and for furniſhing Merchants with Money.
LI. For lending Money to Merchants, to pay their Duties; for purchaſing Government Securities; for granting Annuities for Lives; and for building of Ships to let to Freight.
LII. For lending Money on Stocks, Annuities, &c.
LIII. Another Ditto for lending Money at Intereſt.
LIV. Another Ditto for the Encouragement of the Induſtrious.
LV. For making of *Glaſs-Bottles.*
LVI. For making of *Coach-Glaſſes* and *Looking-Glaſſes.* [Two Millions.]
LVII. For making of *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Turpentine*, &c.
LVIII. For making of *Pantiles.*
LIX. For making of *Sope.*
LX. For making of *Joppa* and *Caſtile Sope.*
LXI. For making of *Mancheſter* Stuffs, Cottons, and Tapes.
LXII. For a Grand Diſpenſary. [Three Millions.]
LXIII. For a Wheel for a *perpetual Motion.*
LXIV. For lading and entering Goods at the Cuſtom-houſe.
LXV. For trading in and improving certain Commodities of this Kingdom. [Three Millions.]
LXVI. For a Trade to *Barbary.* (*Jezreel Jones*'s.)
LXVII. For making of *Paſte-board* and *Packing-paper.*
LXVIII. Another for the *Paper* Manufacture.
LXIX. For making of *Starch.*
LXX. For building and rebuilding of Houſes throughout *England.* [Three Millions.]
LXXI. For furniſhing of *Funerals.*
LXXII. Another for buying and ſelling of Lands, and lending Money at Intereſt. [5 Millions.]
LXXIII. *Loan-Offices* for *encouraging the Induſtrious.*
LXXIV. For the *Clothing*, *Felt*, and *Pantile* Trades.
LXXV. Inſuring and increaſing *Childrens Fortunes.*
LXXVI. For importing of Oils and other Materials for the Woollen Manufactures.
LXXVII. For paying Penſions to Widows, &c. at a ſmall Diſcount. [Two Millions.]
LXXVIII. For employing poor Artificers, furniſhing Merchants, &c. with *Watches.*

LXXIX. For inſuring of Maſters for the Loſſes ſuſtained by Servants. [Three Millions.]
LXXX. *Timber* from *Wales*.

Although this be the largeſt Collection of the *Bubbles* of this Year, yet I am perſuaded there are ſome omitted, which we have not been able to recollect: Some may poſſibly think this Collection of them too prolix; yet we apprehended, that to many Readers they would be a Curioſity; and to Poſterity an uſeful *Memento:* And it is even poſſible, that out of ſo many as conſiderably above 200 ſuch abortive ones, ſome improving Genius may hereafter luckily render ſome of them practicable and uſeful; as has been the Caſe already with reſpect to the *Tinned-plate Manufacture, &c.* Yet of all the above-named numerous Projects, only four, properly ſpeaking, exiſt at preſent, *viz.* the two *Aſſurance Companies,* (by legal new Charters) the *York-Buildings Company,* (if it may be ſaid ſtill to exiſt) and the *Engliſh Copper Company,* its Charter being found legal.

Many of the before-named Bubbles were indeed ſo nonſenſical and abſurd (appearing even from their very Titles) as it might be imagined could only draw in the more ignorant Part of the People; yet even thoſe had a very conſiderable Run, much Money being got and loſt by them: And as for the great Bulk of them, there were almoſt incredible Numbers of Tranſactions in them daily and hourly, for ready Money, and moſtly at very advanced Prices; as may partly be conceived by thoſe whoſe higheſt Prices we have ſet down. Moreover, great Numbers of Contracts were made for taking many of them at a future Time; and alſo for *Puts* and *Refuſals* of them, at very high Prices; more eſpecially in the *York-Buildings Company:*—In the *Temple Mills, Braſs Manufacture:*—In the two *Copper Companies, &c.* in the Books of one of which, *viz.* the *Welch Copper Company* or *Bubble,* (long ſince come to nothing) I have ſeen ſome hundreds of Contracts regiſtered, (according to Act of Parliament) at very extravagant Prices. And it is much to be lamented, that Perſons of high Rank and Dignity placed themſelves at the Head of many of thoſe even illegal Projects. So great was the Infatuation of this Time.

The *Scire facias* puts an End to the Trade of the *Bubbles,* and occaſioned much Calamity.

The fatal Writs of *Scire facias* at length were iſſued, on the 18th of *Auguſt,* againſt the following pretended Companies, *viz.* the *York-Buildings Company*; *Luſtring Company*; the *Engliſh Copper* and *Welch Copper Companies*; expreſly by *Name*; and in general againſt all other Projects promulgated contrary to Law; and the Crown-lawyers were ſtrictly to proſecute all ſuch as had opened Books of Subſcriptions, and all who ſubſcribed to them, or who made or accepted any Transfer in them.

It was apprehended by many thinking People, that the ſaid general Infatuation might laſt till Winter, when it was imagined it would inſenſibly ſubſide of itſelf. But the Earneſtneſs of the *South-Sea* Junto to obtain the *Scire facias* brought it ſooner to an Iſſue, though very differently from what they aſſuredly expected. The Publication of it, by Authority, in the *London Gazette,* inſtantly ſtruck ſo general a Panic amongſt the Conductors of all the Undertakings, Projects, or Bubbles, that the Suddenneſs as well as Greatneſs of their Fall was amazing. *York-Buildings* Stock (for Inſtance) fell at once from 300 to 200; and in two Days after, neither it nor the other *three* Undertakings, expreſly named in the *Scire facias,* had Buyers at any Price whatever. The more barefaced Bubbles of all Kinds immediately ſhrunk to their original Nothing; their Projectors ſhut up their Offices, and ſuddenly diſappeared; and *Exchange-Alley* with its Coffee-houſes were no longer crowded with Adventurers, many of whom having laid out their Subſtance in thoſe airy Purchaſes, now found themſelves to be utterly undone; whilſt, on the other Hand, ſuch as had dealt in them to great Advantage, became extremely ſhy of owning their Gains. This State of Things, how calamitous ſoever it might appear, was but the Prelude to the grand Calamity which ſoon enſued by the Fall of *South-Sea* Stock and Subſcriptions. For when the *Scire facias* came abroad, that Stock was at 850 *per Cent.* for the Opening of the Books in *Auguſt,* including the *Midſummer* Dividend; but, from that Time forward, it gradually declined in Price, though with many great Fluctuations, occaſioned by the various Arts and Endeavours of the *Junto* to keep it up; ſome of the Particulars whereof have, in Part, been mentioned already. At the Opening of their Books, on the 22d of *Auguſt,* the Stock was at 820 *per Cent.* and two Days after the Directors opened a 4th Money Subſcription, for the Purchaſe of 1,250,000 *l.* Stock at 1000 *l.* *per Cent.* whereof 200 *l.* (or 20 *per Cent.*) was paid down, the Remainder to be in four equal half yearly Payments of 200 *l.* each, [though afterward altered to eight different Payments of 100 *l.* each] This Subſcription was alſo much crowded, and was compleated in three Hours Time, and ſold that ſame Evening at 40 *per Cent.* Advance, but this Advance was not laſting; for although the Managers now lent out large Sums of Money, for ſix Months, on their Stock, valuing it only at 400 *per Cent.* and at ſo moderate an Intereſt as 4 *per Cent.* yet the Stock could not be kept up to 800. Moreover, the laſt Subſcribers of the public Debts, (both irredeemable and redeemable) began to murmur on Account of the high Prices at which they had ſubſcribed into the Stock; and alſo becauſe their Stock was not as yet brought into their Names, but artfully poſtponed from Time to Time. Numbers alſo who had contracted for Stock for the ſaid Opening of the Books, at much higher Prices than the Stock now ſold at, joined in thoſe Complaints, of whom not a few were Perſons of high Rank and Quality: All which was not a little heightened by the numerous Sufferers by the leſſer Stocks and Bubbles. The Court of Directors now ſaw their Miſtake, but too late, in procuring the *Scire facias,* but inſtead of healing and moderate Meaſures, they, on the 30th of *Auguſt,* in order to raiſe the Expectations of Men to the higheſt Pitch, declared, “ That 30 *per Cent.* in Money ſhould be the Dividend for the half Year which would “ be due at *Chriſtmas* following. And” (to fill up the Meaſure of their Extravagance) “ That, “ for the next ſucceeding *twelve Years, not leſs* than *fifty per Cent.* in Money ſhould be the annual “ Dividend on their Stock.” How romantic ſoever this laſt Declaration may at preſent ſeem, it was but barely correſponding with the Price of their two laſt Money-ſubſcriptions. Had all the remaining public Debts been taken in at the Price of the laſt Subſcription; and had the four Sets

The precipitant Proceedings of the Directors for keeping up the Price of Stock.

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of Money-ſubſcribers duly made good all their Payments; and, moreover, had the Company been able to ſell all their remaining Stock at 1000 *per Cent.* or higher, and that their Loans of Money had all been duly repaid; upon theſe Suppoſitions, the Company might poſſibly have been able to have made ſo vaſt a Dividend, for at leaſt Part of the ſaid 12 Years Space; but that would have been attended with the certain and grievous future Loſs in their Principal as well as Intereſt. However, even this pompous Declaration was able only for two Days (*viz.* till the 1ſt of *September*) to raiſe the Stock from 780, to 810, from which laſt-named Day it gradually ſunk to the 8th of that Month, when it was at 680: Whereby it plainly appeared, that none believed the ſaid Dividends could prudently and rationally take place. Yet, on the ſaid 8th of *September*, a general Court, crowded with Perſons of Diſtinction, gave Thanks to the Court of Directors *for their prudent and ſkilful Manegement*; and even fulſome Commendations were added by ſome Members of both Houſes of Parliament. Thoſe Panegyriſts then told the Directors, "That they had "laid aſleep all our domeſtic Animoſities, and had reconciled all Parties in one common Intereſt" [*i. e. Money-getting*] "That they had increaſed the Fortunes of the monied Men, whilſt they had "been the Means of doubling the Value of Land-eſtates." It was indeed true, that for a few Months, ſuch as had ſold out at high Prices, eagerly coveting to purchaſe Land with the Money, occaſioned Lands to be ſold at 35 to 40 Years Purchaſe; and ſome for ſomewhat more, as nearly happened at *Paris* the Year before, which might have been Warning ſufficient to our ſaid Schemers. Yet, in the Space of a few Weeks after, thoſe very Perſons were for hanging up all the Court of Directors. On the 20th of *September*, the Stock was fallen to 410, when a general Court agreed to reduce the Term of the laſt Subſcribers of the public Debts to the Price of 400 *per Cent.* as alſo of the 3d and 4th Money-ſubſcriptions from 1000 to 400 *per Cent.* It was alſo hinted that the *Bank* had agreed, or would agree, to take a Quantity of their Stock at 400 *per Cent.* in Payment for 3,775,000*l.* redeemable Debt, for which the *South-Sea* Company was to pay off the *Bank*. This was afterward called the *Bank-contract*, the very Surmize of which had run up *South-Sea* Stock on the 12th of that Month to 675, which, however, fell the next Day to 550. It was afterward denied to have ever been executed as a legal Contract; but had only been diſcourſed of between ſome Miniſters of State and the two Companies: But although it never took place, it certainly drew in many new Purchaſers of Stock to their great Loſs, and, for that Reaſon, occaſioned much Noiſe and Scribbling, though long ſince buried in Oblivion. The Frailty of the whole *South-Sea* Scheme now hereby alſo too plainly appearing to all; the Stock, on the 29th of *September*, had fallen to 175 *per Cent.* and their Bonds were at 25 *per Cent.* Diſcount; whereupon there appeared great Uneaſineſs and Clamour amongſt the moneyed Men, which produced a great Run or Demand for Caſh at the *Bank*, and a greater one on the private Bankers who had generally lent out much of their Caſh on *South-Sea* Stock and Subſcriptions, whereby ſeveral very ſubſtantial Ones were obliged to ſtop Payment for ſome Time. And *now*, juſt when drowning, all People began ſeriouſly to reflect on the Calamities brought on People in *France*, but a few Months ſooner, by the famous *Miſſiſſippi* Stock or Bubble; and to draw a melancholy Parallel; which Reflexions, made a few Months ſooner, would have ſaved many a worthy Family from Diſtreſs: Great Clamour was alſo raiſed on Account of Contracts at high Prices, for the *third* and *fourth* Money Subſcriptions performable on Delivery of the Company's Receipts, altho' no Receipts had ever been iſſued for them. At a general Court, on the 30th of *September*, the ſaid ſuppoſed Contract with the *Bank* was again mentioned as a poſitive Agreement, at 400 *per Cent.* for *South-Sea* Stock, which *now* therefore, from 130 roſe to 320, but could by no Methods be kept ſo high: The Faſcination was over, and therefore it fell daily lower, more eſpecially when it was known after all, that the ſaid ſuppoſed Bank Contract was no Reality, but a mere temporary and very unjuſt Expedient to quiet the Clamours of the People.

The great Fall of *South-Sea* Stock.

A Run on the *Bank* and on many *Bankers*.

At this General Court, alſo, the redeemable Debts, before taken in at 105 for 100, were now reduced to only 100; and, inſtead of the former Allowance of Stock at 800 *per Cent.* they were now allowed Stock at 400 *per Cent.* with the *Midſummer Dividend* of 10 *per Cent.* in Stock.

The *ſecond* Subſcription of Irredeemables was made equal to the *firſt* Subſcription thereof; and the *third* and *fourth* Money-ſubſcriptions were reduced to 400 *per Cent.* in Stock: And the 10 *per Cent.* in Stock was allowed to them all.

It was then thought very hard on the *Bank* [if ever really intended] to be forced into a Bargain ſo diſadvantageous, merely for helping their Rivals out of the Mire. And now, toward the Cloſe of this Year of Marvels, were ſeen the great Loſſes of many Families of Rank, and ſome of great Quality, and the utter Ruin of Merchants before of great Figure, and alſo of certain eminent Phyſicians, Clergy, and Lawyers, as well as of many eminent Tradeſmen: Some of whom, after ſo long living in Splendor, were not able to ſtand the Shock of Poverty and Contempt, and died of mere Heart-break; others withdrew to remote Parts of the World, and never returned.

Great Havock on the Eſtates of eminent Perſons, by dealing in *South-Sea* Stock.

Many Expedients were at this Time ſtarted, for the Relief of the Sufferers by *South-Sea* Stock; amongſt others, an Ingraftment of 18 Millions of that Stock into the other two great Companies, 9 Millions into the *Bank*, and 9 Millions into the *Eaſt-India* Stock; which occaſioned warm Debates in the General Courts of thoſe two Companies, who at length agreed to it. Yet, although an Act of Parliament, of the 7th of King *George*, confirmed it, it was never carried into Execution. The *South-Sea* Company alſo, in their Diſtreſs, petitioned the King for a Grant of that Part of the Iſland of *St. Chriſtopher's*, in the *Weſt-Indies*, which *France* had yielded up to us by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; as alſo of the Country of *Nova Scotia*, which, they alleged, would be very much to the Advantage of their Trade, and to the King's Revenue: But, although they did not ſucceed therein, they proved ſucceſsful in their Applications to have a Remiſſion by the Legiſlature of the intire Sum they were bound to pay for taking in the national Debts: Whereby the Public was deprived of all the Benefit hoped from that Scheme, excepting the reducing the irredeemable Debts

Vain Expedients for relieving the *South-Sea* Company.

The Legiſlature remits to the *South-Sea* Company the Premium they were bound to pay for taking in the National Debts.

into a State of Redemption. This Remiſſion however was thereby granted; with a *Proviſo*, that from *Midſummer* 1722, two Millions of the Company's Capital Stock ſhould be annihilated, for the Benefit of the Public. Yet, by the Act of the 9th of that King, which divided their Capital into two equal Moieties, the ſaid two Millions Capital Stock was again reſtored to the Company from the ſaid Term of *Midſummer* 1722.

France's farther Proceedings in Relation to their *Bank* and *India* Company.

We muſt again return back to the *French Stock-jobbing* or *Bubble* Affairs of this Year 1720. In *February*, an Arret came out for uniting their *Bank* to their *India* Company, (now eſtabliſhed in Perpetuity) as we have already ſeen the latter united to the *Miſſiſippi* Company, and the Appellation of *Miſſiſippi* ſunk in the more general Name of the *India* Company. The Arret ſets forth, "That, as this *Bank* is *Royal*, the King is bound to make good the full Value of its Notes or "Bills.——And that, as there is a great Connexion between the Operations of this *Bank* and "thoſe of the *India* Company, he commits to the latter the Government and Profits of the ſaid "*Bank* during their Term of *fifty* Years.——Hereby alſo the King ſells to the Company the "fifty Millions of *India* Stock, belonging to him, for nine hundred Millions:" [*i. e.* 1,800 *per* "*Cent.*—] "The King alſo hereby declares," [though it was ſoon after ſeen how far ſuch Declarations were to be relied on,] "*That he will never* draw *on the Bank till they have the Value* "*firſt brought in to them by his Receivers-General*, &c. *Nor ſhall the Company be obliged to advance* "*any Money hereafter for his Service on any Pretence whatever, farther than what their Caſhier ſhall* "*previouſly have of his Majeſty's in his Cuſtody.*"

This Junction of the *Bank* to the *India* Company haſtened the Downfall of both. It was ſaid, That this Bank had already iſſued Notes to the Amount of one thouſand Millions: [or about forty Millions Sterling, as the Exchange then was,] *i. e.* more Paper than all the *Banks* in *Europe* are able to circulate: For that of *Amſterdam* is rather a Depoſit of Credit than a proper *circulating* Bank. And, to make this *Bank* the more reputable, the Receivers of the King's Revenue were directed to take Bank-Notes of their Sub-Receivers: And it was farther ordered, That all Payments of one hundred Livres and upwards ſhould be made in *Bank-Notes*; ſo that, *for a ſhort Space*, they began to have great Credit, whereby they fell into the diſcounting of Merchants Bills, and into the lending of Caſh on Jewels, Plate, *&c.* and alſo on Mortgages. All which, however, proved too little, under ſo deſpotic a Government. For although by ſuch Methods, and by altering the nominal Value of the Coin, &c. they thought to ſupport public Credit, yet its Bottom being rotten, thoſe compulſive Means were highly improper for eſtabliſhing of *Credit*, which ever muſt be as *free* as *common Air*, and plainly argued the Want of ſolid Security. For, as nothing but the inviolable Security and Freedom of *Property* can ever create a Confidence in People for eſtabliſhing a *permanent Paper Credit*; who could poſſibly, for any long Space, confide in a *Bank* which had only the bare *Parole d'Honeur* of a Monarch, who, *at his Pleaſure*, can and frequently does alter the Value of private Property, and who may at once lay his Iron Hands on the whole Caſh of the *Bank?* Old *Louis* XIV. had tried every Means, *but the only true one*, which Human Art could deviſe for creating a *real public Credit* in *France*, from his obſerving of what immenſe Advantage it had been to *England* in the Wars of King *William* and Queen *Anne*, whereby *we* were become the Wonder and Envy of the reſt of *Europe*, yet he could never effect it; becauſe, agreeable to his Nature and to his Arbitrary Government, he falſified the moſt ſolemn of his own Edicts whenever his Neceſſities pinched him! By another Edict, of the ſame Month, the King injoins, That no Perſon keep in his Houſe or Poſſeſſion above five hundred Livres in current Coin, under the Penalty of ten thouſand Livres. All which *violent* Methods are declared in thoſe Arrets or Edicts, to be ☞ "*for the Good of his Subjects,—to make Proviſions cheap,—to ſup-* "*port Public Credit,—to facilitate Circulation,—and to increaſe Commerce and Manufactures!*"

The farther Hiſtory of the *French India* or *Miſſiſippi* Company.

In *March* comes out a moſt extraordinary Arret of the Council of State, For fixing the Price of the Actions of the *India* Company at 9,000 Livres each! Many Arrets in theſe Times appeared for altering the nominal Value of the Gold and Silver Coins of *France*, ſometimes to an higher and at other Times to a lower Value. All which tended to no other End but the getting rid of the Public Debts, and filling the King's Coffers, without any Regard to the immenſe Loſſes which ſuch Proceedings brought on his impoveriſhed Subjects!

Yet the *India* [or *Miſſiſippi*] Stock ſtill continued to advance in Price by intire Hundreds *per Cent.* even in one Day's Time: And whilſt that Stock continued riſing, great were the Encomiums beſtowed on the Duke-Regent, and his Tool, Mr. *Law*, was deemed an infallible Oracle!—Whoſe Scheme of ſatisfying the public Creditors, by giving them the *general Farm of the Revenues*, was by his Agents ſaid to reſemble the *Bank of St. George* at *Genoa*; and, like it, would be the Staff and Stay of the State! [A moſt improper Compariſon truly, between an Eſtabliſhment in a free Republic, and one in the moſt abſolute Monarchy of any in *Chriſtendom*.] And when the ſaid *India* Stock was got to the Price of 2,050 *per Cent.* it produced, for a few Months, the following ſtrange paradoxical Effects in *France*, viz.

I. The State-Bills, which before had been at 63 *per Cent.* Diſcount, were then got up to 20 *per Cent.* above *Par*.

II. Hereby the King got rid of 1,500 Millions of Public Debts, in a few Weeks, without paying any Money!

III. By remitting of certain *burdenſome* Taxes on the People, the Royal Revenue had been increaſed ſome Millions!

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The *French* King at this Time abſolutely prohibits all the Eccleſiaſtical Communities and Hoſpitals of *France* from putting out their Money at Intereſt any-where but in *India* Stock. Notwithſtanding all which, and many other extraordinary Meaſures, the Immenſeneſs of its Capital at length could not fail to bring down its Price: For the Prevention whereof, ſundry Means were tried, ſuch as, the King's giving that Company the ſole Property of the Iſland named *Belleiſle*, on the South-weſt Coaſt of *Bretagne*, (ſince conquered by his *Britannic* Majeſty) and afterward the Trade to the Iſle of *Hiſpaniola*, &c.

The Stock of the *India* Company ſtill fluctuating, Mr. *Law* cauſed ſundry Pamphlets to be publiſhed, for illuſtrating its vaſt Benefits to the Proprietors of it; and the Impoſſibility of the King's ever doing it any Prejudice. What followed ſo very ſoon after puts one in Mind of *Ben Johnſon*'s Comedy of *Bartholomew Fair*, where, for the more ſecurely promoting the Trade of Cut-purſes, the Chief of their Gang gets on a Stool, and ſings a Ballad againſt Cut-purſes.

The *French* Bank-Notes and their *India* Stock, per Share, greatly curtailed.

For, on the 21ſt of *May*, the King's fatal Arret comes out, whereby, under Pretence of his having reduced the Value of his Coin, it was declared neceſſary to reduce the nominal Value of his *Bank-Notes* and the *India Stock*, viz. The former to one Half, and the latter from 9,000 Livres *per* Action to 5,000 Livres. It is eaſy to conceive the Calamity which this Reduction produced throughout *France!* The Bank Notes inſtantly loſt their Currency.——Mr. *Hutcheſon*, an Author of Credit, obſerves, That the *French* Crown in *Bank-Money*, which, in *September* 1719, was worth *thirty* Pence Sterling in Exchange to *London*, was now worth about *three* Pence payable in *French* Bank-Bills!——To prevent Tumults, the *Guards* are placed every-where. The Parliament remonſtrates to the King the fatal Conſequences hereof; which occaſioned the following Arret, *viz.* "The King being informed, that his Reduction of *Bank-Bills* has had an Effect quite contrary "to his Intentions, and has produced a general Confuſion in Commerce: And being deſirous "to favour the Circulation of the ſaid *Bank-Bills*, for the Conveniency of ſuch as give or who "ſhall take them in Payment:——And, having heard the Report of the Sieur *Law*, he has ordained, That *Bank-Bills* be current on the ſame Foot as before the above Arret; which he "hereby revokes."

Mr. *Law* quits his great Employment in *France*.

On the 29th of *May*, however, Mr. *Law* found it prudent to reſign his Office of *Comptroler-General of the Finances*, by the Interpoſition of the Parliament of *Paris* with the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent: Whereupon it was thought needful to allow him two *Switz* Officers as his Guard; and Commiſſaries were appointed to inſpect his Accounts. Sundry other Means were now uſed to keep up the tottering tumbling Public Credit. And, as many of the State Creditors had lately been paid off with Bank-Notes, which were now become troubleſome to circulate, by Reaſon of their vaſt Quantity, theſe were now taken in by a new Subſcription of 1,000 Millions on the Town-houſe of *Paris*, at 2½ *per Cent.* or 25 Millions of Annuities.

Various Methods in vain tried for keeping up the Public Credit in *France*.

And, for leſſening the Number of Actions in the *India* Company, the King gives up 100 Millions which belonged to him, and the Company alſo ſunk 300 Millions which they held in their corporate Capacity. But, on the other Hand, in order to make a Dividend to the Proprietors of 3 *per Cent.* on the nominal Value of 12,000 Livres *per* Share, they make a Sort of *Call* of 3,000 Livres *per* Share, payable in ſix Months. Sundry other ſlight-of-hand Tricks were now put in Practice, to hood-wink the People, and, if poſſible, to retrieve their good Opinion of *India* Stock, upon which a new Company of Inſurance was now ingrafted for that End: And every three or four Days Arrets come out, contradicting, repealing, or altering the preceding ones; ſo that no fewer than *ten* ſuch came out during the Month of *June* this Year; the Subſtance whereof, and of the Proceedings of *France* for three Years paſt, relating to their *India* or *Miſſiſippi* Trade and Company, and their *Royal-Bank*, we find principally in a large Collection of Arrets, Memorials, *&c.* publiſhed at *Paris*, *Anno* 1720, by Authority, in *two* Quarto Tomes, which we have compendized as much as poſſible; whereby a *general* Knowlege may in part be gathered of that Madneſs in *France*, which had in this Year infected all the other monied Countries of *Europe!*

The cruel Reduction of the Value of *French* Bank-Notes, the Reductions of their *India* Stock, and the conſequent general Confuſion,—the numberleſs Alterations, within the Space of a few Months, in the nominal Value of the Coins of *France:* All theſe obliged wiſe and provident Perſons to ſend their Effects into other Countries, leſt they ſhould be gradually reduced to *nothing!* For preventing thereof, an Ordonnance comes out on the 20th of *June*, whereby the King injoins all his Subjects to bring back their Effects, upon Pain of forfeiting double the Value; and, on like Forfeiture, ſtrictly enjoining them not to inveſt their Money in the Stocks of foreign Companies! Than which Ordonnance nothing ſurely could more effectually alarm their People!

Merchants and others now refuſing to take their Bank-Notes in Payments, an Arret came out, prohibiting any Perſon whatever from refuſing them, under Forfeiture of double the Value! Yet, on that ſame Day, the *Run* or Demand on the *Bank* was ſo great, that another Ordonnance of the King came out, importing, "That he being informed of the Tumult at the *Bank* upon Account "of paying their Notes,—he has though fit to ſuſpend the Payment of the ſaid Notes, till far-"ther Orders." [There was not Caſh in the *Bank* to pay the fiftieth Part of them.] "Strictly "forbidding all Perſons whatever from meeting or aſſembling together on any Pretence what-"ever." And Guards were placed (on this lamentable Occaſion) at ſundry public Places in *Paris*, where Merchants and others concerned in *India* Stock, Bank Notes, and Bills of Exchange uſed to aſſemble in great Numbers; whereby they were diſperſed.

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In *July* many Arrets came abroad, for raiſing the fallen Credit of *India* Stock, though to no Purpoſe. And, on the 30th, an Arret appears for again raiſing the nominal Value of the *French* Coins. And, for the leſſening the Number of Bank-Notes, 600 Millions thereof were now turned into *India* Stock, at 9,000 Livres *per* Share. And although this was but an airy Manner of Payment, it was however eſteemed better than Bank-Notes, which had no Currency at all. Other great Sums in Bank-Notes were erected into Annuities at 2 *per Cent. per Annum*, and into Life-Annuities at 5 *per Cent.*

The Amount of the Public Debts of *France* at the Death of King *Louis* XIV.

On the 1ſt of *September* the *Duke-Regent* of *France* directed to be publiſhed, Iſt, *A general State of the public Debts of* France *at the Death of King* Louis XIV. amounting to upwards of 1,977 Millions of Livres, and their Intereſt to very near 90 Millions *per Annum.*

IIdly, " Inſtead of which immenſe Sum of almoſt 2,000 Millions," [or near one Hundred Millions Sterling] " the King (ſays this *State)* now owes ſcarcely 340 Millions."

N. B. Of the ſaid firſt-named vaſt Debt, the *India* Company has paid off 600 Millions, by diſcharging ſo many Bank-Notes, which the King muſt have otherwiſe paid or ſunk. And that *Bank* was thereby intirely at an End and ſhut up. The reſt, by different Chicaneries between the *Regent* and *Law*, were wiped off!

That *General State* farther acquaints the Public, " That ſince the Duke of *Orleans*'s Acceſſion " to the Regency, the Royal Finances have been augmented above 83 Millions of Livres *per* " *Annum.* And yet," [believe it who can] " the People have within that Time been eaſed of " Taxes or Impoſts to the Amount of upwards of 52 Millions *per Annum!*" Be this as it may, he certainly got rid of ſo much National Debt, to the Ruin of Thouſands of Families, by the Ways before-mentioned. We ſhall only add, concerning the ſaid vaſt *French India* Capital Stock, that it gradually dwindled in Value till it ſettled in their preſent *Eaſt-India* Company; which, by Dint of Application, *&c.* has ſince made ſo great a Figure, as well in *India* as in *Europe*, ſo as greatly to interfere with the Intereſts of the other *European* Nations trading to the *Eaſt-Indies!* And that the *Regent*'s chief Inſtrument, *Law*, being now obliged to leave *France*, died in Obſcurity, without having acquired any Thing very conſiderable for himſelf; although he had it once in his Power to have been the richeſt Subject in *Chriſtendom!*

Concluſion of the bad Management of the *South-Sea* Scheme.

1721

We return now farther to conſider the unfortunate Situation of the Proprietors of the *Britiſh* National Debts, ſubſcribed into the *South-Sea* Company in the Year 1720, and of the Purchaſers of *South-Sea* Stock by Money-Subſcriptions at high Prices. Toward the Cloſe of that Year, theſe began clearly to perceive the ſad State they were reduced to by their own Credulity, as well as by other Cauſes already noted: And that all the Schemes propoſed for raiſing the Stock to its former high Price were perfectly viſionary. Their main Reſource now was, by the Aſſiſtance of the Legiſlature, to obtain an equal or fair Diſtribution amongſt them, of the undivided *South-Sea* Stock, as far as that would go: Yet even that was attended with ſundry Difficulties, needleſs to be enlarged on at this Diſtance of Time. The redeemable Creditors who had ſubſcribed, and alſo the Money-Subſcribers, were indeed in a ſad Way. Nevertheleſs, to enlarge on all the Reaſonings of thoſe, as alſo on thoſe of the Long-Annuity Proprietors, would require more Room than is conſiſtent with our general Scope; as the Pieces publiſhed on that Occaſion, which we have bound up, conſiſt of ſundry conſiderable Volumes of ſeveral Sizes. We ſhall therefore content ourſelves with firſt exhibiting a brief State of the whole *South-Sea* Capital Stock, as it ſtood at *Chriſtmas* 1720, *viz.*

A View of the final Condition of the ſeveral new Proprietors of *South-Sea* Stock, and of the old Propietors.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
I. The old Capital Stock before *Midſummer* 1720 - - - - - ---	11,746,844	8	10
II. The Stock of the Irredeemable Debts ſubſcribed - - - - - ---	12,069,349	2	6
III. The Stock of the Redeemable Debts ſubſcribed - - - - ---	13,986,690	2	8
Total *South-Sea* Stock at *Chriſtmas* 1720, [in which however a ſmall Miſtake of 400 *l.* was afterward found, whereby its true Amount was 37,802,483 *l.* 14 *s.*]	37,802,883	14	—

And next, we ſhall, as briefly as poſſible, ſet down the Quantity of Stock allowed at different Times, to the ſeveral Species of new Proprietors of *South-Sea* Stock, in Conſequence of the very badly executed Scheme we are now treating of, *viz.*

Total allowed to the *Redeemables* and Money-Subſcriptions.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
I. To the *redeemable* Proprietors, Stock was at firſt allowed them at 800 *per Cent.* but afterward reduced to 400: So that 100 *l. redeemable* Debt had in *South-Sea* Stock 25 *l.* to which add the *Midſummer* 10 *per Cent.* is - - - - ---	27	10	—
2. The firſt additional *Third* by Act of Parliament, 31 *July* 1721 - - - ---	9	3	4
3. The ſecond additional *Third*, by General Court, *September* 1ſt, 1721 ---	12	4	5
	48	17	9
4. The Addition of a *ſixteenth* Part, by General Court, 12th *April*, 1723 ---	3	1	1
Total *South-Sea* Stock allowed for 100 *l. Redeemables* ſubſcribed - - - - ---	51	18	10
II. The *four* Money-Subſcriptions, though at firſt at different Prices, had at length Stock allowed them at 400 *per Cent.* and had afterward the very ſame ſeveral Additions as the *redeemable* Debts; ſo that for every 100 *l.* they had paid down they were in all allowed - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ---	51	18	10

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Whereby it will appear, That the ſaid two Species had much harder Terms than any of the other Proprietors.

III. The *irredeemable* Debts ſubſcribed were, in all, allowed, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Long Annuities in the firſt Subſcription had for every 100 *l. per Annum*, 700 *l. South-Sea* Stock, and with the 10 *per Cent.* Dividend in Stock for *Midſummer* 1720, made 770 *l.*; and with *two* of the *three* Additions made to the *Redeemables*, as before exhibited, *viz.* the *ſecond* additional *One-third* and the additional *One-ſixteenth*, made their Stock amount to	1,090	16	8
And they had, at ſubſcribing, in *Bonds and Money*	575	—	—
Total Stock and Money in the *firſt* Subſcription	1,665	16	8
In the *ſecond* Subſcription of thoſe ſame *long Annuities* they were at firſt allowed Stock at 800 *per Cent.* which was afterward reduced to 400 *per Cent.* and with the *Midſummer* 10 *per Cent.* amounted to	880	—	—
And the Legiſlature having directed this *ſecond* Subſcription to be made equal to the *firſt* Subſcription, valuing the Stock at 150 *per Cent.* that Addition in Stock amounted to	203	6	8
	1,083	6	8
And the two above-named Additions, as made to the *firſt* Subſcription, in Stock, amounted to	451	7	8
Total Stock allowed for 100 *l. per Annum* in the *ſecond* Subſcription; but no Bonds nor Money was given on this *ſecond* Subſcription	1,543	14	4
The 98 *l. per Annum* Annuities, called *Fourteen per Cents*, had in the *firſt* Subſcription 700 *l.* Stock allowed them, which, with all the before-named Additions, amounted to	1,090	16	8
And in Bonds and Money	511	—	—
Total Stock and Money for 98 *l. per Annum*, *firſt* Subſcription,	1,601	16	8
And their *ſecond* Subſcription in Stock, with the ſame Additions, but no Bonds nor Money	1,474	5	6
The *firſt* Subſcription of the *Nine per Cents* had, in all, for every 90 *l. per Annum* in Stock	545	8	4
And in Bonds and Money	217	10	—
Total for 90 *l. per Annum*, in the *firſt* Subſcription	762	18	4
And their *ſecond* Subſcription had 699 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.* Stock, and 2 *l.* called odd Money, in Money.			
For the Prize-Tickets of Lottery 1710, 100 *l. per Annum*, *firſt* Subſcription, had in all in *South-Sea* Stock	623	6	8
And in Bonds and Money	200	—	—
Total in the *firſt* Subſcription	823	6	8
And their *ſecond* Subſcription had in all 755 *l.* 11 *s.* Stock only.			
The Blank Tickets of Lottery 1710 had for every 98 *l. per Annum*	545	8	4
And in Bonds and Money	353	10	—
Total Stock and Money in the *firſt* Subſcription	898	18	4

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
And their *ſecond* Subſcription had	827	16	—	in Stock.
And in odd Money	2	—	—	
Total *ſecond* Subſcription	829	16	—	

Thus it plainly appeared, That all the *irredeemable* Debts ſubſcribed were put upon a much better Footing than the *redeemable* ones, and the Money-Subſcribers; who certainly were very hardly uſed!

IV. ☞ The old Capital Stock before *Midſummer* 1720 had, beyond all other Species of Proprietors, the very beſt Terms granted to them, *viz.* the 10 *per Cent.* Dividend for *Midſummer* 1720: Likewiſe the additional *Third*, (or 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Cent.*) to the Stock, by the General Court on 1ſt *September* 1721; alſo the additional *One-ſixteenth* Part, (or 6 *l.* 5 *s. per Cent.*) on the 12th *April* 1723: Whereby 100 *l.* of the old *South-Sea* Proprietors Stock was increaſed, at *Midſummer* 1723, to 155 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*

Reflexions on the bad Execution of the *South-Sea* Scheme of this Year.

And thus at length Men were forced to ſit down (though not contented) with their reſpective Loſſes; although a Secret Committee of the Houſe of Commons, in the Beginning of this Year 1721, made ſeveral large Reports againſt the Conduct of the Directors, and indirectly againſt others in very high Stations, ſome of whom were expreſly included in the Laws made for mulct-

ing

ing thoſe Directors, and for ſequeſtrating their Eſtates, and thoſe of ſome of their principal Servants; more eſpecially their Treaſurer, in whoſe Breaſt many important Secrets were by the Crowd ſuppoſed to be lodged, particularly againſt a noble Lord then in Power, who nevertheleſs was well known to be hitherto no Way inclined to Avarice. Men's Loſſes indeed, and the Writings of the Party Scriblers, occaſioned many People at that Time to believe, that the Scheme itſelf contained Secrets of very great Importance! *Bribery*, *Corruption*, and *robbing of the Public*, were faſhionable Words at this Time, and helped to fill up Pamphlets and News-Papers: And many of thoſe who had very lately moſt obſequiouſly courted and ſhamefully flattered the unhappy Directors, were now the loudeſt for the moſt ſevere Puniſhments. It is however but too true, that the Directors, or rather the *Junto* of Managers, for making their Scheme to go more eaſily down, made conſiderable Largeſſes, at the Company's Coſt, to many Perſons of Influence; and that in the Execution of their whole Scheme they had much too great a Latitude allowed them.—That the fictitious Sale of Stock, prior to the paſſing of the Act of Parliament,—Their lending out above eleven Millions of the Company's Money on Stock and Subſcriptions, without an adequate Security.—Their taking ſo enormous a Leap as from 400 to 1,000 *l. per Cent.* in the Price of their Stock for the third and fourth Money-Subſcriptions.—Their making private Additions to the Money-Subſcriptions, for the Benefit of *Friends*; and the ſuffering ſuch *Friends* to withdraw thoſe Subſcriptions on the Fall of Stock.—Their giving away large Sums of the Company's Money for the future *Refuſal* of Stock at high Prices, in order to *raiſe* it to thoſe Prices.—Their laying out great Sums of the Company's Money, for the buying up of Stock for the ſame End.—Their making many Alterations, Additions, and Eraſements, in Sums and Names on the ſaid Loans, &c. were all utterly unjuſtifiable! Yet, with Reſpect to the Bulk of the Miniſtry and Parliament, there is ſome Reaſon to think, that their liſtening to the Propoſals of the *South-Sea* Directors proceeded purely from a Deſire of acquiring Reputation by getting rid of Part of our National Burdens; though (as already obſerved) neither that nor any other Scheme, inconſiſtent with the ſtricteſt National Faith, ought to be countenanced. This was, we apprehend, the real State of that whole Affair, notwithſtanding the idle Clamours of many who pretended to find out miraculouſly occult Myſteries therein. *Avarice* had at that Time deeply infected Perſons of all Ranks, whereby they contributed not a little to favour the *South-Sea* Managers, and to forward their own ſubſequent Loſſes. Several of the Directors themſelves were ſo far innocent as to be found poorer at the breaking up of the Scheme than when it began; and many of them had the beſt of Characters till that Infatuation: And the Inventory of *all* their Eſtates (excluſive of antecedent Settlements) did not much exceed a Million of Money; which among ſo many Perſons was little more than 30,000 *l.* each, on an Average!

The Amount of the *South-Sea* Contracts.

The Amount of the Contracts for all other Stocks and Bubbles.

The ſuppoſed nominal Value of all the Stocks and Bubbles at their higheſt Prices.

Many Foreigners then in our Funds were conſiderable Loſers by the *South-Sea* Scheme, whereby a Balance (though not a very reputable one) was ſaid to be in our Favour, *nationally* ſpeaking. The laudable Canton of *Bern* is however ſaid to have been a very conſiderable Gainer, in their public Capacity, by this Scheme. The Amount of all the Value of the Contracts regiſtered at the *South-Sea* Houſe, purſuant to Act of Parliament, was 9,917,862 *l.* On which there was 2,000,000 *l.* and upward paid down, and the Balance remaining due thereon was 7,884,137 *l.* beſide the many Contracts never regiſtered; and the many others made on Account of the leſſer Stocks and Bubbles, whoſe nominal Amount was then gueſſed by obſerving People, when at their higheſt Prices, to exceed 300 Millions. ☞ And ſuppoſing all the increaſed *South-Sea* Capital of 37,800,883 *l.* 14 *s.* to have been negociated at 1,000 *l. per Cent.* the Amount would have been 380 Millions more. If, moreover, all the intire *Bank* and *Eaſt-India* Capitals had been negociated at their then advanced Prices, that would have amounted to 28½ Millions more. The whole amounts to above 700 Millions. Yet, as this laſt Suppoſition is ſcarcely to be admitted, we ſhall rather ſtick to our former Suppoſition of 500 Millions being nearer to the nominal Value of them all.

The unaccountable Frenzy in Stocks and Projects of this Year 1720 may by ſome be thought to have taken up too much Room in this Work: But we are perſuaded that others, better judging, will approve of the perpetuating, in ſo large a Work, the Remembrance thereof, as a Warning to After-ages!

We ſhall ſum up all relating to the deceitful Arts of raiſing *South-Sea* Stock by new and extravagant high Subſcriptions, by a ſenſible, familiar, and moſt plain Simile, written at this Time by that ingenious Gentleman *Archibald Hutcheſon*, Eſquire, (long ſince dead) whoſe fair and candid Calculations on this Subject, and on our general National Debts, make up a moderate Folio Volume, *viz.*

" A, having 100 *l.* Stock in Trade, though pretty much in Debt, gives it out to be worth
" 300 *l.* on Account of many Privileges and Advantages to which he is intitled. B, relying on
" A's great Wiſdom and Integrity, ſues to be admitted Partner on thoſe Terms, and accordingly
" brings 300 *l.* into the Partnerſhip. The Trade being afterward given out or diſcovered to be
" very improving, C comes in at 500 *l.*; and afterward D, at 1,100 *l.* And the Capital is then
" compleated to 2,000 *l.* If the Partnerſhip had gone no farther than A and B, then A had got
" and B had loſt 100 *l.* If it had ſtopped at C, then A had got, and C had loſt 200 *l.*; and B
" had been as he was before: But D alſo coming in, A gains 400 *l.* and B 200 *l.*; and C nei-
" ther gains nor loſes: but D loſes 600 *l.* Indeed, if A could ſhew that the ſaid Capital was in-
" trinſically worth 4,400 *l.* there would be no Harm done to D; and B and C would have been
" obliged to him. But if the Capital at firſt was worth but 100 *l.* and increaſed only by the
" ſubſequent Partnerſhips, it muſt then be acknowleged, that B and C have been impoſed on in
" their Turns, and that unfortunate thoughtleſs D paid the Piper."

This

This Simile is too obvious to need Explanation: A plainly repreſenting the original *South-Sea* Capital, as B and C do the *firſt* and *ſecond* Subſcriptions for *Stock*, and D the *third* and *fourth* Subſcriptions. This came not out till the Cloſe of the Year 1720, when every one too late ſaw the general Deception: But we remember many who were then of Opinion, That had it been publiſhed before the two ſhameful Subſcriptions at each 1,000 *per Cent.* had been reſolved on, it might have prevented ſo wild a Meaſure!

Holland at thi Time in part infected with new Projects.

The Infection of new Projects communicated itſelf in that ſame Year of Wonders into the cool and phlegmatic Country of *Holland*, where ſundry new Subſcriptions for Inſurances of Ships, Merchandize, &c. were ſet on Foot, not only in their greater Cities, but even in ſome inconſiderable ones. Thoſe idle Subſcriptions however were not carried to any great and prejudicial Height amongſt ſo wary a People, who ſoon returned to their proper Vocations.

A View of the State of the *Iron* Manufacture of *England*. The *Iron* Manufacture of *England* is the ſecond in Importance of any.

We had in that ſame Year a ſeemingly judicious View of the *Iron* Manufacture of *England*, from a State of it publiſhed by Mr. *William Wood*, who was then a great Iron Proprietor. He obſerves very juſtly, "That the *Iron* Manufacture is, next to the *Woollen* Manufacture, the moſt "conſiderable of all others in this Nation.——That we then uſed about 30,000 Tons of *Iron per* "*Annum*: Of which (for Want of a ſufficient Supply of *Cord-Wood*) we are forced to buy of our "Neighbours about 20,000 Tons, with ready Money; which, at 10 *l. per* Ton, is 200,000 *l.* "*per Annum.*——That we have *Iron-Stone* enough, and may be able to ſupply ourſelves with *Cord*-"*Wood* to make the *greateſt Part* of, if not *all*, the *Iron* we want, by planting and raiſing of "Copices on waſte and other Lands of ſmall Value, and reſerving a certain Quantity of Acres to "grow for Timber-Trees." Yet, as all this was ſaid with a View to introduce the Account of his *Iron*-Partnerſhip, amongſt the Projects or Bubbles of that Year, it muſt be read with Caution. Mr. *Wood* had then a Leaſe of all the Mines on the Crown-Lands of thirty-nine Counties, whoſe Furnaces were well ſupplied with *Pit-Coal*;—ſome of the beſt Iron-Works in the Kingdom;—ſeveral Forges for refining and drawing Iron out into *Bars*; alſo a Slitting-Mill for rolling, ſlitting, and preparing the Iron for its ſeveral Uſes in Manufacture;——Furnaces for making Pig-Iron, Pots, Rails, and Baniſters, Backs and Hearths for Chimnies, and all other Sorts of *Caſt-Iron*, both with Charcoal and Pit-coal.————This is the ſame *William Wood* who afterward unfortunately undertook the Coinage of Copper Halfpence for the Kingdom of *Ireland*, which he executed in ſo unfair a Manner as occaſioned thoſe Half-pence being called in, and his being totally diſcarded in that Country, after much Noiſe about it!

The *old Sterling Standard* of Silver Plate in *Britain* reſtored.

By an Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, of the ſaid 6th Year of King *George* the Firſt, *For laying a Duty* [of Sixpence *per* Ounce] *upon wrought Plate*, &c.—It was enacted, "That whereas it is found by Experience, That Silver Plate made according to the *old Standard* of eleven "Ounces and *two* Penny-weight of fine Silver, (which was altered to eleven Ounces *ten* Penny-"weight, by the 8th of King *William*, Cap. vii.) are more ſerviceable and durable than thoſe "made by the laſt-named Standard. Wherefore the ſaid *old Sterling Standard* of eleven Ounces "*two* Penny-weight of fine Silver in a Pound Weight [*Troy*] is hereby reſtored."

Hereby alſo it was made Felony to counterfeit the Receipts for Subſcriptions, and alſo of the Dividend Warrants of the *South-Sea* Company, or any Endorſements thereon.

The *Engliſh Turkey* Company obtains an Act of Parliament in their Favour.

In the ſame famous Year 1720, the *Turkey* Company made a moſt reaſonable Complaint to Parliament, againſt ſome Part of the *Engliſh* Trade to *Italy*, as then managed by our *Italian* Merchants: An Act therefore of the 6th of King *George* was paſſed, *For prohibiting the Importation of raw Silk and Mo-hair Yarn of the Product or Manufacture of* Aſia, *from any Ports or Places in the* Streights *or* Levant Seas, *except from ſuch Ports or Places as are within the Dominions of the Grand-Seignior.* It ſeems our *Italian* Merchants at *Leghorn* frequently purchaſed of the *French* thoſe Goods, which they had brought from *Turkey*, in Return for *French Woollen* Goods ſent to *Turkey*; thereby encouraging the *French Woollen* Manufacture, and diſcouraging our own. In this Application the *Turkey* Company declare, That they then conſiſted of 200 Members; all of whom traded ſeparately for themſelves, and buy and ſell without Limitation.

A View of the Royal Navy of *Great Britain*.

We have an authentic View of the Strength of the Royal Navy of *Great Britain* in this Year 1720, in Secretary *Burchet*'s Naval Hiſtory, publiſhed in this Year, *viz.*

Nº of Guns.	Nº of Ships.	
Of 100	7	125, of the Line of Battle.
— 90	13	
— 80	16	
— 70	23	
— 60	19	
— 50	47	
— 40	23	
— 30	9	
— 20	25	

Total --- 182 Ships; which will require 9,940 Guns; excluſive of thoſe neceſſary for others of leſſer Dimenſions; as Fire-Ships, Bomb-Veſſels, Store-Ships, Sloops, Yachts, Hoys, &c. which, he ſays, amounted to 50 more. We may ſafely ſubjoin, That ſince then our Royal Navy is greatly increaſed, as well in the Bulk and Conſtruction as in their Number and Strength.

The

France ſeizes on and fortifies *Niagara*, in the Country of the *Iroquois*, Subjects to the *Britiſh* Crown.

The favourite Project of *France*, in reſpect to *North-America*, being to join their Colony of *Canada* to that of *Louiſiana*, and alſo to obtain a Port in the Ocean; they, for thoſe Ends, began very early after the Treaty of *Utrecht*, to extend their Limits on that Continent; and although the 15th Article of that Peace had abſolutely excluded them from moleſting or encroaching on the *five Indian* Nations of the *Iroquois*, as being peculiarly ſubject to the *Britiſh* Crown; yet in this ſame Year 1720, they ſeized on the moſt important Paſs of *Niagara*, and fortified the ſame, whereby they were the better able to command the Lakes, and to form the Plan for extending their Power to the *Ohio* River, and to carry their Chain of Forts and Settlements thence down to the *Miſſiſippi* River: And this Fort they held till the Year 1759. In the mean Time, they had by many Arts debauched thoſe *five Indian* Nations ſo far, that they were brought to murder our People, in great Numbers, ſettled among them.

Toll of the *Sound* to be henceforth paid by *Sweden*, equally as by all other Nations.

In a Treaty of Peace, concluded in this Year between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, at *Frederickſtadt*, under the Mediation of *George* the Firſt, King of *Great-Britain*, it was ſtipulated, That, upon the Crown of *Denmark*'s relinquiſhing all former Pretenſions on the Crown of *Sweden*, the Ships of *Sweden*, in paſſing the *Sound*, or either of the two *Belts*, ſhould thenceforth pay to *Denmark* the ſame *Toll* as is paid by *Great-Britain* and the *United Netherlands*; *Sweden* thereby renouncing all Exemption from the ſaid *Toll*. So that by this Treaty, there was thenceforth to be no longer any Difference of Nations in paſſing into or returning from the *Baltic*; all paying a like *Toll* for Ships and Cargoes.

Peterſburg was now made the great Emporium of *Ruſſia*, inſtead of *Archangel*.

Whilſt *Archangel* was the only Staple Port for the *Ruſſian* naval Commerce, the foreign Merchants uſually reſided at *Moſcow*, and only travelled thence in the Summer Seaſon to *Archangel*, where they had their Warehouſes and Factors: This Method continued till the Year 1721, when by Order of the Czar, *Peter the Great*, the Seat of Commerce was transferred from *Archangel* to his new Emporium of *Peterſburg*, (now grown a very conſiderable City) which obliged the foreign Traders to remove their Factories to *Peterſburg*.

A State of the Manufacture of Copper and Braſs in *Britain*.

According to the Author of a *Quarto* Pamphlet, publiſhed (by the then well-known and before-named Mr. *William Wood*) *Anno* 1721, intitled, *The State of the Copper and Braſs Manufactures in Great-Britain*; about 30,000 People were then ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt by thoſe Manufactures.—He alſo remarks, that the ſaid Metals were refined by Pit-coal alone. "We have" (ſays he) "plenty of *Lapis Calaminaris* for making of Braſs.——*Copper Ore* is found in many Counties of *England*, *Wales*, "and *Scotland*: And this Nation could ſupply itſelf with Copper and Braſs, of its own Produce, "ſufficient for all Occaſions, if ſuch Duties were laid on foreign Copper and Braſs as would diſ-"courage their Importation, and at the ſame Time encourage the Sale of our own Metal."

Regulations by Parliament for reſtoring Public Credit, and the Loſſes of the *South-Sea* Proprietors.

After all the Stir without Doors, by Pamphlets and News-papers, and within Doors by a ſecret Committee of Parliament, all that could be done for the *South-Sea* Company, was, Iſt, By an Act of Parliament of the 7th of King *George*, *Anno* 1721, *To reſtrain their Sub and Deputy Governors, and Directors, Treaſurers, and Accountant*, [this laſt was afterward left out of that Bill] *from going out of the Kingdom,—and for diſcovering their Eſtates.* IIdly, By another Act of the ſaid Year, *They were diſabled from ever after enjoying the ſaid Offices*, &c. IIIdly, Another of the ſaid Year was, *For raiſing Money on their Eſtates, and on thoſe of Mr. Aiſlabie and Mr. Craggs, ſenior*; towards making good the Loſſes ſuſtained by their Miſmanagement, *Anno* 1720; out of which the ſaid Perſons were however allowed certain Sums for their Maintenance. IVthly, By another Act of the ſame Year, *For making ſeveral Proviſions to reſtore the public Credit, which ſuffers by the Frauds and Miſmanagements of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company and others*; [beſide what we have already noted, of remitting to that Company all the Benefit the Public was to have reaped by the Company's Privilege of taking in the public Debts, and the putting the Redeemables and the four Money Subſcriptions on an equal Footing] the Borrowers on Stock and Subſcriptions in that Year, were hereby to be releaſed, on paying of 10 *per Cent.* to the Company; from which 10 *per Cent.* they were afterward alſo releaſed. Hereby alſo all unperformed Contracts, for any Kind of Stocks and Subſcriptions, made during the Year 1720, were directed to be regiſtered by a fixed Time, and in the mean Time all Law-ſuits thereon were to remain ſuſpended; which gave immediate Eaſe to very many Perſons concerned therein. By this Act likewiſe, two Millions of the Company's Capital was to be ſunk from *Midſummer* 1722, for the Benefit of the Public. And the ſecret Committee, after a farther Report, (of very little Uſe or Conſequence) broke off all farther Inquiries.

On the 1ſt of *September*, in this ſame Year, the additional 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per Cent.* in Stock was made to the ſeveral Proprietors already mentioned.

Peace between *Britain* and *Spain*.

Peace was, in this ſame Year 1721, concluded at *Madrid* on the 13th of *June*, between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, whereby the Peace of *Utrecht* was in general confirmed, and the *South-Sea* Company was reſtored to the Exerciſe of the *Aſſiento Contract* for *Negroes*, &c. and the full Value of all that had been ſeized was ſtipulated to be refunded to that Company. The ancient Limits of both Nations in *America* were confirmed, and the Freedom of the Cod Fiſhery at *Newfoundland*.

A rich *South-Sea* Company's great Ship ſent out.

In Conſequence of which Peace, the *South-Sea* Company, in the ſame Year, ſent out their great and rich annual Ship to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, i. e. to *Porto Bello* and *Carthagena*; which, however, from ſundry and various Cauſes, did not anſwer the great Hopes at firſt conceived of that Voyage. The Difficulties perpetually ſtarted by the Court of *Madrid*, the Avarice of the Company's own Servants, as well as the like of the *Spaniſh* Officers in *America*, were much more the Occaſion of this Voyage's not proving advantageous, than any Want of prudent Concert in the planning or deſigning of it.

A.D 1721 In this ſame Year 1721, a final or definitive Treaty of Peace was concluded between *Sweden* and *Ruſſia:* Whereby the former was obliged to confirm or yield to *Ruſſia* (what had been before conquered) the very beſt Territory or Jewel of the *Swediſh* Crown, *viz. Livonia*, together with *Eſthonia*, *Ingria*, *Carelia*, and the Town of *Wyburg*, with the Iſles of *Oeſel*, *Dragoe*, and *Moen*. The Czar, on the other Side, reſtored a Part of *Finland* to *Sweden*, and alſo agreed to pay her *two Millions* of Rixdollars, and that the *Swedes* ſhould be permitted annually to buy, Cuſtom-free, *Corn* to the Amount of 50,000 Rubles, at *Riga*, *Revel*, and *Wyburg*.——— In point of Commerce alſo, the *Swedes* were to be treated as the moſt favoured Nation.

A definitive Treaty of Peace and Commerce between *Sweden* and *Ruſſia*, much to the Diſadvantage of the former.

☞ This Treaty was a ſevere Check to the Commerce, and a very conſiderable Diminution of the Territory and Power of *Sweden*, which ſhe has never ſince been able to regain.

An Attempt was made, this ſame Year, in the Parliament of *Ireland*, for erecting a public *Bank* in that Kingdom: But it was, in Effect, rejected (it was ſaid) purely for Want of a ſufficient Currency of Caſh for circulating of *Bank Notes* there; and perhaps for ſome other more ſecret Reaſons. [*Vide Annum* 1723.]

A public *Bank* in vain attempted in *Ireland*.

The Wear of printed *Indian Callicoes* in *Britain*, both in Apparel and Houſhold Furniture, was at this Time become ſo univerſal, as to be a great Detriment and Obſtruction to both the Woollen and Silk Manufactures of the Kingdom. This had occaſioned ſundry Riots and Tumults of the Weavers in *London*, &c. It was therefore found neceſſary to redreſs a Grievance wherein ſo many thouſand Families were greatly intereſted. An Act of Parliament was therefore paſſed in this 7th Year of King *George* the Firſt, (Cap. vii.) *To preſerve and encourage the Woollen and Silk Manufactures, &c.)* which abſolutely prohibited the Wear thereof, under the Penalty of 5*l.* for each Offence on the *Wearer*, and of 20*l.* on the *Seller*.

Printed *Callicoes* prohibited to be worn in *Britain*.

And by an Act of this ſame Year (Cap. xii.) *For employing the Manufacturers, and encouraging the Conſumption of raw Silk and Mohair Yarn:* The wearing of *Buttons* or *Button-holes* made of Cloth or other Stuff, were abſolutely prohibited.

And alſo Buttons and Button-holes of Cloth or other Stuff.

The *Oſtenders* ſtill perſiſting to trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, the *Britiſh* Parliament, in this ſame Year, paſſed an Act (Cap. xx.) *For the further preventing his Majeſty's Subjects from trading to the Eaſt-Indies under foreign Commiſſions*, &c. "Prohibiting the Importation of *Tea* from any Part of *Europe*, "over and above all former Reſtraints laid on *Britiſh* Subjects from reſorting or trading to the "*Eaſt-Indies* under foreign Commiſſions, with ſundry other new additional Reſtraints and Penal-"ties." And, by the *Dutch* Placarts, it was made Death for any of their Subjects to be concerned therein.

Britain's farther Reſtraints on the *Oſtend* Trade to *Eaſt-India*.

In this ſame Year, by an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament, *For raiſing a Sum not exceeding* 500,000*l.* (charged on the Civil Liſt Revenue) &c. There is a Clauſe for diſcharging the two Aſſurance Companies, eſtabliſhed by Charters *Anno* 1720, [*viz.* the *Royal Exchange* and the *London Aſſurance* Companies] from ſo much of the Sum of 300,000*l.* which each of them was obliged to pay to the King's Uſe, as now remained unpaid; in Conſideration of the Difficulties which thoſe two Corporations laboured under.

The two *Britiſh* Aſſurance Companies are legally forgiven what remained unpaid in of 300,000*l.* each, due to the Crown.

The *ſecond* Volume, p. 220, of the *Britiſh Merchant*, re-publiſhed in this Year 1721, makes the Increaſe of the *Britiſh* Silk Manufacture to amount to 700,000*l.* *per Annum* in Value more than it was at the Revolution, *Anno* 1688; we importing, till that Period, annually from *France* to the Value of 500,000*l.* in wrought Silks of all Kinds.

The vaſt Increaſe of the *Britiſh Silk* Manufacture, ſince 1688.

He adds, what was alſo well known, That till then there was little elſe made in *England* but *brown Paper*; whereas *now* there are two Thirds of all the *white Paper* we uſe, made at Home.

And alſo of the Paper Manufacture.

The Increaſe of the *French* Fiſhery, on the Banks of *Newfoundland* and in the neighbouring Parts, was ſo great about this Time, that the ſaid ſecond Volume of the *Britiſh Merchant*, (p. 290.) alleges they employed yearly upwards of 400 Sail of Ships therein, from *St. Malo*, *Grandville*, *Rochelle*, *St. Martin's*, *Bayonne*, *St. Jean de Luz*, *Sibour*, &c. Whereby they not only now ſupplied themſelves intirely with *Fiſh*, which they formerly had from *England*, but do likewiſe rival *us* much in the Fiſh Trade to *Spain* and *Italy*.

The vaſt Increaſe of the Fiſhery of *France* inſtanced.

According to a *Daniſh* Author, and zealous Miſſionary to *Old Greenland*, (Mr. *Egede*) the *Greenland* Company of *Bergen* in *Norway*, now ſent out a Colony to reſettle *Old Greenland*, after a large *Norwegian* Colony had been deſtroyed or otherwiſe loſt in that Country, ſome hundreds of Years, before as we have already related under the Year 1348. Mr. *Egede*, who went with this new Colony, relates, that they found there ſome Marks of old Habitations and of ancient Tillage. He thinks that the old *Norwegian* Colony muſt have been deſtroyed by the ſavage Natives, or by an unuſual Peſtilence; and that the Country was forgotten by the *Danes* and *Norwegians* till the Year 1619, when (as we have alſo related) ſome fruitleſs Attempts were made from *Copenhagen*, to find out the Country where that old Colony had been ſettled.

A freſh Attempt of *Norway* and *Denmark* for colonizing in *Old Greenland*.

After all, it is to be much doubted whether there be commercial Materials in that moſt cold and barren Country, ſufficient to induce any *European* Nation to be at much Expence in planting there; where certain Peltry and Fiſh Oil are probably its only Product; and as the Country is ſo very thin of Inhabitants, and thoſe too very miſerable ones, we hear nothing farther ſince, of the Succeſs of that freſh Attempt for colonizing in it till the Year 1736.

1721

A Liſt of Ships of ſeveral Nations this Year ſent on the Whale Fiſhery.

A Liſt of Ships employed in this Year 1721, in the Whale Fiſhery to *Greenland* and *Davis*'s *Streights*, viz.

From ſundry Parts of *Holland*, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	251 Ships.
From *Hamburgh*, -	55
From *Bremen*, -	24
From the Ports in the Bay of *Biſcay*, - - - - - - - - - - -	20
From *Bergen* in *Norway*, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5
Total,	355 Ships.

This Liſt, which was publiſhed at *London* at this Time, probably, in Part, encouraged the new *South-Sea* Court of Directors to propoſe a Whale Fiſhery to their General Courts, which however they did not finally agree to till *three* Years after.

1722

Farther legal Encouragement given for Importation of *Naval Stores* from the *Britiſh American Plantations*, viz. 1. *Pitch* and *Tar*.

In a *Britiſh* Act of Parliament of the 8th Year of King *George* the Firſt, *For giving farther Encouragement for the Importation of naval Stores*, &c. its Preamble declares,

I. "That, in Conſequence of former legal Encouragements, it is found by Experience, that "great Quantities of good and merchantable *Pitch* and *Tar* have been imported from the *Britiſh* "Plantations in *America*, which have been found uſeful for the Service of his Majeſty's Navy; "and that it is neceſſary to give farther Encouragement therein; ſo as the *Tar* be clean and "merchantable, as herein farther directed, for making of Cordage.

2. *Hemp*.

II. "Moreover, it being probable, that the Owners of large Tracts of Land in *America* and in "*Scotland*, lying near the Sea or on navigable Rivers, would be induced to ſow the ſame with "Hemp, if farther Encouragement were given for that Purpoſe: It was therefore enacted, that "the Premium of 6*l.* *per* Ton of *Hemp*, ſo raiſed and imported, be farther continued for *ſixteen* "Years, and ſhall be free of all Cuſtoms whatever.

3. *Lumber*.

III. "And whereas great Quantities of Wood and Timber, and of the Goods commonly "called Lumber," [of many ſeveral Sorts of Wood therein enumerated] "have uſually been "imported into this Kingdom, from foreign Countries, at exceſſive Prices, whereby Foreigners "have found Opportunities to export the Coin of the Kingdom: And it is well known, that the "ſaid Commodities, being of the Growth and Product of the *Britiſh* Plantations in *America*, may "be furniſhed from thence; for Encouragement thereof it was enacted, that the ſaid Timber "Goods be exported, Duty-free, from the ſaid Plantations, for 91 Years to come: (excepting "*Maſts*, *Yards*, and *Bowſprits*, touching which, Duties and Premiums are aſcertained by former "Acts in that Behalf.

"The Commiſſioners of the Navy ſhall have the Pre-emption or Refuſal of the above-named *Hemp*, for 20 Days after landing, for the Uſe of the *Navy-Royal*.

4. *Maſts*.

Nova Scotia is now included in the Maſt Laws for *America*.

IV. "The Laws already made for the Preſervation of *white Pine Trees*, in his Majeſty's Co-"lonies in *America*, for the maſting of the Royal Navy, being found inſufficient, it was now "enacted, that no Perſon ſhall preſume to cut, fell, or deſtroy any white Pine Tree in the *Ameri-"can* Provinces, named in former Acts of Parliament," (to which *Nova Scotia* was now added) "without the King's Licence firſt obtained, under the ſeveral Penalties for the various-ſized "Trees herein ſpecified."

The fine *Porcelain* of *Saxony* brought to Perfection.

In this Year, (according to *Keyſler*'s Travels) the famous fine *Porcelain* of *Saxony* was brought to Perfection: Being the Invention of one *Botticher*, a Chymiſt, who died in the Year 1719. But he carried it no farther than to the white Sort: The Art of making brown and blue Porcelain not being found out till this Year. This able Author adds, that the Invention of the *Saxon* Porcelain was owing to *Alchymy*.

A lame Attempt for a *North-weſt* Paſſage to *China*, &c.

In the ſame Year, Captain *Scroggs*, from *Churchill River* Fort in *Hudſon*'s *Bay*, failed, upon the Diſcovery of a North-weſt Paſſage, from that Bay to *China*, *&c.* as far as Lat. 64. 56. where, as he reported, the Land fell off to the Southward of the Weſt: Such of his People as went up to the Top of a Mountain, reported, that they ſaw nothing to obſtruct their going farther. This was a lame Account (ſays Mr. *Ellis*'s Voyage, *Annis* 1746—7.) for why then did he not proceed?

Copper Ore lately found in *New York* Province, and now legally made an enumerated Commodity.

Copper Ore having been a few Years before this Time found in the *Britiſh American* Province of *New-York*; it was now, by an Act of the 8th Year of King *George* the Firſt, (Cap. xviii.) [*To prevent the clandeſtine Running of Goods, &c.*] made an *enumerated Commodity*; [*i. e.* it was made liable to the like Reſtraint of being firſt landed in ſome Port of *Great Britain*, as *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, *&c.* are, before re-exported.] The ancient *Peruvians* had the Uſe of Copper Tools, before they were conquered by the *Spaniards*; but this was the firſt Diſcovery of Copper in any of the *Britiſh* Colonies of *America*.

The new *Chelſea* Water Company erected.

The vaſt Increaſe of Buildings in the great weſtern Suburbs of *London*, requiring a greater Supply of freſh or ſweet Water than the preſent Works could furniſh; an Act of Parliament of the ſaid 8th Year of King *George* the Firſt, intitled, *For better ſupplying the City and Liberties of Weſtminſter and Parts adjacent with Water*; authoriſed a newly-erected Company, intitled the *Chelſea Water Company*, to dig *Baſons*, *Reſervoirs*, &c. for bringing Water from the River *Thames* to a Place near *Chelſea*, and to convey the ſame (by an ingenious Engine) to another *Reſervoir* in

Hyde-Park,

A. D. 1722

Hyde-Park, from which laſt it is conveyed in Pipes to ſeveral Streets and Houſes: And the Crown was hereby impowered to incorporate the Undertakers, as was accordingly done in this ſame Year.

The *Silk* Manufacture of *England* being brought to great Perfection in all its Branches, ſo as to equal the fineſt Fabrications of any foreign Nation, the *Britiſh* Legiſlature now judged it proper to enact new Encouragements to ſo noble a Manufacture: By an Act of the 8th Year of King *George* the Firſt, (Cap. xv.) *For encouraging the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom*, and for promoting its Exportation to foreign Parts; by granting the following Bounties thereon, for three Years to come, *viz.*

A Bounty legally granted on *Britiſh Silk Manufactures* exported.

	Pound Weight, Averdupois. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1. For Ribbons and Stuffs of *Silk* only, for each Pound Weight - - -	—	3	—
2. Silks and Ribbons of Silk mixed with Gold or Silver, - - - - - - -	—	4	—
3. Silk Stockings, Gloves, Fringes, Laces, ſtitching or ſewing Silk, - - -	—	1	—
4. Stuffs of Silk and Grogram-yarn - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	8
5. Silk Stuffs mixed with Incle or Cotton, - - - - - - - - - - - -	—	1	0
6. Stuffs of Silk and Worſted, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	6

☞ This Encouragement was founded on the Conſideration of raw and thrown Silk's paying a conſiderable Duty on its Importation. [And by a Statute of the 9th of this King, Cap. viii. the mixed Manufactures herein named were not to be intitled to the ſaid Bounties, "excepting "ſuch wherein at leaſt two-third Parts of the Ends or Threads of the Warp be either all Silk, or "mixed and twiſted with Silk." Both which Statutes have ſince been farther prolonged.]

By this firſt-named well-judged Statute alſo, for the Encouragement of the *Britiſh* Manufactures in general, the ſeveral Duties whatſoever, payable thereon at Exportation, were to ceaſe and determine, (although they were ſtill regularly to be entered at every Cuſtomhouſe) excepting ſuch for which a ſpecial Proviſion is therein after made, *viz. Alum, Lead, Tin, tanned Leather, Copperas, Coals, Wooll-cards, white Woollen Cloths, Lapis Calaminaris, Skins of all Sorts, Glue, Coney-wooll, Hare's Wooll, Hair of all Sorts, Horſes, and Litharge of Lead.*

The Duty taken off on other *britiſh* Products and Manufactures exported; with ſundry Exceptions.

Moreover, for the farther Encouragement of *Britiſh* Manufactures, by promoting the Importation of Drugs, &c. uſed in dying; all ſuch were (upon being firſt duly entered) to be Duty-free (*Saltpetre* always excepted) but on Re-exportation of theſe foreign dying Stuffs, they were to pay the ſeveral Duties therein ſpecified; leſt their being ſuffered to be exported Duty-free ſhould prove a Benefit to the Manufactures of foreign Nations. Hereby alſo half the Duty on Beaverſkins (now with other Furs made an enumerated Commodity) was to be drawn back on Re-exportation: And the Duty on the *Pepper* of our own *Eaſt-India* Company, for *Home* Conſumption, which was before in all *two* Shillings *per Pound-weight*, was now reduced to *four Pence per Pound-weight.*

By an Act of Parliament, of this ſame 8th Year of King *George* the Firſt, *For paying off and cancelling one Million of Exchequer-bills, and to give Eaſe to the* South-Sea Company, *in reſpect to its Obligation to circulate Exchequer-bills*, &c. *and for Relief of the Sufferers at* Nevis *and* St. Chriſtopher's, &c. farther Time was allowed to the *South-Sea Company*, for their repaying to the Public the Million of Exchequer-bills formerly lent to them, (and which was accordingly repaid the Year following) and alſo ſundry other Regulations are therein made concerning Exchequer-bills, not material to our Subject. Therein alſo there was an Intereſt fixed, at the Rate of 3 *per Cent.* yearly, on the united Principal and large Arrear of Intereſt due to the Sufferers of *Nevis* and *St. Chriſtopher*'s, by the *French* in Queen *Anne*'s War.

Farther Time allowed the *South Sea* Company to repay a Million of *Exchequer Bills.*

The Debt of the Sufferers at *Nevis* and *St. Chriſtopher's*, finally regulated.

By the Authority of another Act of this Year, *To enable the South-Sea Company to diſpoſe of the Effects in their Hands*, &c. they ſold to the *Bank of England* four Millions of their Capital Stock, attended with 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt, or a yearly Intereſt of 200,000*l.* whereby the whole *South-Sea* Capital Stock was reduced to 33,802,483*l.* 14*s.* [An Error of 400*l.* had been diſcovered in the Subſcriptions] Hereupon the *Bank* takes in a Subſcription for Sale of this new-ingrafted Stock at 118*l. per Cent.* whereby, in their corporate Capacity they gained 610,169*l.* 10*s.* Bank-ſtock: And the ſaid Stock, thus ſold at 18 *per Cent.* Advance, amounting to 3,389,830*l.* 10*s.* produced in Money the exact Sum due to the *South-Sea* Company, being 4,000,000*l.* The whole *Bank* Capital due from the Public hereby amounted to 9,375,027*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* of which Capital the Sum of 1,600,000*l.* was intitled to 6 *per Cent.* Intereſt till the Year 1742; the reſt, with all the remaining *South-Sea* Capital, was to be reduced to 4 *per Cent.* from and after *Midſummer* 1727.

The *South Sea* Company ſells four Millions of their Stock to the *Bank* of *England.*

The *Bank* Capital's Increaſe.

By an Abſtract of the public Debts, by *Archibald Hutcheſon*, Eſq; for the Year 1722, [publiſhed *Anno* 1723] it appears,

Britiſh Poſt-office its groſs and net Produce.

				l.	*s.*	*d.*
I. That the *groſs* Amount of the *Poſt-office* annual Revenue, was - - - -				201,804	1	8
II. There was to be deducted for Frank Covers to Letters	33,397	12	3	103,793	13	8
III. For the Expence of Management, - - - - - - -	70,396	1	5			
IV. The *Poſt-office*'s *net* Produce at *Michaelmas* 1722, - - - - - - - -				98,010	8	0

By

Law againſt forged Powers for transferring of Stocks, or receiving of Dividends.

By another Act of Parliament of this Year, *To prevent the Miſchiefs by forging Powers to transfer any Stocks*, &c. *it was made Felony to forge or procure to be forged any Letter of Attorney, for transferring of any Stocks or Shares of Corporations eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament,—or to receive any Dividend thereon,—or to perſonate any real Proprietor.* This Law was occaſioned by a fraudulent Letter of Attorney, for transferring ſome *South-Sea* Stock in the Year 1720, though not diſcovered till 14 Months after. Whereupon the *South-Sea* General Court, after much Debate, reſolved (upon a Ballot of 1457 Votes againſt 160) " That every Proprietor who has had, or ſhall have Stock " transferred to him in the Company's Transfer-books, be intitled to the Sum ſo transferred, upon " his producing a Receipt for the ſame, witneſſed by the Clerk attending the Transfer-books: " *Provided* there appears no Fraud on the Part of the Purchaſer."

The *Oſtend Company* formally eſtabliſhed by the Emperor, and the warm Oppoſition of both the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to it.

In *December* 1722, the *German* Emperor, *Charles* the Sixth, firſt granted his Octroy, Privilege, or Charter, for an *Eaſt-India* Company at *Oſtend*, before only by him connived at. Whereupon a Capital of ſix Millions of Florins was ſubſcribed, and Ships were now more openly ſent out, which returned with Ladings of *Eaſt-India* Merchandize, to the great Loſs of both the *Engliſh* and *Dutch Eaſt-India* Companies in the Sales of their Goods. Both which Nations now therefore loudly complained thereof. The *Hollanders*, more eſpecially and moſt vehemently, inſiſted, and plainly made it appear, that the ſaid Grant was directly repugnant to the *Treaty of Munſter*, whereby the King of *Spain*, then Sovereign of the *Netherlands*, obliged himſelf and his Succeſſors, *as ſuch*, never to extend their Navigation or Commerce in *India* beyond the then Limits: The *Spaniards* and *Dutch* to keep within the Bounds agreed to, *viz.* The *Spaniards* not to ſail to *India* from *Europe:* And the *Dutch* only thither by the *Cape of Good Hope*; " That therefore the *Auſtrian Ne-* " *therlands*, as well as *Arragon*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, and other Subjects of the *Spaniſh* Crown, were " thereby barred from trading to *India:* And that the Emperor, as Sovereign of the ten *Nether-* " *land* Provinces, is likewiſe bound hereby; ſince the *Maritime Powers conquered thoſe Provinces* " *for him*, merely on the Foot of his Right to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and could hold thoſe Pro- " vinces no otherwiſe than the Kings of *Spain* held them.——By the XXVIth Article alſo of the " *Barrier* Treaty, this ſame Emperor ſtipulates, that every Thing relating to Commerce, ſhould " remain as ſtipulated by the Treaty of *Munſter*. That, on the Part of *England*, it was clear, " that by the VIIIth Article of the Treaty of *Madrid*, between *England* and *Spain*, *Anno* 1670, " *Spain* ſtipulates, that the King of *Great-Britain* and his Subjects ſhall enjoy every Benefit " granted to the *Hollanders* by the ſaid *Munſter* Treaty; and conſequently hereby, as well as by " the ſaid *Barrier* Treaty, the *Engliſh* Company, as well as their Sovereign, have an undoubted " Right to oppoſe this *Oſtend* Trade to *India*."

And the *Britiſh* Legiſlature, by a Statute of the next Year, (the 9th of King *George*) *To prevent his Majeſty's Subjects from ſubſcribing, or being concerned in encouraging or promoting any Subſcription for an* Eaſt-India *Company in the* Auſtrian Netherlands; *and for the better ſecuring the lawful Trade of his Majeſty's Subjects to and from the* Eaſt-Indies, (Cap. xxvi.) enacted, " That every *Britiſh* Sub- " ject who ſhall ſubſcribe to the Stock of the *Oſtend* Company, ſhall forfeit the ſame and treble " the Value thereof: One-third to the Crown, and two-thirds to the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Com- " pany.——*Britiſh* Subjects found in *India*, (other than ſuch as ſhall be lawfully authoriſed) " or within our *Eaſt-India* Company's Limits, are hereby declared guilty of an *high Crime and Miſ-* " *demeanor*, and to be liable to ſuch corporal Puniſhment or Impriſonment, and for ſuch Time " as the Court where they ſhall be tried ſhall think fit, *&c.*" Yet theſe warm Arguments did not as yet effectually prevail.

The Duke of *Montague*'s unſucceſsful Expedition to *St. Lucia* and *St. Vincent.*

In the ſaid Year 1722, his Majeſty of *Great-Britain* did, by his Patent, grant the *Weſt-India* Iſlands of *St. Lucia* and *St. Vincent*, to the late *John* Duke of *Montague*. Whereupon that public-ſpirited Duke ſent over two Governors for thoſe Iſlands, with Secretaries and other Officers, to the Number of 51 Perſons in all, beſide 425 Servants, with all Kinds of Stores, Proviſions, Artillery, *&c.* in ſix Ships, under Convoy of a King's Ship of War, very completely fitted and provided for ſuch a new Colony. But they had no ſooner begun to clear the Ground for a Fort in *St. Lucia*, in *December* 1722, than they had Notice from the Governor of *Martinica* that his expreſs Orders from his Maſter, the *French* King, were to diſlodge them by Force, unleſs they withdrew from the Iſland in 15 Days Time: For which Purpoſe 2000 Men were landed from *Martinica*, and 500 from *Guadaloupe*. And as Mr. *Uring*, the *Engliſh* Governor's Men were, by Sickneſs and Deſertion, reduced to 70 in Number, who were fit to bear Arms, it was judged prudent, on due Conſultation, to abandon the Iſlands on the 14th of *January* following; it being alſo now ſtipulated with the *French* Commander, that the *French* Forces ſhould, in like Manner, leave the ſaid Iſle of *St. Lucia* in its former neutral State and Condition, until there ſhould be a final Deciſion made between the two Crowns. Upon which, one obvious Remark is ſufficient, *viz.* That either certain previous Stipulations ſhould have been made between the two Crowns, for that noble Duke's People to be peaceably permitted to ſettle on thoſe Iſles, or elſe a much greater Force ſhould have been ſent to protect them. The Iſle of *St. Lucia* being ſo near to *Martinica*, that the *French* would probably hazard even a War with *Britain*, rather than let us poſſeſs and improve it: Since thereby we ſhould have been enabled farther to ſecure our *Leeward Iſlands*; ſeeing no conſiderable Armament could be made at *Martinica*, but what would be preſently known at *St. Lucia*.

This unhappy Expedition is ſaid to have coſt the Duke no leſs a Sum than 40,000*l.* the greateſt and moſt expenſive Undertaking attempted by any one Subject in *Chriſtendom*, on his own ſingle Bottom; wherein 510 Tradeſmen and Servants were maintained by his Grace for a Year and an half, and upwards of 50 Officers. The *Tradeſmen* being allowed from 25*l.* to 30*l.* *per Annum* for Wages alone; and the Officers Salaries being from 50*l.* to 400*l.* *per Annum*, beſide the Shipping, Proviſions, Ammunition, Artillery, military and naval Stores, *&c.* It is certain that the Iſlands of *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincent*, and *Dominica*, are and always have been included in the Governor of *Barbadoes*'s Commiſſion,

A. D. 1722 Commiſſion, the Title whereof runs thus, *viz.* "*Captain General and Governor of* Barbadoes, *and* "*the reſt of the* Caribbee Iſles *to the windward of* Guadaloupe."

☞ *N. B.* In *November* 1730, (according to a Work, intitled, *The Britiſh Empire in America*) we find the following Inſtructions from his Majeſty King *George* the Second to Mr. *Worſley*, Governor of *Barbadoes*, relating to *St. Lucia*, viz.

A brief Account of the Iſles of *St. Vincent*, *St. Lucia*, and *Dominica*.

"Whereas the *French*, for ſome Years, have claimed a Right to the Iſland of *St. Lucia*, and do "inſiſt that the Right to the Iſlands of *St. Vincent* and *Dominica*, under your Government, is in "the *Caribbeans* now inhabiting the ſame, *although* We *have an undoubted Right to all the ſaid* "*Iſlands*, yet we have thought fit to agree with the *French* Court, that, until our Right ſhall be "determined, the ſaid Iſlands ſhall be intirely evacuated by both Nations.——You are accord-"ingly to ſignify the ſame to ſuch of our Subjects as ſhall be found inhabiting any of our ſaid "Iſlands, that they do forthwith quit the ſame until the Right ſhall be determined as aforeſaid. "——And you are to uſe your beſt Endeavour, that no Ships of our Subjects, nor of any "other Nation, do frequent the ſaid Iſlands during the Time aforeſaid, excepting only for *Wood* "and *Water*."

In the very next Month, *viz.* in *December* the ſame Year 1730, (that we may take in all at once what relates to this Subject) the *French* King's Inſtructions to his Governor of *Martinica*, (Monſieur *de Champigny*) are in Subſtance, "That the *Engliſh* have, for ſome Years paſt, laid or made Pre-"tenſions to the Iſland of *St. Lucia*," [the *French* call it *St. Alouzie*] "which belongs to *Me*, and "to which *I have an inconteſtable Right*: The ſame Pretenſions *they* have laid to the Iſlands of *St.* "*Vincent* and *Dominica*, *which belong to the Caribbeans*, Natives of the Country, according to the "Treaty of the 31ſt of *March* 1660; and in the Poſſeſſion whereof it is my Intention to ſupport "them: I have nevertheleſs agreed with the Court of *England*, that until thoſe Pretenſions ſhall "be determined, the ſaid Iſlands ſhall be evacuated by both Nations. And it is my Pleaſure, that "you make this known, &c."

Some Account of *St. Vincent* Iſle, and of its People and Conſtitution.

We have already given, at ſundry Times, ſomewhat of the Hiſtory of the Iſland of *St. Lucia*, and ſome Account alſo of *Dominica*. That of *St. Vincent* is ſomething more obſcure. It lies to the ſouthward of *St. Lucia*. When Governor *Uring*, before-named, ſent his Counſellor, Mr. *Egerton*, thither, to prepare its Inhabitants for Submiſſion to the *Britiſh* Crown, he found two Sorts of People there in great Numbers, *viz.* the native *Caribbeans*, who are the *Aborigines* or primitive Poſſeſſors thereof; and the *Negroes*, the Deſcendants of a Cargo of Slaves, from *Africa*, who had been ſhipwrecked there about 70 Years before; and who, by the Acceſſion of other *Negroes*, Fugitives from the neighbouring *European* Settlements, were become a numerous Race, *i. e.* about 6000 Men, Women, and Children. Their Government was *Republican*, *viz.* by Chiefs or Leaders by Election. The *Indians*, or native *Caribbeans*, he found to conſiſt of about 8000 Perſons; they inhabited ſundry pretty Villages and ſeemed to live in Plenty. They ſeemed alſo to be a determined People for Liberty and Independency, any farther than at that Time their acknowledging the Protection of the *French* at *Martinica*, which the latter gladly afforded them, purpoſely for preventing their putting themſelves under the Protection of any other *European* Nation.

African Company's unaccountable Proceedings.

In this ſame Year, the General Court of the *African* Company made a Call of 5*l.* on every 100*l.* nominal Stock, for vigorouſly carrying on their Trade: And the ſame Court moſt unſagaciouſly reſolved, that a Dividend of 1½ *per Cent. per Annum* be made to the Proprietors of their Stock.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's half-yearly Dividend reduced from 5 to 4 *per Cent.*

The interfering of the *Oſtend Eaſt-India* Company, and ſundry other Difficulties, did at this Time oblige the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company to reduce their half-yearly Dividend from 5 to 4 *per Cent.*

1723 Although four Millions of the *South-Sea* Capital Stock had been ingrafted (as we have ſhewn) into the Capital Stock of the *Bank of England*, yet ſtill that Company's Capital was judged too large, *viz.* 31,802,483*l.* 14*s.* At General Courts their Numbers had already been, and might hereafter be tumultuous: The Legiſlature therefore judging that Inconveniencies were likely to ariſe from the great Number of Proprietors, it was determined to divide the ſaid Capital into two equal Moieties: By an Act (of the 9th of King *George* the Firſt) "*For reviving and adding* "*two Millions to the ſaid Capital Stock,—and for dividing their whole Capital*" (after ſuch Addition made) "*into two equal Moieties*, &c." The ſaid two Millions were hereby accordingly carried to each Proprietor's Account, making one *ſixteenth* Part, or 6*l.* 5*s.* *per Cent.* and the Capital, thus again made up 33,802,483*l.* 14*s.* (in Conſideration of the Proprietors great Loſſes from the bad Execution of the Scheme) was alſo hereby intitled to all Arrears of Intereſt, from and after *Midſummer* 1722; and the whole was, from and after *Midſummer* 1723, to be divided into two equal Moieties,

The two Millions Capital again reſtored to the *South-Sea* Company.

The whole *South-Sea* Capital Stock to be divided into two equal Moieties from *Midſummer* 1723.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The one Moiety being, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	16,901,241	17	—
To be converted into a *joint Stock*, to be called *South-Sea Annuities*, attended with 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt till *Midſummer* 1727, when they ſhall be reduced to 4 *per Cent.* and be farther redeemable by Parliament. The other Moiety to remain a Capital, or joint trading Stock in the Company, attended with the remaining yearly Fund, redeemable likewiſe after *Midſummer* 1727, - - -	16,901,241	17	—
The Total of both, as above, being - - - - - - - - - - - - -	33,802,483	14	—

Notwithſtanding which Diviſion by this Act, yet the real Amount of each Moiety was ſettled as follows, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
South-Sea Annuities, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	16,901,240	1	8
South-Sea Stock, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	16,901,243	12	4

the Difference of 3*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* ariſing from leaving the *odd* Penny of every Proprietor's Stock with his Moiety of the Capital trading Stock.

The firſt Payment of a Quarter's Intereſt, on the ſaid Joint-ſtock of *South-Sea* Annuities, being $1\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent.* was to be at *Michaelmas* 1723; and from thence there were to be half-yearly Payments thereon, at *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas* yearly, as on the other Moiety, to remain Capital *South-Sea* Stock, the Dividends were to be and remain as before, at *Midſummer* and *Chriſtmas* yearly.

The *South-Sea* Company ſend out another annual Ship.

In this Year, the *South-Sea* Company ſent out for *La Vera Cruz*, in *Spaniſh Mexico*, their richly-laden annual Ship, named the *Royal Prince.*

The pretended privileged Place called the *Mint*, near *London*, effectually reduced to Order.

The Abuſes committed by the Inhabitants of a pretended privileged Place, adjoining to the Borough of *Southwark*, near *London*, called *Suffolk-place* or the *Mint*, had been long complained of, and was at length become a very great Grievance. Such great Numbers of Debtors, ſheltering themſelves therein from the Purſuit of their Creditors, were now become ſo audacious as to bid open Defiance to the Officers appointed to put the Laws in Execution. It was now therefore become high Time to put an End to ſo ſhameful an Abuſe, and to prevent the like for the future. This was accordingly done, by an Act of Parliament, (of the 9th Year of King *George* the Firſt, Cap. xxviii.) *For the more effectual Execution of Juſtice in a pretended privileged Place, in the Pariſh of* St. George, *in the County of* Surry, *commonly called the* Mint, *&c.* whereby it was made Felony to obſtruct the Execution of any Writ, Rule, or Order of any Court of Law or of Equity, or of any Eſcape Warrant, or Warrants of Juſtices:——And the Sheriff of *Surry* was impowered to raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*, for the taking by Force any Debtor out of the ſaid *Mint:* And ſundry other Regulations are, in the ſaid Statute, ordained for effectually preventing that or any other Place from committing ſuch open Breaches of Law and Order for the future. So that from this Time forward there has none dared to ſet on Foot any pretended privileged Place or Sanctuary any where in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, for the ſheltering or ſcreening of Debtors from the due Courſe of Law.

A View of the Coinage of Mr. *Wood*'s new Copper Money for the Kingdom of *Ireland.*

In this Year, Mr. *William Wood* (whom we have elſewhere mentioned as a great Proprietor in Iron and Copper-works) having obtained a Patent for the coining of ſo large a Quantity of Copper Half-pence and Farthings, for the Uſe of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, as to the Amount of 100,000*l. Sterling*, both Houſes of the Parliament of that Kingdom, in their Addreſſes to the King, warmly repreſented, " That, under Colour of the ſaid Patent, great Quantities of Half-" pence of different Impreſſions, *and of much leſs Weight* than is required by the Patent, had " been imported and attempted to be uttered in this Kingdom.——And that even although the " Terms of the ſaid Patent had been ſtrictly complied with, there would have been a Loſs to the " Nation of at leaſt 150 *per Cent.* by the ſaid Coinage, and much greater, in the Manner the ſaid " Half-pence have been coined."

For our Part, we do not well comprehend how 150*l.* can be loſt on 100*l.* [wherefore this 150 *per Cent.* muſt be relative to ſome other Part of the Repreſentation, or elſe there muſt have been ſome Miſtake in tranſcribing of this parliamentary Repreſentation;] but, waving that, we ſhall only briefly note, that Mr. *Wood* alleged, in his own Vindication, that both by the Patent of King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1680, and by that of King *James* the Second, *Anno* 1684, a *Half-penny* was to weigh 110 Grains, whereas Mr. *Wood*'s Half-penny weighed $116\frac{3}{4}$ Grains, and was better Copper than the ſaid Half-pence; but he is ſilent as to the Parliament's Objection, of the Quantity of Copper in his Half-penny being leſs than required by the Patent. In fine, ſuch a Spirit was raiſed in *Ireland*, both within Doors and without, and by Pamphlets, News-papers, *&c.* againſt that new Copper Coin, partly becauſe the Patent was given to one who was not a Native of *Ireland*, and that the ſaid Coin was altogether ſtamped in *England*; and partly alſo, that ſince a great Profit was thereby to be made, that Benefit ſhould not have accrued principally to the Public; (which Reaſon, we confeſs, ſeems to carry great Weight with it) and (we may add likewiſe) that great Pains had been taken by Party-men in *Ireland*, to inflame the People there againſt the receiving or paſſing the ſaid new Copper-money in any Payments; that his Majeſty, in Compliance with the Repreſentations of the Parliament of *Ireland*, and the then general Diſpoſitions and Inclinations of the People of that Kingdom, was graciouſly pleaſed to revoke his ſaid Patent, ſo far as that, inſtead of 100,000*l.* in Copper Coin, Mr. *Wood* might be permitted to ſend to *Ireland* only 40,000*l.* in all, to be current only to ſuch as pleaſed voluntarily to accept of them; though to Mr. *Wood*'s conſiderable Detriment. Yet if the Repreſentations of Mr. *Wood* be true, that the whole current Caſh of *Ireland* does not exceed 400,000*l.* and that the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Hearth-money, and Quit-rents amount to 500,000*l.* *per Annum*, ſo as that *one-fourth* Part more than all the ſaid current Caſh of that Kingdom is annually paid into their Exchequer; then, ſurely, this Addition of 100,000*l.* to the current Caſh of the Kingdom would have been a Benefit to Trade. And that if Mr. *Wood*'s Coin was not to be received, they ſhould ſeriouſly have ſet about the ſubſtituting a competent Quantity of other Copper Coin in its Stead.

Mr. *Wood*'s Account of the whole current Caſh of *Ireland* at this Time. *Vide Annum* 1721.

Notwithſtanding of a Rebellion which broke out in the Year 1715, and of a dangerous Conſpiracy againſt the eſtabliſhed Conſtitution, diſcovered at the Cloſe of the preceding Year 1722,

A. D. 1723 yet ſuch is the Spirit and Genius of the *Britiſh* Nation for Commerce, that it was ſeen and obſerved by all inquiſitive People, to be ſtill conſtantly flouriſhing. *Eraſmus Philips*, Eſquire, an Author then of good Credit, gives us an Inſtance thereof in his Pamphlet, publiſhed *Anno* 1726, (ſecond Edition) intitled, *The State of the Nation in Reſpect of her Commerce, Debts, and Money*, which acquaints us, That from the Year 1701 to the Year 1723, the Amount of the *Britiſh* Cuſtoms was ſo conſiderable, that the *net Money* paid into the *Exchequer*, on an Average, or one Year with another, for the ſaid twenty-three Years, was 1,446,022 *l. per Annum*; even excluſive of Seizures: (Which Account nearly coincides with that before exhibited *Anno* 1715) And with Seizures it amounted to 1,467,593 *l.* net Money *per Annum.*

The vaſt net Amount of the Cuſtoms of *Great Britain.*

The ſaid Mr. *Philips*, in his above-quoted Pamphlet, gives us the Quantity of Silver and Gold coined in the *Tower of London*, between the Years 1701 and 1724, *viz.* in *Silver*, only 175,464 Pounds Weight; and in *Gold* no leſs than 241,183 Pounds Weight; which, valuing a Pound of Gold at 44 *l.* Sterling, makes the Gold coined in *England* in twenty-three Years Time to amount in Value to 10,612,052 *l.* Sterling. Which vaſt Coinage of Gold in thoſe Years was owing to our putting too high a Value on Gold in Proportion to Silver, whereby Foreign Nations were encouraged to import Gold upon us in Exchange for our Silver. Which Inconveniency, as we have ſeen, was remedied by reducing Guineas from 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 1 *l.* 1 *s.* by the Advice of Sir *Iſaac Newton.*

The Amount of the Coinage of Gold and Silver in *England* for twenty-three Years paſt.

After the Confuſion and ſhameful Jumble of the *French* Company or Society of the *Indies*, made by the Authority of the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent of *France*, during the Minority of King *Louis* XV. which conſolidated Company was compoſed of the original Capital of the *Weſtern* Company, and of 25 Millions of Livres added thereto, upon the Union of the *Eaſt-India* Company therewith; it was in this Year 1723, judged requiſite, for reſtoring Things to ſome Order, that a Reviſion ſhould be made of the Actions poſſeſſed by the Proprietors of this ſame conſolidated Company, for diſtinguiſhing (as was ſpeciouſly alleged) between ſuch as had acquired their Property fairly, and by Purchaſe, and ſuch as had by Stock-jobbing forced themſelves into the Company's Books. The King therefore fixed the Capital at 112 Millions of Livres, the annual Intereſt on which was fixed [*if any Thing can be called fixed in* France, *but the Power of their Monarch*] at 8 Millions; to be paid out of the Farm of Tobacco, and the Profits of the *Furs* from *Canada*. And the Commerce of the *Indies* was aſſigned to that Company as a collateral Security for the preſent, to be employed for enlarging the Funds and for diſcharging the Incumbrances thereon.——Yet, till many Years after this Time, the *Eaſt-India* Trade of *France* was managed in a very languid Manner, they having been obliged to pay off many old Debts, to rebuild their Ships and Factories, and to lay out above 15 Millions for improving of *Louiſiana*, and for compleating the ſuperb Works of *Port l'Orient*.——But *Orry* coming to be at the Head of the *French* Finances, *Anno* 1737, he ſo effectually ſupported and improved the *Eaſt-India* Company, that their public Sale at *Port l'Orient* in 1742 amounted to 24 Millions of Livres, (or about one Million Sterling) which greatly alarmed *England* and *Holland*, who did not at firſt know that all this fine Appearance was chiefly ſupported by the Crown, until the War with *England*, *Anno* 1744, obliged *Orry* to declare to the Company, *That they muſt now ſtand on their own Legs.* Notwithſtanding all which, and the Stop of their Dividends at that Time, they have ſince vaſtly improved their *Eaſt-India* Commerce and Power there, even almoſt to the preſent Time.

A View of the *French Eaſt India* Trade at and after this Time.

1724 After much Debate in ſeveral of the General Courts of the *South-Sea* Company, concerning the Utility of attempting a *Greenland Trade* or *Whale Fiſhery*, wherein it was too plainly ſhewn, that former *Greenland* Companies were ſo unſucceſsful as to have run out their intire Stock or Capital; and that ſome foreign Nations have ſundry Advantages over our People in Reſpect to this Fiſhery; this Company at length reſolved to commence the ſaid Fiſhery. It was certainly a well-intended and popular Reſolution, and was agreeable to the Powers granted by the firſt Act of Parliament, and to the Royal Charter, for erecting of this Company, as well as to Part of the Denomination or Title given to it by the ſaid Royal Charter. In order for the better ſucceeding therein the Company had procured an Act of Parliament, of this 10th Year of King *George* the Firſt, (Cap. xvi.) *For encouraging the Greenland Fiſhery*: "Whereby the Duty of three Pence *per* "Pound Weight on Whale-Fins was repealed; and that Whale-Fins, Oil and Blubber of "Whales, caught and imported in *Britiſh* Ships, (whereof the Commander and at leaſt One-third "of the Mariners to be *Britiſh* Subjects) ſhould abſolutely be Cuſtom-free for ſeven Years, from "*Chriſtmas* 1724."

The *South-Sea* Company reſolve to commence a *Greenland* or Whale Fiſhery; and their Motives for it.

And by an Act of Parliament of the 12th of this King, (Cap. xxvi.) "This Freedom from "all Cuſtom whatever was extended to *Davis's-Streights* and the Seas adjacent, and alſo compre"hended therein *Seal-Oil*, *Seal-Skins*, or any other Produce of *Seals*, or other Fiſh or Creatures, "taken or caught in any of the ſaid Seas." Which laſt Paragraph had alſo in View the large *White Bears*, ſo commonly found on the Ice there; and alſo to *Sea-Horſes* or *Morſes*, alſo very numerous in thoſe Seas.

Yet, it being too late for the Fiſhery of the preſent Year, they directed *twelve* fine Ships, of 306 Tons each, to be built in the River *Thames*, and proper Quantities of *Hemp* from *Riga*, and *Caſk Staves* from *Hamburgh*, to be got ready for the enſuing Spring: The Company having alſo hired the Duke of *Bedford*'s great Wet-Dock at *Deptford*, for the Uſe of their Ships and Stores, and for curing of their Oil and Whale-Fins.

In this ſame Year 1724, the *South-Sea* Company alſo ſent out their rich annual Ship for *Carthagena* and *Portobello*, in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies.*

Another annual *South Sea* Ship ſent to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies.*

We

The *Sinking-Funds* State at *Chriſtmas* 1724.

We think it may at this Time be proper to take Notice of the Increaſe of the famous *Fund* erected by the *Britiſh* Parliament, *Anno* 1717, named the *Sinking-Fund*, which Increaſe proceeded from the Surpluſſes of the other three already deſcribed Funds, *viz.* the *Aggregate*, the *General*, and the *South-Sea* Funds, either by paying off Part of their Capital or principal Debt, or elſe by a Reduction of the Rate of their Intereſt payable by the Public. The ſaid *Sinking-Fund* therefore, we may obſerve, was, on the 31ſt of *December* 1724, thereby increaſed to 653,000 *l.* which Fund will be much more conſiderably increaſed from and after *Midſummer* 1727, as will be ſeen in due Time.

The famous *Pragmatic-Sanction* for keeping all the Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria* united under one Sovereign.

In the Cloſe of this ſame Year 1724, the Emperor *Charles* VI. executed and again confirmed the *Pragmatic-Sanction and perpetual Law, with regard to the Rule and Order of the Succeſſion and indiſſoluble Union of all his hereditary Kingdoms and Provinces*, which he had ſettled in the Year 1713, ſo as they ſhould always remain cloſely united under one ſole Perſon, [*viz.* on his Daughter, the preſent Empreſs-Queen.] "For preventing the Diſmembering and Diviſion thereof among the "Heirs of our auguſt Family," (ſays he) "either within *Germany* or without; ſo as to be a "perpetual and irrevocable Law: That the eldeſt Male Heir, and in Failure of Males the eldeſt "Female Heir, ſhall for ever ſucceed to *all* the Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria*." This was thought a good Means for preſerving an Equilibrium of Power in *Europe*; and ſo far we have judged proper to mention it, as we think it a Benefit to the General Commerce of the World; ſince, without ſuch an Equilibrium of Power, the Freedom of Commerce might hereafter be overturned, by the mere Will of ſome one over-grown Tyrant. This famous *Pragmatic-Sanction* was ſolemnly agreed to by moſt of the Potentates of *Europe*, before that Emperor's Death, altho' it has ſince appeared how little it has been regarded even by Potentates who by ſolemn Treaty guaranteed it.

The Succeſs of the firſt Year of the *South-Sea* Company's *Whale* Fiſhery.

In the Year 1725, the *South-Sea* Company commenced their unfortunate Whale Fiſhery. Their *twelve* new Ships brought Home 25½ Whales: And, though this was ſcarcely a ſaving Voyage, it was nevertheleſs the very beſt Year of any of the Eight in which they carried on that Fiſhery. It muſt be noted, That the Nation having intirely relinquiſhed this Trade for ſo many Years paſt, there was not an *Engliſhman* to be found who knew any Thing of the *Greenland* or Whale Fiſhery. The Company was therefore neceſſitated to have all their *Commanders*, *Harponeers*, *Boat-Steerers*, *Line-Veerers*, and *Blubber-Cutters*, from *Fohrde* in *Holſtein*, (ſome few Natives of *Scotland* excepted, who on this Occaſion left the Service of the *Hollanders*) who had before this Time been conſtantly employed either by the *Hamburghers*, *Bremers*, or *Hollanders*. Thoſe *Holſteiners* coſt the Company this Year 3,056 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.* although but 152 in Number; not only becauſe they were all what is uſually called Officers in that Fiſhery, and conſequently had more Wages and Allowances than the common Sailors, but had alſo their Charges borne by the Company, both in coming every Year from and returning back to *Holſtein* to their Families, as was alſo their conſtant Practice when employed by other Nations: Whereas above double their Number, *viz.* 353 *Britiſh* Subjects employed on thoſe twelve Ships, coſt but 3,151 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*

The Funds of the *Bank of England* reduced.

In this ſame Year 1725, was paſſed an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament, of the 11th of King *George* the Firſt, (Cap. ix.) *For continuing the ſeveral Annuities to the Bank of England until Midſummer* 1727, &c.—Whereby the yearly Fund, on the principal Sums of 1,775,027 *l.* 17 *s.* 10½ *d.* and of 2,000,000 *l.* due to that Corporation, were reduced from 5 to 4 *per Cent.* from and after *Midſummer* 1727: Whereby all the Funds of the *Bank* were put on an equal Footing with thoſe of the *South-Sea* Company; excepting only the *Bank*'s original Capital of 1,600,000 *l.* which ſtill remained at 6 *per Cent.*

Hereby alſo it is made Felony to counterfeit, alter, eraſe, or forge the *Bank of England*'s Notes, and alſo the Endorſements thereon.

☞ This Act alſo made it *Felony* to alter, forge, or counterfeit *Bank-Notes*, or to eraſe or alter any Endorſement thereon; or to tender in Payment, utter, vend, exchange, or barter, any ſuch *Bank-Note*, (knowing the ſame to be altered, forged, eraſed, or counterfeited) with Intention to defraud the *Bank*, or any other Perſon or Body-politic.

The vaſt Increaſe of the *French* Sugar *Weſt-India* Trade.

About this Time, the *French* firſt began to ſupply, in conſiderable Quantities, the *European* Markets with their Sugars from *Martinica*, *Hiſpaniola*, &c. formerly and almoſt totally ſupplied by *us*, (though in Part they are ſtill ſupplied by the *Portugueſe Braſil* Sugars, and, of late, by the *Dutch* from *Surinam*.) And in a few Years after, by their great Application, they gained from *us* almoſt all or the greateſt Part of that very profitable Branch of Commerce. The anonymous Author of *the preſent State of the Britiſh and French Sugar Colonies*, printed *Anno* 1740, makes the *French* Sugars exported to the *European* Markets amount to ſo vaſt a Quantity as 80,000 Hogſheads yearly. And that the *Indico* raiſed by the *French* in their *Weſt-India* Colonies amounts in Value to *one Million* of Sterling Money; Three-fourths of which they ſell to other Nations. And they alſo export to other *European* Nations, in *Cocoa*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, *Rum*, (he might have added, *Coffee*, &c.) about 250,000 *l.* yearly. To all which let there be added the Freight thereon;—the great Number of Perſons both in *Europe* and *America*, as well as in their Ships, conſtantly maintained thereby;—the great Conſumption of the Product and Manufactures of *France*, both in the *Weſt-Indies*, and on the *African* Coaſts for the Purchaſe of their Slaves; and then we need not wonder, that even ſo long ago as the Year 1701, the then new *French Council of Commerce*, in a Memorial, could ſay, "*That the Navigation of* France *owed all its Increaſe and Splendor to the Commerce of its Sugar Iſlands; and that it could not be kept up and enlarged otherwiſe than by that Commerce!*"

The *South-Sea* Company's ſecond Year's *Whale* Fiſhery's Succeſs.

Twelve more Ships being built by the *South-Sea* Company, they, in the Year 1726, ſent out their whole twenty-four Ships on their ſecond Voyage on the *Whale Fiſhery*, to *Greenland* and *Davis's Streights*. In which they ſucceeded conſiderably worſe than in their firſt Voyage, having brought

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brought Home but ſixteen Whales and an Half. [☞ The Meaning of the Half-Whale here and elſewhere is, when two Ships (perhaps of different Nations) happen to ſtrike the ſame Whale, which by common Cuſtom is equally divided between them.]

Remarks on Mr. Philips's State of Britain's *East-India* Trade.

In Mr. *Philips*'s *State of the Nation in reſpect to her Commerce, Debts and Money*, already quoted, he gives us a ſummary View of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Trade, and of its Benefits to the Public, about which however Men are ſtill far from being generally agreed.

I. He ſays, " The Company's Sales have for many Years paſt exceeded 2,200,000 *l.* yearly." Which is probably true; conſiſting of wrought and raw Silk, Callicoes, Saltpetre, Drugs, Tea, Coffee, Cotton and Cotton-yarn, *Carmenia* Wool, *&c.*

II. " That 1,000,000 *l.* thereof may probably be conſumed at Home." [This, it is to be feared, is rather under computed.]

III. " That the Company's Exports annually to *India* are to the Value of 500,000 *l.* in Bullion " and Manufactures." [This is but a ſtrange Jumble, to mix *Bullion* and Manufactures together in one groſs Sum, which are always eſteemed the Reverſe of each other.]

IV. To the Million conſumed at Home, he adds, " 400,000 *l.* to be deducted for the Draw-" back allowed at the Cuſtom-houſe upon the 1,200,000 *l.* re-exported." And concludes,

V. " That the remaining 800,000 *l.* is or ſhould be the annual Gain to the Nation by the " *Eaſt-India* Trade."

Now, to this Balance of national Gain ought certainly to have been added the Total of our Manufactures exported to *India*. What he adds is very true, " That the Company's Trade " maintains very many People at Home, as well as conſiderable Numbers of our People in *India*, " who bring Home much Wealth to their native Country." But what he ſays about our *Eaſt-India* Trade's having brought down the Price of other *European* Wares which we uſed, before we entered into it, ſeems of little Conſideration in this State of the Company. " Moreover," (ſays he) " if the ſaid *Eaſt-India* Merchandize re-exported do pay or anſwer for ſuch *European* Goods, " for which (without this Trade) we muſt have paid in Caſh, it is in Effect the ſame as if it " brought in ſo much Caſh or Bullion. As this Trade alſo furniſhes us with what otherwiſe we " muſt neceſſarily have bought of the *Dutch*," [meaning, we preſume, *Salt-petre*, *Pepper*, and *Drugs*] " poſſibly the Nation's yearly Profit by it may be near one Million Sterling.

" Laſtly, In Contemplation of the vaſt Exportation of Silver from all *Europe* to *Eaſt-India*, " there buried ſince 1602, ſo as never to return, computed to amount to 150 Millions Sterling; " had that vaſt Sum remained to this Day in *Europe*, whereby our Proportion of Caſh would " have been treble to what it now is, the Conſequence would have been, *That Commodities and* " *Labour would, probably, have riſen in a treble Proportion*; and, in Effect," [according to him] " we ſhould not have been richer in ſuch a Caſe than we are at preſent."

He has here forgotten, Iſt, The National Benefit from a very great annual Sum paid for the Cuſtom of *Eaſt-India* Goods conſumed at Home! ſaid to amout to above 300,000 *l.* And, IIdly, That a conſiderable Part of the Million of *Eaſt-India* Commodities, annually conſumed or remaining at Home, is worked up in our great and very profitable Manufactures of Silk and Cotton; and much of the Drugs are alſo employed therein.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company has new Privileges granted to it by K. *George* I. with Power to erect three Corporations in *India*, viz. *Fort St. George*, *Bombay*, and *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or by the Name of *Calcutta*.

In this ſaid Year King *George* the Firſt, upon the humble Petition of the *Eaſt-India* Company, granted them a new Charter of Confirmation: With ample Powers for them to erect a Corporation at *Fort St. George*, by the Name of *The Mayor and Aldermen of Madraſpatan in the Eaſt-Indies.* And another Corporation at and within the Factory and Town of *Bombay*, by the Name of *Mayor and Aldermen of Bombay*. Alſo a third Corporation, within the Factory of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, by the Name of *The Mayor and Aldermen of Calcutta at Fort William in Bengal.*——With perpetual Succeſſion to each of the ſaid *three* Corporations, and a Common Seal;—to make By-Laws;—and to try Cauſes both Civil and Criminal, *High-Treaſon* excepted.

The Money Circulations of *England* conſidered.

In *Philips*'s before-named Piece, ſpeaking of *the Circulation of Money*, he ſuppoſes, " That " *France* is to *England* as *Eight* is to *Three.*—That their Specie" [*i. e.* Money] " is perhaps pro-" portionable. Yet there is a greater Shew of Money in *England* than in *France*: But if the " Circulation of *France* were equal to that of *England*, *France* would appear of Courſe ſo much " richer than *England*!

l.
" 1. Poſſibly" [ſays he] " the *real* yearly Rents of *England* may be - - --- 20,000,000.
" it being ſuppoſed that our Lands are not taxed at Half their Value.
" 2. The Cuſtoms of *England* produce annually about - - - - - - --- 1,600,000.
" 3. Which Cuſtoms, on an Average of 30 *per Cent. ad Valorem*, make the
" Value of our annual Imports to be about - - - - - - - - - - - - - --- 5,300,000.
" 4. And our Re-exportations may be about - - - - - - - - - - - --- 1,500,000.
" 5. The other Duties and Funds may be about - - - - - - - - - - --- 2,199,328.
" 6. If there be *eight* Millions of People in *England*, I believe I ſhall not exceed
" in ſuppoſing them to conſume in Manufactures about - - - - - - - - --- 16,000,000.
" 7. Now although the Intereſt ariſing from mortgaged Lands be included in
" the before-named Rental, yet the Mortgages themſelves are often transferred,

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“ and may therefore be deemed Money in Circulation: And theſe have been com- “ puted at *one fifteenth Part* of the whole Value of the Lands, or about	26,000,000.
“ 8. The National Debt about	53,000,000.
“ 9. The Malt-Tax about	600,000.
“ So that the whole Money-Tranſactions of this Nation ſeems to be about	126,199,328.

This Mr. *Philips* ſpeaks of as a ſtupendous Thought!

Now, although this Computation may in general be thought liable to ſome Exception, yet ſome Parts of it may hereafter ſtrike out new Lights, or at leaſt ſtart *new Thoughts*, for juſter Computations.

Affairs of the *Oſtend Eaſt-India* Company.

Whilſt *Britain* and the *States-General* of the *United Netherlands* were remonſtrating at *Vienna*, and promulgating Acts of Parliament and Placarts againſt the Continuance of the *Oſtend* Company's trading to *India*, that Company's General Court or Aſſembly reſolves in this Year to make a Dividend of 12 *per Cent.* to their Proprietors, and to maintain their then Settlement at *Coblore*, on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, and their Factories at *Bengal*, and their Trade to *Canton* in *China*. Nevertheleſs, we ſhall ſoon ſee an End put to that Company! For, although neither Gratitude for paſt Benefits, nor Regard for the cleareſt and ſtrongeſt Treaties, could prevail at *Vienna*, the Reſolutions of the two Powers, ſo nearly intereſted in the Suppreſſion of that Company, by *main Force*, became too ſtrong to be much longer reſiſted.

One Hundred *Hackney Chairs* added to the former Number in *London*.

The weſtern Suburbs of *London* ſo greatly increaſing, wherein Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction uſually reſide, the Legiſlature, in this 12th of King *George* the Firſt, by a Clauſe in *an Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty by laying a Duty upon all Victualers*, &c. impowered the Commiſſioners for Hackney Coaches and Chairs to add one Hundred Hackney Chairs to the former Numbers, ſo as the whole exceed not four Hundred in Number: Each of which ſhall continue to pay *ten* Shillings *per Annum* for their Licences.

Forging the Hands of the Caſhiers of the *Bank*, and of the Bonds, and Indorſements on Bonds, of the *Eaſt-India* and *South-Sea* Companies made Felony.

By an Act of Parliament of the ſaid 12th of King *George* the Firſt, *For better ſecuring the Monies and Effects of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery*, &c. it was made “ Felony without Benefit of “ Clergy, not only to forge or counterfeit the Name or Hand of the Accountant-General of the “ Court of Chancery, and of the Regiſter and Clerk of the Report-Office; but likewiſe the “ Name or Hand of any of the Caſhiers of the *Bank of England*, to any Certificate, Report, “ Entry, Indorſement, Declaration of Truſt, Note, Direction, Authority, Inſtrument, or Writ- “ ing whatſoever, in order for the receiving or obtaining Money or Effects of Suitors in *Chancery*: “ As alſo any Bond or Obligation under the Seals of the *Eaſt-India* and *South-Sea* Companies, or “ any Indorſement thereon.”

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The *South-Sea* Company's third Voyage on the *Whale* Fiſhery, its Succeſs.

The *South-Sea* Company having built another new Ship for the *Whale* Fiſhery, they, in this Year 1727, ſent out their whole twenty-five Ships on that Fiſhery; wherein were employed 1,106 Men, *viz.* 762 *Britiſh* Subjects and 344 Foreigners. This too proved an unfortunate Voyage, having loſt two of thoſe Ships; beſide that the remaining twenty-three Ships brought Home but 22½ Whales.

The Fiſhery of *Penſylvania* legally encouraged.

The great River and Bay of *Delawar* in *Penſylvania*, and the Seas adjoining, abounding with Fiſh of various Kinds, fit for foreign Markets, whereby the Trade of *Great Britain*, as well as the Inhabitants of the ſaid Province of *Penſylvania*, would reap conſiderable Benefits, eſpecially by enabling the latter to purchaſe more of the *Britiſh* Manufactures than at preſent they are able to do. For this End an Act of Parliament now paſſed, in the 13th and laſt Year of King *George* the Firſt, *For the importing of Salt from Europe into the ſaid Province of Penſylvania*, in *Britiſh* Ships, navigated as by the Acts of Navigation; for curing their Fiſh, in like Sort as is practiſed in *New-England* and *Newfoundland*, by Virtue of an Act of the 15th of King *Charles* II.

Liverpoole's ſudden and rapid Increaſe in Magnitude, Wealth and People.

Nothing can more obviouſly demonſtrate the amazing Increaſe of *England*'s Commerce, in leſs than two Centuries paſt, than the great Increaſe of many of its Commercial and Manufacturing Towns; ſuch, for Inſtance, as the Town and Port of *Liverpoole*, in *Lancaſhire*, which in our Days is become the greateſt Emporium of the *Britiſh* Empire, next after *London* and *Briſtol*: And, although it is allowed to be an ancient Corporation and Borough, was nevertheleſs ſo inconſiderable in Point of Populouſneſs and Magnitude, even in the laſt Generation, as not to have been made a diſtinct Pariſh within itſelf, until the Year 1699, by an Act of Parliament of the 10th and 11th of King *William*, when alſo a new Pariſh-Church was erected, there being only a Chapel there till then. In the Year 1715, it was ſo much increaſed, that, by an Act of the 1ſt of King *George* the Firſt, a ſecond Pariſh and Church was erected in it. The Author of the third Volume of the *Tour through the whole Iſland of Great Britain*, publiſhed *Anno* 1727, obſerves, “ That in “ his firſt Viſit to *Liverpoole*, *Anno* 1680, it was a large handſome thriving Town.—At his ſecond “ Viſit, ten Years after, it was become much bigger; and, as the Inhabitants reported, twice “ as large as it was twenty Years before,” [*i. e.* about *Anno* 1670:] “ But at his third “ Viſit, *Anno* 1726, it was more than double its Bigneſs of the ſaid ſecond Viſit in the Year “ 1690. And it is ſtill increaſing in Wealth, People, Buſineſs, and Buildings.”

The Town of *Mancheſter*'s vaſt increaſe.

This ſame Author, treating of *Mancheſter*, in the ſame County, obſerves, “ That, within a “ very few Years paſt, here, as at *Liverpoole*, and alſo at *Froome*, in *Somerſetſhire*, the Town is “ extended in a ſurpriſing Manner; being almoſt double to what it was a few Years ago. So “ that, taking in all its Suburbs, it now” [*i. e.* *Anno* 1727.] “ contains at leaſt 50,000 People!

"—That the grand Manufacture which has ſo much raiſed this Town is that of Cotton in all its "Varieties, which, *like all our other Manufactures*, is very much increaſed within theſe *thirty* or "*forty* Years."——The ſaid Cotton Manufacture is probably at leaſt as ancient as the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; ſeeing *Cambden* makes mention of *Mancheſter* Cottons. The raw Material *Cotton Wooll*, in thoſe early Times, came probably to us ſolely from the *Levant*; but *now* our *American* Colonies ſupply us abundantly with that and many other valuable Productions.——Nevertheleſs, this vaſt Place is properly but a mere Village in Point of Government, as having no Officer higher than a Conſtable: Whereby it may poſſibly be the largeſt *mere* Village in *Chriſtendom*, according to our legal Senſe of that Term!

The like Increaſe, and very near as ſudden, has happened to the Town of *Birmingham*, in *Warwickſhire*; which, in Point of Government, is as much a Village as *Mancheſter*. Its vaſt Increaſe is intirely owing to its Iron and Hard-ware Manufacture, of a great Variety of Sorts: Whereby it is ſaid to employ or ſupport upwards of 30,000 People.

Birmingham's great Increaſe.

In *March* this Year departed this Life, the incomparably great and excellent Sir *Iſaac Newton*, aged 85, Preſident of the Royal Society, Maſter of his Majeſty's Mint: Probably the greateſt Philoſopher, and undoubtedly the greateſt Mathematician in *Europe*; whoſe intire Character however we are far from pretending to draw. It ſhall only ſuffice *us* to ſay, in one Word, That he has not left his Equal, in all Probability, on the Face of the whole Earth; having, even by all the Learned of foreign Nations, been allowed the Pre-eminence; and to be the unrivalled Glory of the *Britiſh* Name and Nation!

The great Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s Death, and brief Encomium.

In this Year the General Court of the *South-Sea* Company agreed to diſcharge all the Borrowers of Money on their Stock and Subſcriptions, in the famous Year 1720, who had not already repaid the ſame; on Condition of their paying back only 10 *per Cent.* of the Money ſo borrowed.

The Borrowers on *South-Sea* Stock and Subſcription to be diſcharged, on their paying 10 *per Cent.*

In the ſame Year the *Royal African* Company's General Court came to ſundry Reſolutions, for carrying on their Trade, and for preventing the ſeparate Traders from interfering with them.—For reducing their then nominal Capital Stock, ſo as every 800 *l.* be reduced to 100 *l.* and ſo as their whole Capital ſhall not exceed 400,000 *l.* including therein a certain Quantity of additional Stock, to be created in their corporate Capacity, and to be ſold out to Individuals, for enabling them to carry on their ſaid Trade. All which however came to nothing!

The *African* Company's Proceedings.

The Iſland of *Madagaſcar* lying within the *Eaſt-India* Company's Limits of Trade, an Act of Parliament, of this 13th Year of King *George* the Firſt, was obtained, *To enable the* South-Sea *Company, with the Licence and Conſent of the* Eaſt-India *Company, to take in Negroes there, and to deliver the ſame at* Buenos-Ayres: The *South-Sea* Company giving Security to the *Eaſt-India* Company not to break Bulk any-where within the Limits of the latter Company, nor to ſail or go to any Coaſt, Iſland, Port or Place, within their Limits, other than to the ſaid Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, under Forfeiture of their Ships, Furniture, and Ladings, and of double the Value. This Act to continue for *ſix* Years only; and the *South-Sea* Company was thereby limited to four Ships annually, and to carry to *Madagaſcar* nothing but the neceſſary Proviſions, *&c.* ſolely for the Purchaſe of Negroes. It was about this Time that the ſaid *South-Sea* Company actually employed upwards of thirty Ships and Sloops (beſide their great annual Ship) in their Negroe Trade to the *Spaniſh* Ports of *America*, and in making Returns for the ſame.

The *South Sea* Company legally licenced, with the Conſent of the *Eaſt-India* Company, to purchaſe Negroes at *Madagaſcar*.

By another Statute, of this ſame Year and Seſſion, *For enlarging the Time for hearing and determining Claims by the Truſtees for raiſing Money on the Eſtates of the late Directors of the* South-Sea *Company and others*, the net Produce of thoſe Eſtates is directed to be applied ſolely for the Benefit of the ſaid Company.

The Produce of the late *South-Sea* Directors, *&c.* Eſtates, to be ſolely enjoyed by that Company.

In this Year *William Burnet*, Eſquire, the then worthy Governor of *New-York* Colony, having duly conſidered, That the main Support of the *French* Colony of *Canada* was the *Fur* and *Peltry* Trade with the *Indians*; and that, moreover, their Towns of *Quebec* and *Montreal* were chiefly ſupplied with *European* Merchandize by our Merchants of *New-York*, at a much cheaper Rate than they had them from *France*; he rightly inferred, That if the Traders of *New-York* were totally debarred from carrying their Goods to *Canada*, they might themſelves directly, or at firſt Hand, ſupply the *Indian* Tribes on and near the Lakes of *Canada* with *Engliſh* Merchandize: For that End he obtained an Act of the Aſſembly of *New-York*, for opening a moſt profitable Trade directly with thoſe *Indian* Nations who till now had dealt intirely with the *French* of *Canada*. For which Purpoſe the *New-York* Aſſembly was at the Expence, this very Year, of building and fortifying a trading Place at *Oſwego*, on the Eaſt Bank of the Lake *Ontario*, where they continued to keep a Garriſon, (till they were aſſaulted and driven out by the *French* from *Canada*, in the Year 1757, that Fort having been too ſlightly built) and had upwards of 300 Traders there, who conſtantly met the *Indians* from *Canada*, and from the great Lakes Weſt and North from the Lake *Ontario*, and South from the Lake *Erie*. This was a promiſing Step towards our maſtering all the inland Trade of *North-America*, by erecting fortified Truck-houſes on the farther Lakes in and Weſt of *Canada*. But, in ſucceeding Times, the *French* in thoſe Parts were, through our ſhameful Supineneſs, ſuffered to make gradual Encroachments on the Boundaries of that and our other Northern Provinces of *America*, till it became very near too late to put a Stop to their Career.

The Governor and Aſſembly of *New-York* take prudent Meaſures for extending their *Indian* Trade.

Oſwego Fort, in *New-York* Colony, its advantageous Situation; till loſt to the *French* of *Canada*.

By a Statute of the ſame 13th of King *George* the Firſt, (Cap. iii.) *For redeeming ſundry Annuities transferrable at the* Bank of England, *and the Annuities payable on ſtanding Orders*, &c. All the redeemable Annuities transferrable at the *Bank*, and thoſe aſſignable at the *Exchequer*, which

were

were not ſubſcribed into the *South-Sea* Company in the Year 1720, were now paid off by the Sinking Fund.

The Goodneſs of the Woollen Manufacture in the Counties of *Glouceſter*, *Somerſet*, and *Wilts*, to be regulated by an Inſpector:

By another Statute, of this ſame Seſſion of Parliament, *For the better Regulation of the Woollen Manufacture*, &c. the Juſtices of the Counties of *Glouceſter*, *Wilts*, and *Somerſet*, are impowered to appoint a certain Number of Inſpectors in each of thoſe Counties, with a Salary of 30 *l.* each yearly; who ſhall, on every Week-Day, have Power to enter into and inſpect all Mills, Work-houſes, and Tenter-grounds of Clothiers, *&c.* concerned in the manufacturing and milling of mixed or medley Woollen Broad Cloths, for meaſuring, and otherwiſe examining the Goodneſs thereof; and ſhall ſtamp his Name thereon with a Leaden Seal, if found ſufficient Cloth. This Office is inſtead of the ancient one of *Aulneger*, and alſo of the ſubſequent Inſpectors, which, for Want of ſufficient Checks, were become uſeleſs. Theſe Inſpectors were to lay their Regiſter-Books before every general Quarter-Seſſion for each County, with an Account of all Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by the Makers of inſufficient Cloths.

And alſo the Dying of Black Cloth every-where in *England*.

Logwood not to be uſed in the Dying of *Blue* Cloths.

By another Statute of this Seſſion, *For preventing Frauds and Abuſes in the Dying-Trade*, Penalties are inflicted on Dyers of Black-Bays, and other Woollen Goods, without *Woad*, *Indico*, or *Madder*. And a Penalty is alſo inflicted on every Perſon uſing *Logwood* in the Dying of *Blue* in any Kind of Woollen Goods.

The *Oſtend Eaſt-India* Company quite aboliſhed.

After all the Buſtle which the *Auſtrian Netherlanders* and the Court of *Vienna* had ſo long made about their *Oſtend* Company's Trade to the *Indies*, the Arguments urged by *Britain* and *Holland* were ſo cogent and ſo effectually powerful, that the Emperor found himſelf neceſſitated now firſt to ſuſpend that Company's Charter for ſeven Years, and afterward to revoke it intirely!

Gibraltar in vain beſieged by *Spain*.

The *South-Sea* Company's Effects in *America* ſeized a 2d Time by *Spain*.

The King of *Spain* having now in vain laid Siege to *Gibraltar*, before any formal Declaration of War againſt the Crown of *Great Britain*, he at the ſame Time directed to be ſeized all the Effects of the *South-Sea* Company in *America*, with the great Ship *Prince Frederick* and its Cargoe at *La Vera Cruz*, to the Amount of upwards of 120,000 *l.* Sterling. And this was the ſecond Time that the Court of *Madrid* found, [or thought they found] their Account in ſuch ſudden Seizures; whereby the Precariouſneſs of this Company's Trade to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* did now but too plainly appear!

The Increaſe of *Great Britain*'s *Sinking-Fund*, and a View of its Operation, provided it had been punctually applied for paying off the National Debts.

The great National Debt a conſiderable Obſtruction to the Commerce of *Britain*.

At *Midſummer* this Year, the Reduction of the Intereſt on the National Debs from 5 to 4 *per Cent.* took place; whereby the famous *Sinking-Fund* was increaſed to above one Million *per Ann.* Had thoſe whoſe Province it properly was to keep punctually to the paying off at leaſt *one Million* of the Public Debts annually, from this Year 1727 to the Year 1739, when we declared War againſt *Spain*, in how much eaſier a Situation would the Nation then have been? Inſtead of which frugal Meaſure, that ſacred *Fund* has been either directly or indirectly ſacrilegiouſly and wantonly violated, to the inconceivable Damage of the Nation's Commerce, which otherwiſe would have long ſince been greatly eaſed by the aboliſhing of ſuch Taxes, Duties, and Cuſtoms, as are at preſent very conſiderable Clogs on our Manufactures and foreign Commerce, by enabling our Rivals to underſell us at foreign Markets, to our unſpeakable Detriment! ☞ By the neceſſary Operation of the ſaid *Sinking-Fund* of only *one Million yearly*, it was very plainly ſhewn by a judicious Pamphlet, intitled, *An Eſſay on the Public Debts of this Kingdom*, “ That, ſuppoſing the then National Debt of *fifty Millions*, and the ſaid *Sinking-Fund* of *one Million*, to be both at 4 *per Cent.* Intereſt, the latter increaſing annually in like Proportion as ſuch a Sum put out at *Compound-Intereſt*, would do, the whole National Debt would have been diſcharged by the Year 1756.

“ Thus, (for Illuſtration) at *Midſummer* 1728, one Million would be paid off; and at *Midſummer* 1729 the *Sinking-Fund* would be 1,040,000 *l.* and that ſame Year and Term the Debts would be leſſened 2,040,000 *l.* At *Midſummer* 1730, the *Sinking-Fund* would be increaſed to 1,080,000 *l.* and the Debts would be leſſened 3,121,600 *l.*—and ſo on to the ſaid Year 1756, when the ſaid *Sinking-Fund* would be increaſed to 30 Millions, and the total Amount of the Debts paid would be 50 Millions.

“ Again (ſays our ſaid well-known Author, Mr. *John Adlam*, long ſince dead) ſuppoſing the 50 Millions had been at 3 *per Cent.* from *Midſummer* 1727, then at *Midſummer* 1751, (inſtead of 1756) the *Sinking-Fund* would be increaſed to 30 Millions, and the Debt of 50 Millions would then be diſcharged.”

The ſaid Author farther judiciouſly and honeſtly demonſtrated the Damage and Obſtructions which would happen, if the *Sinking-Fund* ſhould be miſapplied or diverted from its annually leſſening the Public Debts.

We ſhall here only farther note, That upon this ſecond Reduction of the Intereſt of our National Debts, their Market-Price advanced very conſiderably.

A Law for the improving the Fiſheries and Manufactures of *Scotland*.

In this ſame Year, an Act of Parliament paſſed, *For encouraging and promoting Fiſheries, Manufactures, and other Improvements, in that Part of* Great Britain *called* Scotland. Whereby the Crown was impowered to appoint Commiſſioners for managing the Application of the Funds for improving Fiſheries and Commerce there: And the ſaid Commiſſioners were annually to lay before the King any Alterations neceſſary for improving of the Fiſheries and Manufactures of that Country.

A.D. 1727 By a Statute of the 1ſt Year of King *George* II. (Cap. viii.) *For granting an Aid to his Majeſty, by Sale of Annuities to the* Bank of England, *at* 4 *per Cent. charged on the Duties on Coals and Culm,* &c. the *Bank* Fund was increaſed by 70,000 *l.* Intereſt, on 1,750,000 *l.* advanced on thoſe Duties, redeemable by Parliament. And the *Bank* hereupon thought it prudent to declare a Reduction of the yearly Dividend on their Capital Stock from 6 to 5½ *per Cent.* from *Lady-day* 1728.

The *Bank of England*'s Fund increaſed, and the Dividend on their Capital Stock leſſened.

By this ſame Statute a Million of the National Debt was paid off out of the *Sinking Fund*, viz. 500,000 *l.* to the *South-Sea* Company, which was to be paid off by ſinking ſo much of the undiſtributed Stock forfeited by the late Directors, &c. *Anno* 1720; which was to go to pay the Company's Debts. Hereupon that Company ſunk 250,000 *l.* from the Capital Stock, and the like Sum from *South-Sea* Annuity Stock.

The *Sinking-Fund* pays off one Million of National Debt, *viz.* 500,000 *l.* to the *South-Sea* Company;

And 500,000 *l.* was in like Manner paid to the *Bank of England*, being Part of the two Millions added to their Capital by an Act of the 3d of King *George* I. whereby the Total of their Capital Stock was reduced to 4,875,027 *l.* 17 *s.* 10½ *d.*

and 500,000 *l.* to the *Bank of England.*

1728 By a preliminary Convention between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, ſigned at the *Pardo*, near *Madrid*, on the 6th of *March* 1728, it was agreed, on the one Hand, "That his *Britannic* Majeſty ſhould "withdraw his Fleets from the Coaſts of *Spain*, and from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*; and that the "contraband Trade, and other Cauſes of Complaint, which the *Spaniards* may have in Relation "to the Ship *Prince Frederick*; and the Reſtoring of Prizes taken on each Side, ſhall be decided "at a future Congreſs."

Peace between *Great Britain* and *Spain* reſtores the *South-Sea* Company's Effects and Trade.

On the other Hand, *Spain* agrees, 1ſt, "Immediately to raiſe the Blockade of *Gibraltar*. "2dly, To order the Ship *Prince Frederick*, with her Cargo, to be delivered up to the *South-Sea* "Company's Agents at *La Vera Cruz*. And, 3dly, to reſtore the Commerce of that Company "with *Spaniſh America*, agreeable to the *Aſſiento* Contract."

Dr. *Berkley*, Dean [ſince Biſhop] of *Derry*, having obtained a Patent from King *George* the Firſt, for erecting a College in *Bermudas*, for the Inſtruction of Youth in all Manner of liberal Sciences, he ſailed thither this Year, taking with him ſeveral Tradeſmen and Artiſts, and certain Stores and Merchandize, and a good Library. He ſailed firſt for the Continent of *North America*; where, maturely weighing the Practicability of his wild though well-intended Scheme, which was for educating the Children of the Inhabitants of the Continent and Iſlands of *America*, at the ſmall *Bermudas* Iſles, in the midſt of a tempeſtuous Ocean, far removed from any Land, either Continent or Iſland, and every Way improper for that Purpoſe; he was ſo well adviſed, at length, as to return to his Deanry, without ſo much as ſetting Foot on the now almoſt-worn-out *Bermudas* Iſles!

Biſhop *Berkley*'s well-meant but impracticable Project of erecting an Univerſity at the *Bermudas* Iſles.

By a Treaty of Peace and Commerce between the King of *Great Britain* and the Emperor of *Morocco*, ſigned at *Mequinez*, it was now ſtipulated,

An honourable Treaty of Peace and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *Morocco.*

"Iſt, That all *Moors* and *Jews*, Subjects of *Morocco*, ſhall be allowed a *free* Traffic for *thirty* "Days" [*i. e.* to buy and ſell] "in the City of *Gibraltar* and at the Iſle of *Minorca*, though not "to reſide at either Place; but to depart with their Effects, without Moleſtation, to any Part of "the *Morocco* Dominions.

"II. On the other Hand, the *Britiſh* Subjects in *Barbary* ſhall not be obliged to appear before "the *Cadi*, or the Juſtices of the Country, but only before the Governor of the Place: And "the *Britiſh* Conſuls are to take Cognizance of, and adjuſt the Differences they may have with "the Natives of the Country.

"III. The menial Servants of *Britiſh* Subjects, though Natives of the Country, either *Moors* "or *Jews*, ſhall be exempted from Taxes of all Kinds.

"IV. *Britiſh* Subjects taken on board of foreign Ships by the Subjects of *Morocco* ſhall immediately be ſet at Liberty, and ſent to *Gibraltar*.

"V. Proviſions may be freely bought, and other Neceſſaries, for his *Britannic* Majeſty's "Fleets, or for his City of *Gibraltar*, in any Port of the Emperor of *Morocco*, at the Market "Prices; and ſhall be ſhipped off without paying Cuſtom."

Theſe Conceſſions from that *barbarous* People are extremely honourable to *Britain*; but they would be no longer kept than we are Maſters at Sea, and are in Poſſeſſion of the moſt important Fortreſs and Port of *Gibraltar*!

Toward the Cloſe of the Reign of King *George* the Firſt, the Colonies of *South* and *North Carolina* were grievouſly afflicted with Invaſions from the *Indians* in their Neighbourhood, whereby the People were unable (even with what Aſſiſtance they could procure from neighbouring Colonies) to withſtand thoſe Savages. And the Lords Proprietors being unwilling to take upon themſelves the Expence of this *Indian* War, the Deputies of thoſe Colonies humbly beſought the King to take them under his Protection. Whereupon the Duke of *Beaufort*, the Lord *Craven*, Sir *John Colleton*, *James Bertie*, Eſquire, *Dodington Greville*, Eſquire, *Henry Bertie*, Eſquire, *John Cotton*, Eſquire, *Joſeph Blakes*, Eſquire, *Mary Dawſon*, and *Elizabeth Moore*, being the Repreſentatives of the original Proprietors of *Seven-eighth Parts* of thoſe two Provinces, (either in their own Right, or in Truſt) declaring, by Petition to his Majeſty, their Willingneſs

Carolina's Charter ſurrendered to the Crown, whereby it was made a Regal Colony. Since divided into two ſeparate Governments.

neſs to ſurrender their Charters to the Crown for a valuable Conſideration. Hereupon an Act of Parliament paſſed, in the 2d Year of King *George* II. *For eſtabliſhing an Agreement with Seven of the Lords Proprietors of* Carolina, *for the Surrender of their Title and Intereſt in that Province to his Majeſty.* In Conſideration whereof the ſaid Seven Proprietors were to be paid the Sum of 17,500 *l.* (being 2,500 *l.* for each ſeventh Part) and 5,000 *l.* more for the Arrears of Quit-Rents, *&c.* due to them. Thus for ſo ſmall a Sum as 22,500 *l.* were ſeven eighth Parts of thoſe fine Provinces made Regal Governments from and after the 1ſt of *June* 1729. And as the Lord *Carteret* (ſince Earl of *Granville*) choſe to retain the other remaining *eighth Part* of *Carolina* in his own Right, a Clauſe in the ſaid Act of Parliament " provides or ſaves to his Lordſhip, his Heirs, Executors, " Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, all ſuch Eſtate, Right, Title, *&c.* to one undivided eighth Part " or Share of the ſaid Provinces, and one-eighth Part of all Arrears of Quit-Rents, *&c.* there- " of.——Notwithſtanding which the Government of the whole is hereby made intirely *regal.*"

Carolina has greatly flouriſhed, ſince it was brought under the immediate Government of the Crown.

And in this regal State *Carolina* (under two ſeparate Governors, Councils, and Aſſemblies) has wonderfully flouriſhed and increaſed in Trade and Commerce, and has extended its Plantations farther back or weſtward.——Proper Supplies and Relief having been ſent thither by the Crown; whereby the neighbouring *Indians* were reduced to live in a peaceable Condition till very lately, when alſo they have again been reduced to reaſonable Terms, after much Bloodſhed.

The Succeſs of the *South-Sea* Company's fourth *Whale Fiſhing* Voyage.

In this ſame Year 1728, the *South-Sea* Company ſent out their twenty-three remaining Ships for their *Whale* Fiſhery, and returned with only the Blubber and Fins of *eighteen* Whales; which was an undoubtedly loſing Voyage.

There was, at this Time, printed in the new Edition of *Harris*'s Collection of Voyages, a Liſt of the Dividends made by the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company, from the Year 1605 to 1728, both Years included, 12½ *per Cent.* being the ſmalleſt Dividend made for one whole Year in all that Number of Years, and 75 *per Cent.* the higheſt. Thoſe Dividends were ſometimes all in Money; at other Times in Bonds, bearing an Intereſt at 4 or 3½ *per Cent.* Sometimes alſo they were made in *Mace*, *Cloves*, and *Pepper*; but always in Money ſince the Year 1698. So that in the ſaid Space of 124 Years they had, on an Average, divided ſomewhat more than 24 *per Cent.* one Year with another, or in all 2,784½ *per Cent.* in the whole of the ſaid 124 Years; or about *eighteen* Millions Sterling, on their intire Capital of 650,000 *l.* Sterling, drawn moſtly from other Nations: Beſide which, we are to conſider the great Sums paid by this Company to the State, for the frequent Renewals of their Privileges, amounting to more than its ſaid original Capital. And, in the third Place, the vaſt Eſtates gained by the numberleſs Officers of all Sorts in the Company's Service ſince its firſt Eſtabliſhment. 4thly, What an immenſe Sum muſt have been laid out by the Company, in the Building and Repairs of their Ships, *&c.* in the Employment given to ſo many Thouſands of People thereby, and by the Manufactures and Merchandize exported: All which, and other Profits accruing to the State by this Commerce, has undoubtedly greatly overbalanced all the *Silver* which from the Beginning has been exported to and never returns from *India*. And we cannot here avoid obſerving, that all theſe Conſiderations are equally applicable to our own *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, though perhaps in a ſomewhat leſſer Degree! And may therefore juſtly ſerve for a farther Defence of our *Eaſt-India Commerce.*

In this ſame Year, the *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons preſented to the King a Repreſentation or particular Account of the National Debts, contracted before *Chriſtmas* 1716, and how much thereof has been ſince diſcharged by the *Sinking-Fund*, tho' till now but in its Infancy. " Which " Debt ſo diſcharged amounted to 2,698,416*l.* 9*s.* 7¾*d.* ſince *Chriſtmas* 1716.——That by the " ſeveral Reductions from 6 to 5, and from 5 *now* to 4 *per Cent.* on the greateſt Part of the " Public Debts, ſo great Savings of Intereſt have been made, that the ſaid *Sinking-Fund* may now " be eſtimated to be about 1,200,000 *l. per Annum*; and will be every Year increaſing from the " farther Savings of the Intereſt of the remaining Debts from Time to Time, as they ſhall be " paid off. Which Increaſe of the *Sinking-Fund* from 400,000 *l.* to about 1,200,000 *l.*" [ſince *Midſummer* 1727.] " being in the Hands of the Government, and applicable from Time to Time " to the Diſcharge of the Principal, makes a Gain and Profit to the Public equal to the Diſ- " charge of One-third of the principal Debt; ſo that the ſaid additional 800,000 *l.* to the *Sink-* " *ing-Fund*, if valued at *twenty-five* Years Purchaſe, at which Rate all Annuities are *now* currently " ſold, makes a real Profit to the Public of *twenty Millions!*——And if, notwithſtanding the " many Difficulties this Nation has laboured under,—by an unnatural Rebellion, and by the " many heinous Plots and Conſpiracies ſince formed, for overturning the Religion and Liber- " ties of our Country:——And notwithſtanding the embroiled Condition of the Affairs of " *Europe*,—we have been able to diminiſh the National Debts ſo much already; *what may we* " *not hope for in regard to a ſpeedy and ſenſible Diſcharge of them for the future?*" Upon which Repreſentation we ſhall only in brief remark, as many have before done, That although the then and ſucceeding Miniſtries had afterward many ſuch Difficulties to ſtruggle with as are above enumerated, more ſurely might have been done for increaſing the *Sinking-Fund*, by abſolutely preſerving it inviolable; although it be allowed, that it would have been attended with many and great Difficulties, conſidering that a ſecond unnatural Rebellion, and two very expenſive Wars have happened ſince that Repreſentation was made. What is paſt needs not to be enlarged on; but ſurely hereafter, (eſpecially in Times of Peace) a determined National Frugality ought zealouſly to be cultivated *; and it is earneſtly to be hoped and wiſhed, That, in order to increaſe the ſaid *Sinking-Fund*, the Public might be enabled to avail itſelf from a rational Reduction of the Salaries of many uſeleſs Offices and Employments in the Revenue, *&c.* the Fee-ſimple whereof (it is humbly apprehended) would probably amount to a greater Sum than perhaps many may apprehend, were a ſtrict Enquiry made thereinto.

National Frugality is the beſt Means for getting rid of National Incumbrances.

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* *Non intelligunt Homines quantum* Vectigal *ſit* Parſimonia! Cicero.

A.D. 1728

The vaſt Benefits of *Jamaica*, and alſo of our other Sugar-Iſles to the Commerce, Shipping and Manufactures of *Great-Britain*.

In a Vindication of the Iſland of *Jamaica* at this Time, from certain Aſperſions on the Conduct of the Planters and of their Aſſembly, and pleading for ſome Favours from the Legiſlature of *Great-Britain*; it was computed, "That the Trade of that Iſland employs 300 Sail of Ships and above 6000 Seamen, and that the very Duties on the Imports from thence amount to near 100,000*l. per Annum.*——That there are eight fine Harbours in it, beſide many Coves and Bays where Ships may ſafely ride: There are alſo 84 Rivers which diſcharge into the Sea, and ſeven Times as many leſſer Rivers and Springs which run into them.——That its principal Productions, beſide Sugars, are Cotton, Ginger, Piemento, Mahogony Wood, Logwood, and Indico. That very little of the four laſt-named Commodities are imported from the reſt of the *Britiſh* Plantations: So that, but for *Jamaica*, we ſhould be obliged to purchaſe them of the *French*, *Dutch*, and *other Nations*.——That *Cotton* is neceſſary to work up with Wooll in many of our Manufactures, *&c.*——Ginger is chiefly exported, though great Quantities are likewiſe uſed at Home.——Their *Piemento* leſſens the Conſumption of Spices, which are only to be had of the *Dutch* at their own Rates.——That *Indico, Logwood, Fuſtick, &c.* are uſed by Dyers, and are abſolutely neceſſary in many of our Manufactures; and that before we had thoſe Commodities of our own, we paid five Times the Prices for them we now do, and for ſome of them more.——That, before our *Weſt-India* Plantations were ſettled, we paid the *Portugueſe* from 4 to 5*l. per C. Weight* for *Muſcovado* Sugars, now ſold from 22 to 35*s.* as in Goodneſs.——And above 5*l. per Cwt.* for Ginger, now commonly ſold at 22*s.* 6*d.*——That our *Dyers Wares* were bought of the *Spaniards*, to whom we paid for *Logwood* from 100 to 130*l. per Ton*, which may now be had at 9*l. per Ton*; and other Goods uſed in Dying, proportionably. So that, by having thoſe Plantations, we not only ſave ſo much as was formerly paid for thoſe Commodities to *Foreigners*, but we are alſo able to furniſh other Nations therewith: And our Manufacturers, by having them at *leſs Prices* than they formerly had them, are enabled to ſell their Commodities proportionably cheaper, which is undoubtedly a very great Advantage to the Nation." (*Boyer's Political State of Great-Britain*, Vol. xxv. for *February* 1728.)

Dyers Wares, their Cheapneſs a great Benefit to *Britiſh* Manufactures.

This Vindication, or Survey of the Benefits of *Jamaica*, and of our other *Weſt-India* Colonies, to their Mother-country, places them in ſo advantageous a Light, and gives alſo ſo clear, though ſuccinct, a View of our Commerce with them, as well merits a Place in this Work.

A View of the Circumſtances and Commerce of the *Daniſh Eaſt-India* Company.

In this ſame Year, the *Daniſh Eaſt-India* Company, reſiding at *Copenhagen*, publiſhed Propoſals for a new Subſcription to be taken at *Altena*, near *Hamburgh*, for enlarging their ancient Capital Stock.

I. "The new Subſcribers to be equally intitled to all the Benefits and Privileges, which the old Members poſſeſs, in reſpect of the Trade, Shipping, Forts, Settlements, Revenues, Houſes, and other Effects whatever.

II. "The old Capital, conſiſting of 250,000 Rix-dollars, divided into 250 Shares, each being of 1000 Rix-dollars, to retain likewiſe equal Benefits with the new Subſcribers.

III. "The Company, after this Union with the new Subſcribers, were, in their joint Capacity, to pay off their intire Debts, conſiſting of 160,000 Rix-dollars: but the old Proprietors were not to be intitled to any Dividend till the Year 1733.

IV. "The Actions, or Shares, of the new Subſcribers to conſiſt of 1000 Rixdollars each, and the half Shares to be 500 Rix-dollars: For each Transfer to pay two Rix-dollars to the Company, and half a one to the Poor.

V. "The Company's Creditors may take new Actions thereof for the Debts due to them.

VI. "The King, by his Octroy, declares, that the Shares ſhall not be liable to any Seizure or Stop, upon any Account whatever." [*The Reader needs not to be told that* Denmark *is an abſolute Monarchy!*]

VII. "The Money, ariſing by new Subſcriptions, to be wholly employed for ſending out Ships to *Tranquebar*," [their own Fort on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*] "*Bengal*, and *China*.

VIII. "The four additional or new Directors may be all Foreigners; and 10 Shares to be the Qualification-ſtock of every Director. Every ſingle Share ſhall have one Vote in the General Courts; and a Proprietor of 20 Shares ſhall have 20 Votes; and none ſhall have any more Votes than 20, although their Shares be ever ſo many.

IX. "If any two Directors ſhall be diſſatisfied with the Conduct of the other Directors, they may ſummon a General Court to acquaint the Company therewith.

X. "The General Courts have plenary Power to do whatever they ſhall judge convenient for the Advantage of the Company.

XI. "The new Shares to be ſubſcribed ſhall not exceed 2,250, *i. e.* in the whole; and the new or additional Stock ſhall not exceed 2,250,000 Rix-dollars."

N. B. There were 25 other Articles of leſſer Importance, and are therefore omitted.

To

To theſe Propoſals the old Company (for removing of any Objections which might be made in reſpect to their then Circumſtances) added, "That they had very valuable Effects, ſuch as, the Town of *Tranquebar*, a very important Place, with 200 Pieces of Cannon, beſide Ammunition, and a yearly Income of 10,000 Crowns, and alſo ſeveral Duties and Revenues, increaſing every Year in Proportion to the Increaſe of Inhabitants. That, beſides, they have the Caſtle of *Danneburg*, on the rich Coaſt of *Coromandel*, conveniently ſituated for Trade, and particularly for Pearls and Diamonds: Alſo *Porto-novo*, on the ſame Coaſt: Two Ships with their Cargoes, now at Sea, bound to *Tranquebar*, and ſome other Ships and Factories, *&c.*" From all which Particulars, a nearly exact State of the *Daniſh Eaſt-India* Company's Circumſtances and Commerce, may be gathered; not much, however, to their Advantage.

Ships arrived in one Year in the Port of *London*.

Ships arriving at *London*, from foreign Ports, between *Chriſtmas* 1727, and *Chriſtmas* 1728, *viz. Britiſh* Ships, 1,839: Foreign Ships, 213: Coaſters, 6,837; in all, 8,889 Ships; which Number is, of later Years, conſiderably increaſed.

A Loan by the *Bank* of *England*, to the Government, of 1,250,000 *l.* at 4 *per Cent.*

By an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament, in the ſecond Year of King *George* the Second, *For raiſing the Sum of* 1,250,000 *l. by Sale of Annuities to the Bank of* England, *&c.* that Corporation advanced the ſaid Sum to the Public, at 4 *per Cent.* Intereſt, charged on the *Surplus*'s of the Fund of Lottery 1714; redeemable from *Midſummer* 1730, by Payments of not leſs than 500,000 *l.* at a Time. Yet this receiving of ſo low an Intereſt obliged the *Bank* to lower their Dividend from 3 to 2¼ *per Cent.* at *Michaelmas* 1730, for that half Year.

Two new Pariſhes erected in the North-eaſtern and Eaſtern Suburbs of *London*.

In this ſame Year 1729, the Hamlet of *Spital-fields*, long ſince become a vaſtly-extended Suburb, chiefly by the very great Number of Silk-manufacturers therein, and in which new Streets were more and more increaſing, was, by an Act of Parliament, *For making the ſaid Hamlet a new Pariſh, &c.* accordingly ſo made, and endowed as one of the 50 new Churches, by the Name of *Chriſt-Church*; this Pariſh was before a Part of the Pariſh of *St. Dunſtan*'s, *Stepney*.

And by another Act, of the ſaid ſecond Year of King *George* the Second, another new Pariſh was erected in the Hamlet of *Wapping-Stepney*, alſo taken out of *St. Dunſtan*'s Pariſh, *Stepney*, by the Name of *St. George in the Eaſt*, ſituated in the Street named *Ratcliff-highway:* That eaſtern Suburb being of late Years conſiderably increaſed by the Increaſe of our Commerce and Shipping.

A Law for farther regulating of *Watermen*, *Wherrymen*, and *Lightermen* on the River *Thames*.

By a Statute, of the ſaid ſecond Year of King *George* the Second, *For making more effectual ſeveral Acts paſſed relating to Watermen, Wherrymen and Lightermen, rowing on the River* Thames, *and for better ordering and governing them*, the ſeveral following Regulations were made; as,

I. "No Waterman, *&c.* but a Houſe-keeper, or who at leaſt has ſome known Place of Abode, ſhall take an Apprentice, under 10 *l.* Penalty: And ſuch Apprentice to be duly regiſtered, as well as the Maſter, and alſo his Place of Abode, by the Clerk of the Watermens Company: And on Neglect of ſo regiſtering any Apprentice, and alſo the Maſter's Place of Abode, that Company may turn ſuch Apprentice over to another Maſter.

II. "No Apprentice ſhall be truſted with the ſole Care of a Boat, (between *Graveſend* and *Windſor)* till he be 16 Years of Age, if a Waterman's Son; or 17 Years of Age, if a Landman's Son; under the Penalty of ten Shillings on the Maſter.

III. "None but ſuch as ſhall have ſerved ſeven Years to any Waterman, Wherryman, or Lighterman, (except Trinity-houſe Men; Fiſhermen; Ballaſt-men; and Perſons employed in rowing or navigating *Weſtern Barges*, *Mill Boats*, *Chalk Hoys*, *Faggot* and *Wood Lighters*, *Dung Boats* and *Gardeners Boats*; in ſuch Manner as has been accuſtomed by Allowance of a former Statute) ſhall row or cauſe to be rowed or worked any Boat, Wherry, Lighter, or other Veſſel on the ſaid River for Hire or Gain; on Forfeiture of 10 *l.* or elſe Impriſonment. Yet Owners of Keys, (or Quays) between the *Hermitage Bridge* and *London Bridge*, may uſe their large Crafts or Lighters as heretofore, for the carrying of Goods and Merchandize to and from their Keys and to and from Ships, and to employ therein Watermen, *&c.* duly qualified. Penalties to be raiſed by the Rulers of the Watermens' Company, for the Benefit of their Poor."

Naval Stores to be preſerved in *America* for the Royal Navy, and alſo to be imported from *Scotland*.

The laſt Statute we ſhall mention of this ſecond Year of King *George* the Second, is, *An Act for better Preſervation of his Majeſty's Woods in* America, *and for the Encouragement of the Importation of naval Stores from thence*; *and to encourage the Importation of Maſts, Yards, and Bowſprits from* Scotland. Which, after reciting a former Statute for this Purpoſe, enacts, "That from the 29th of *September* 1729, no Perſon in the Colonies of *Nova-Scotia*, alſo in *New-Hampſhire*, the Province of *Maine*, the *Maſſachuſet's-Bay*, *Rhode-Iſland*, and *Providence-Plantation*; the *Naraganſet-Country*, or *King's-Province*; and *Connecticut*, all in *New-England*; as alſo in *New-York* and *New-Jerſey*, in *America*; or in any other Province in *America*, now belonging, or that ſhall hereafter belong to the Crown of *Great-Britain*; ſhall preſume to cut, fell or deſtroy any white *Pine* Trees, fit for maſting the Royal Navy; (except only ſuch as are the Property of private Perſons) notwithſtanding the ſaid Trees do or may grow within the Limits of any Townſhip laid out, or to be laid out hereafter, without his Majeſty's royal Licence firſt obtained.—— IIdly, And whereas King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Charter, in the third Year of their Reign, granted to the Province of the *Maſſachuſet's-Bay*, did reſerve to themſelves and Succeſſors all Trees of the Diameter of 24 Inches and upwards, at 12 Inches from the Ground, growing in that Province, on any Soil or Ground not before granted to any private Perſons; in order, therefore, to make that Reſervation more effectual, it was now enacted, that no Perſon within

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the ſaid Province ſhall ſo cut or deſtroy any ſuch white *Pine* Trees, *on any Land or Soil, not granted to private Perſons before the 7th of* October 1690; under the Penalties of the Act of the 8th of King *George* the Firſt. IIIdly, New and more moderate Premiums are granted for the following naval Stores to be raiſed and imported from *America*," [needleſs to be here again recited] "viz. *Maſts*, *Yards*, *Bowſprits*, *good Tar*, *Pitch* and *Turpentine*: And ſuch naval Stores imported ſhall repay thoſe Premiums, when re-exported.———A Premium is alſo enacted for the Importation of Maſts, Yards, and Bowſprits from *Scotland*, where" (as this Act ſets forth) "there are in ſundry Parts great Store of Pine and Fir Trees." [But ſo very difficult to bring down to Sea-ports, as has rendered that Part of this Act and of that of the 8th of King *George* the Firſt, hitherto quite impracticable]

On the 12th of *October* 1729, the King of *Denmark*, by a new Charter to his *Eaſt-India* Company, takes it into his immediate Protection, intending to make it one of the moſt flouriſhing of any in *Europe*. The Subſtance of which Charter is, *viz.*

The *Daniſh Eaſt-India* Company's Charter.

I. "He grants the Company 40 Years after the Expiration of its preſent Term: During which Time none but ſuch as ſhall be authoriſed by them ſhall carry on any Commerce beyond the *Cape of Good Hope*, on Forfeiture to this Company of their Ships and Merchandize.

II. "The Company's Ships and Merchandize ſhall, on no Pretence, be arreſted, detained, or ſearched.

III. "The Capital of Stock ſhall be exempted from all Duties and Impoſitions, either in Time of War or Peace; and even the Stock of the Subjects of ſuch Nations, with whom the *Daniſh* King may at any Time be at Enmity, ſhall not be ſtopped or ſeized, on any Pretence whatever.

IV. "This new Company ſhall conſiſt of 750 Shares of 1000 Crowns each, *Daniſh*, (including the Stock of the old Company, being 250,000 Crowns) There ſhall be alſo half Shares of 500 Crowns each."

N. B. This is a royal Eſtabliſhment of the Propoſals of this Company, in the preceding Year, with ſome Variation.

At length, in *November* 1729, was concluded the famous Treaty of *Seville*, between *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Spain*; for *Peace*, *Union*, *Friendſhip*, and *mutual Defence*: Whereby the ſaid three great Potentates,

The Treaty of *Seville* between *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Spain*.

I. "Renew all former Treaties of Peace and Friendſhip.

II. "They mutually guarantee each others Dominions, and the Rights and Privileges of their Commerce, in what Parts ſoever of the World; each Potentate for this End to furniſh 8000 Foot and 4000 Horſe: Or elſe Ships of War and of Tranſports, or elſe again in Money inſtead of either.

III. "The *Britiſh* and *French* Courts having alleged that, in the Treaty of *Vienna*, (*Anno* 1725) there were divers Clauſes, which infringed the Articles of ſeveral Treaties of Commerce; his Catholic Majeſty declares, that he never meant to grant, by Virtue of the ſaid Treaty, any Privilege contrary to the above-named Privileges and Treaties.

IV, V. "All neceſſary Orders ſhall be diſpatched on both Sides for the Execution of former Treaties of Commerce both with the *Engliſh* and *French* Nations.

VI, VII. "Commiſſaries ſhall be appointed on both Sides, between their *Britannic* and *Catholic* Majeſties, in four Months Time, to examine and decide what concerns the Ships and Effects taken at Sea, and the reſpective Allegations relating to Abuſes in Commerce, as well in *Europe* as in *America*. As alſo with reſpect to *France* and *Spain*.

VIII. "The ſaid Commiſſaries ſhall finiſh their Commiſſion within three Years; or ſooner if poſſible.

IX, X, XI, XII, XIII. "Theſe Articles relate to the placing of *Spaniſh* Garriſons into *Leghorn*, *Porto Ferajo*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, for Don *Carlos*'s eventual Succeſſion to *Tuſcany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*: All the contracting Parties agreeing to guarantee the ſaid Succeſſion.

XIV. "The States General of the *United Provinces* ſhall be invited to accede to this Treaty;" [as they ſoon after did in this ſame Month and Year]

By the two ſeparate Articles of the ſaid Treaty of *Seville*, it was more expreſsly ſtipulated, for the greater Exactneſs, that the Treaties of Peace and Commerce at *Utrecht*, between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, in which are comprized the Treaty of 1667 and of 1715, as alſo the *Aſſiento Contract* of 1713, and its farther Explanation, *Anno* 1716, ſhall from this Day (even during the Examination by the Commiſſaries) remain in their Force and Vigour; for which end, the *Catholic* King ſhall diſpatch his Cedulas to his Vice-Roys, &c. in *America* as well as in *Europe*, as ſhall alſo his *Britannic* Majeſty to his Governors, &c. for the Releaſe of all Ships and Merchandize; and particularly the *South-Sea* Company's Ship, Prince *Frederic*, and her Cargo ſhall be immediately reſtored: All which under the before-named Guarantee.

In the Acceſſion of the States General of the *United Provinces*, they were to furniſh only 4000 Foot and 1000 Horſe; and on the Part of the other Allies, they were to guarantee the aboliſhing of the *Oſtend Eaſt-India* Company, *&c.* and the *Catholic* King engages, that entire Satisfaction ſhall be given them [*i. e.* the *Dutch*] for their Grievances, as well in the *Weſt-Indies* as in *Europe*, and to re-eſtabliſh their Commerce, agreeable to former Treaties: And, laſtly, to grant them all the commercial Privileges enjoyed by the Nations moſt favoured.

The fifth Voyage of the *South-Sea* Company's Ships on their Whale Fiſhery.

In this ſame Year, the *South-Sea* Company's 23 Ships went out on the *Whale* Fiſhery; and, one of them being loſt, the other 22 Ships brought Home 27½ Whales; which was ſtill a loſing Trade; the Company's net Loſs by this ſingle Year's Trade, (beſide *Wear* and *Tear*) being 6904*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

The *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company has a Renewal of their excluſive Grant for 21 Years longer.

In this ſame Year, the *Eaſt-India* Company of the *United Netherlands* obtained of the States-General a Prolongation of their *Octroi* or Charter of an excluſive Trade to *India* for 21 Years beyond their preſent Term: For which Privilege that Company paid into the Treaſury of the Republic 3,600,000 Guilders, [or about 330,000*l. Sterling*] their Power, Pomp, and Wealth in *India*, and more eſpecially in the Iſle of *Java*, even at this Time equalling thoſe of ſome conſiderable Monarchs.

Penſilvania's great Increaſe of People, Trade, *&c.* and its Productions for Exportation.

In the Province of *Penſilvania*, great Improvements were conſtantly making in Commerce, Shipping, and Agriculture: Many Ships and Sloops conſtantly built at *Philadelphia*, *Newcaſtle*, &c. which they moſtly diſpoſe of to our Sugar Colonies, and the reſt they uſe in the carrying their own Product, conſiſting of Caſk-ſtaves, Lumber, Pork, Peaſe, Flour, Biſket, *&c.* in Exchange for Sugar, Rum, Moloſſus, and *Spaniſh* Money. Great Numbers of *Germans* are annually adding to this already-populous Province, as well as from *Britain* and *Ireland*. The following is a Liſt of People arrived there from *Europe*, *Anno* 1729, *viz.*

Engliſh and *Welch* Paſſengers and Servants, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	267
Scots Servants, -	43
Iriſh Paſſengers and Servants, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,155
Palatine Paſſengers, -	243
And, in *Newcaſtle* Government alone, there arrived this Year, of Paſſengers and Servants, moſtly from *Ireland*, [by reaſon of Rack-rents there, as it is ſaid] about	4,500
Total arrived in this Year only, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,208

No Marvel, then, that this Province is in ſo thriving a State, its Conſtitution being, moreover, ſo excellent, and the Encouragement afforded to new Comers, by abſolute Freedom, Liberty of Conſcience, Lenity of Laws, gentle Taxes, *&c.* ſo as really to be a Pattern for all other Governments on the Continent.

A brief Inquiry whether *England* or *Great-Britain* was at this Time in a proſperous State.

As Party-rage ran very high at this Time, (*viz. Anno* 1729) the Friends of the Miniſtry found themſelves obliged to prove, by *Facts*, what was before generally known to be undoubtedly true, that *Britain* was then in a thriving Condition, *viz.*

1. By the low Intereſt of Money, thereby evidently demonſtrating a greater Plenty of Money than formerly.

2. This Plenty of Money has raiſed the Price of Lands, from 20 and 21 Years, to 25, 26, and 27 Years Purchaſe. An evident Proof that there are more Perſons able and ready to purchaſe Land than formerly.

3. Another clear Evidence of our increaſed Wealth in *Britain*, is, the great Sums of late expended in the incloſing and improving of Lands, and in opening of Mines.

4. In the great Increaſe of Jewels, Plate, and other rich Moveables, much beyond elder Times.

5. The increaſed Value of our Woollen Goods exported in ſix Years, ending at *Chriſtmas* 1727, (the Account of the Year 1728 not being as yet made up) which exceeds the Value of the ſix preceding Years, by 475,000*l.* And the like may be ſaid of the Increaſe of our Exportations of *Coals*, *Lead*, *Tinn*, and *Lead-ore*.

6. The like Increaſe of foreign Goods exported, which in the three laſt Years did exceed in Value the three preceding Years, by 535,000*l.*

7. Laſtly, there will be found an Increaſe in the Tonnage of the Shipping of *England*, in the laſt ſix Years, beyond what it was in the preceding ſix Years, of 238,000 Tons. All which are undoubted Marks of increaſing Wealth, and of the general Balance of Trade running in our Favour.

As for the only two Objections hereunto, *viz.* Iſt, The Courſe of Exchange between us and *Holland*, running to our Diſadvantage; and, IIdly, Our great Paper-credit: The firſt is to be accounted

A. D. 1729 counted for by *Amſterdam*'s being, as it were, the Center of Exchanges to and from all Parts of *Europe*, and particularly between *Britain* and *Holland*, and thence between *us* and moſt other Nations, and conſequently, that the great Sums of Intereſt in our public Funds, chiefly remitted by Way of *Amſterdam*, and the frequent ſelling out of Foreigners in our Funds, as the Intereſt thereon becomes gradually leſſened more and more. Alſo the great Importations of Corn in Years of Scarcity, from *Dantzic*, *Hamburgh*, and the *Netherlands*, which, in the ſingle Year 1728, amounted to 800,000*l.* paid for by the Way of *Holland.* Moreover, the Balance we pay to the Northern Countries, for our moſt neceſſary naval Stores, *&c.* being moſtly remitted by the Way of *Amſterdam*, is ono conſiderable Cauſe of the Exchange thither running ſometimes againſt us. Theſe and ſuch-like Reaſons may well account for the Courſe of Exchange running retrograde between us and *Holland*; which therefore cannot be a juſt or certain Rule to determine the Balance of Trade, or whether the Wealth of *Britain* be increaſing or decreaſing. Laſtly, as we have ſufficiently ſhewn in the Introduction to this Work, the Increaſe of Paper-credit proves quite the contrary of what the Objectors intend, ſince it is not the Cauſe, but the demonſtrable Effect and Proof of national Riches.

A new and regulated *Eaſt India* Company propoſed to Parliament.

1730 The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Term for the Redemption of their Capital, and of their excluſive Trade, being near its Expiration, (*viz.* on three Years Notice from *Lady-day* 1733) a powerful and ſtrenuous Oppoſition to its Renewal or Prolongation was, at this Time, raiſed by certain Merchants and Gentlemen, who, foreſeeing that the Company would apply to the Legiſlature for a longer Time in their excluſive Privileges, determined to be beforehand with them; and therefore in *February* 1730, [*N. S.*] they preſented to the Houſe of Commons their Petition and Propoſals, *viz.*

" They offered to advance 3,200,000*l.* for redeeming the Fund of the Company, by five ſe-" veral Payments, the laſt to be at *Lady-day* 1733, to be allowed an Intereſt of 4 *per Cent.* till the " laſt-named Term, and only 2 *per Cent.* from and after that Term: *Provided*,

" I. That they might be incorporated, and in all Reſpects veſted with all the excluſive " Privileges and Trade of that Company: Yet ſo, as not to trade in one *joint Stock* or in their " corporate Capacity; but that the Trade ſhould be free and open to all his Majeſty's Subjects, " who ſhould pay *one per Cent.* of the Value of their Exports to *India*, in Conſideration of their " taking out a Licence from this propoſed Corporation. *Provided* alſo,

" II. That this Trade be ſolely carried on from the Port of *London.* And

" III. That this propoſed Company's Term be *thirty-one* Years, and to be redeemed on three " Years Notice.

" IV. That, moreover, for enabling this propoſed Corporation to defray the Expence of Forts " and Settlements in *India*, as well as the Preſervation and Enlargement of the Trade, they may " be impowered to levy a Duty of 5 *per Cent.* on the groſs Value of all the Merchandize which " ſhall be imported from *India.*"

And the Advantages thereby propoſed to accrue to the Nation.

The Benefits to the Public, by this Propoſal, they ſet forth, in brief, to be,

" I. That by receiving but 2 *per Cent.* Intereſt, an Annuity of 92,000*l.* would be added to the " *Sinking Fund*, which, at 25 Years Purchaſe, was worth 2,500,000*l.* to the Public.

" II. That, as the laying open the Trade to *Africa* is agreed to be attended with great national " Advantages; ſo the thus laying open the Trade to *Eaſt-India* (or the reducing it into a Kind of " *Regulated Company*) will be attended with the following Advantages, *viz.* It will neceſſarily oc-" caſion a larger Exportation of our own Product and Manufactures to *India.*

" III. It will employ a much greater Number of Ships and Seamen.

" IV. It will greatly lower the Prices of all *Eaſt-India Commodities* conſumed at Home.

" V. It will enable us to ſupply foreign Markets, *cheaper* and in *greater Quantities*, with *Indian* " Merchandize; whereby ſome new Branches of Traffic may be gained and others preſerved, " more eſpecially in *Africa* and *America*, and alſo in ſome Parts of *Europe.*" [Here the Propoſers ſhould have been more explicit]

" VI. It will neceſſarily advance the *Cuſtoms* and *Exciſe*, and thereby leſſen the national Debt, " *&c.*

" VIII. They allege," (but give no particular Reaſon for ſuch their Allegation) " that great " Advantages may accrue by employing our Shipping in Freights, from one Part of *India* to an-" other, more than the preſent Company has ever been able to do.

" IX. It will prevent Perſons, acquainted with the Trade to *India*, from being under the Ne-" ceſſity, for Want of Employment here, of ſeeking it in foreign Nations, and even will bring " Home thoſe who are already engaged that Way." [This had a Reference to certain *Engliſhmen* engaged in the *Oſtend* and *Swediſh Eaſt-India* Companies]

Theſe were the plauſible and principal Arguments made uſe of to the Legiſlature, or within Doors: Which yet were more abundantly amplified and improved without Doors, in ſundry printed Pamphlets and News-papers, which carried them, as is uſually the Caſe, much beyond rational Probability.

Their Out-door Arguments or Inducements, for alluring of Subſcribers to this Scheme, were, " I. Certain Intereſt, from the Public, of 4 *per Cent.* for the firſt two Years, and 2 *per Cent.* " certain afterward.

" II. The additional annual Profit ariſing from the before-named Licences.

" III. The 5 *per Cent.* on all Goods imported would bring a conſiderable Surplus over and " above the Expence of ſupporting the Forts and Factories; ſince" [as they alleged] " the pre- " ſent Company's Forts and Settlements do, one with another, more than anſwer their own Ex- " pence. And even although this propoſed Company ſhould be obliged to pay the preſent Com- " pany a Sum of Money for their Forts and Settlements;" [could theſe Propoſers make any Doubt of ſo juſt and equitable a Point?] " yet in a few Years there would a farther annual Profit " accrue, ariſing from the ſaid Duties. For,

" IV. Even ſuppoſing the Trade, under this propoſed Company, ſhould not increaſe," (as however they were confident it would) " beyond the Amount of *three Millions* yearly, at the pub- " lic Sales; yet 5 *per Cent.* thereon would yield 150,000*l.* *per Annum*, which makes 86,000*l.* " more than will compleat the Annuity or Intereſt of 4 *per Cent.* Wherefore,

" V. It may be concluded, that the annual Dividend will not at any Time be leſs than 5 to 6 " *per Cent.* to the Subſcribers; ſince, as the Exportations and Importations ſhall increaſe, in like " Proportion will the Dividends neceſſarily increaſe."

General Reaſons for the Parliament's rejecting the Petition againſt the *Eaſt-India Company.*

The Advantages of the Company's Propoſals for a Renewal of their Grant.

Yet, notwithſtanding of all the before-mentioned and ſuch-like plauſible Reaſonings, without Doors, and of all that their Friends could urge within Doors; the Houſe of Commons rejected their Petition, becauſe, 1ſt, It was *certainly*, at leaſt, hazardous to turn the *Eaſt-India* Trade into a new Channel. 2dly, It was *uncertain*, whether the propoſed Subſcription would readily fill in due Time. 3dly, Or whether their flattering Expectations would anſwer, either with reſpect to the Subſcribers, or to the Nation. 4thly, Whether the King's Cuſtoms might not be diminiſhed inſtead of being increaſed. 5thly, Whether by the new Method of a *Regulated Trade*, the Nation's general Commerce to *India* might not in ſome Degree be hurt and diminiſhed? For who can foreſee all the Advantages which other *European* Nations, trading to *India*, would be able to gain over us by this Alteration, or the Hurt *our* Trade might receive from the *Indian* Princes, *&c.* To quit therefore a *preſent Certainty* for a *future* (though *plauſible*) *Uncertainty*, was not judged ſafe nor prudent. This ſame Oppoſition, however, drew from the preſent Company very conſiderable Advantages to the Public. *Firſt*, by occaſioning the Company to give up *one per Cent.* of the Intereſt payable on their Capital of 3,200,000*l.* And, *ſecondly*, to pay, moreover, for the Benefit of the Public 200,000*l.* for the Service of the current Year, over and above the ſaid Abatement of *one per Cent.* of their Intereſt, *viz.* from 5 to 4 *per Cent.* or from 160,000*l.* to 128,000*l.* *per Annum*, whereby 32,000*l.* *per Annum* would be immediately added to the *Sinking Fund*, which the Company nevertheleſs were legally intitled to for ſix Years longer. Whilſt the Bill was depending in Parliament, Abundance of anonymous Letters and Eſſays were publiſhed in Pamphlets and News-papers, againſt excluſive Companies in general, and more eſpecially againſt this Company's excluſive Trade, in particular: All the Arguments which had been advanced for above 100 Years paſt, (of which we have largely treated in this Work) againſt *Monopolies* in this and other mercantile Companies, being on this Occaſion brought again into the Light, and re-publiſhed, with ſome few new Improvements. " They were for having the Government to take the Sup- " port of the Forts, Factories, Embaſſies, *&c.* in *India*, into their own Hands, out of the large " Cuſtoms on the *India* Trade, which ſhould thenceforth remain free and open to all *Britiſh Sub-* " *jects.* For" (ſay they) " the more free and open that Trade is, the more profitable it will be " to the Nation.——And although it may be true, that the laying the *Eaſt-India* Trade open, " would leſſen the Profit of Individuals in that Trade, by their ſtriving to out-do and underſell " one another; yet the Gain to the Nation would" (in their Opinion) " be vaſtly greater, as " the emulous private Adventurers, by thruſting themſelves into *new* Ports and Countries, in *Ara-* " *bia*, *Perſia*, *India*, *China*, *&c.* would undoubtedly occaſion the exporting of much more of our " Manufactures and Product than the Company can do.—And that, on the other Hand, a *joint* " *Stock Company* can never trade ſo frugally and advantageouſly, either for themſelves or for the " Nation, being in Fact but *one Buyer* and *one Seller.*—Who, moreover, manage their Trade with " a Pride and Expence more becoming the State of Kings than of Merchants; and their Gover- " nors and Agents in *India* live like Princes." [And ſo they doubtleſs would do under a regulated Company, or if they were under the King's immediate Authority, being at ſo vaſt a Diſtance from *Europe*] " They alſo expect *to be followed by the Markets*, and therefore do not " ſtir from their Warehouſes. Whereas, on the contrary, private Traders *would follow the Mar-* " *kets*, would puſh into every Creek and Corner, and would narrowly look into the Conduct of " their Agents in *India.*——That the aboliſhing of the preſent Company would, moreover, de- " ſtroy the pernicious Practice of *Stock-jobbing*, ſo fatal to Perſons and Families.——That when " almoſt all the maritime Nations of *Europe* are now running into this Trade, which will doubt- " leſs diminiſh our own Commerce thither; it ſeems the moſt effectual Means for driving them " out of this Trade to lay it open to all our People." Theſe and other ſuch-like Arguments, (ſome of which were at leaſt inconcluſive, if not fallacious) were freely urged, both within and without Doors, and were ſupported by many eminent Merchants. *Laſtly*, for farther corroborating

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borating the Oppoſition to the Bill for prolonging the *Eaſt-India* Company's Privileges, three ſeveral Petitions were preſented to the Houſe of *Commons:* The *firſt*, from the Merchants, Traders, &c. of *London*, in Behalf of themſelves and all other his Majeſty's Subjects. The *ſecond*, from thoſe of *Briſtol:* And the *third*, from thoſe of *Leverpoole*; all to the ſame Effect, *viz. Againſt confirming the excluſive Trade to* India *to the preſent Company alone: And for obliging that Company to grant Licences to the reſt of his Majeſty's Subjects to trade thither, under proper Terms and Conditions: Alſo praying to be heard by their Counſel at the Bar of the Houſe, againſt paſſing the ſaid Bill:* Which Petitions were rejected.

The *Eaſt-India* Company's Reply and Vindication.

On the other Hand, it is but Juſtice to the preſent *Eaſt-India* Company, to exhibit the principal Points then ſo judiciouſly by them urged, by way of Reply, in their own Behalf, *viz.*

" I. That at preſent it ſeems to be agreed on all Sides, that the *Eaſt-India* Trade is a beneficial one to this Nation, and conſequently is neceſſary to be preſerved. But the main Queſtion, is, which is the beſt Method to preſerve it to *us*, *viz.* whether by a Company veſted with excluſive Privileges and Regulations, ſuch as the Legiſlature ſhall from Time to Time direct; or, whether the Trade ſhall be left quite open to every Adventurer who ſhall pay for a Licence from this Company?

" II. It is but too probable, that the preſent great Oppoſition to the Company proceeds, in a great Meaſure, from the great Gains which the Company makes:——For the Enemies of this Company are forced to go back almoſt 40 Years to ſearch out former Miſmanagements; having nothing to allege againſt their preſent Conduct.

The vaſt Sum in Cuſtoms paid yearly by the *Eaſt-India* Company.

" III. That the Company at preſent employs a vaſt Stock in Trade, their Sales amounting to about three Millions yearly. And the Cuſtoms accruing to the Public are immenſely great, and anſwer the Appropriations made of them by Parliament better than moſt other Duties; they bringing in net Money, clear of all Drawbacks and Debentures, *three hundred thouſand Pounds yearly*. Would it then be prudent in the Legiſlature to let them" [*i. e.* the ſaid Cuſtoms] " fall without a *Certainty* of *at leaſt as much* in the Room of them?

" IV. That the Forts and Factories do at preſent coſt the Company 300,000*l.* yearly; and doubtleſs the Government could not maintain them for ſo little. That thoſe Forts and other Buildings are queſtionleſs the Company's Property, who actually purchaſed them of the old Company, and are of *very great Value*; who, then, ſhall ſet an equitable Price on them? What Certainty have the Government, when they are in their Hands, that the propoſed open Trade will be always ſufficient to maintain ſo vaſt an Expence of Cuſtoms and Forts as 600,000*l.* yearly? For, as every Man is, by the propoſed Scheme, left at Liberty, (and will doubtleſs make uſe of it) *to trade or not to trade thither, as it may ſuit his Intereſt*; it may happen, that one Year there may go *fifty* Ships for *India*, and another Year perhaps not *five*. And theſe being all *ſeparate* Traders, the Government can have no Certainty nor Security from them, nor indeed from any other but an incorporated Body, who have a great Deal to loſe, and who are able to bear the ill Fortune of ſome particular Years Trading, without preſently laying it aſide.

" V. That by the ſeparate Traders out-bidding one another in *India*, for the Sake of Diſpatch, the Prices of Goods there would be raiſed ſo high, as at length *not to be worth the buying*. And, for the like Reaſon, at Home they would ſo under-ſell each other *till the Goods would not be worth ſelling*; which was the Caſe for the ſmall Time that the two Companies [the *old* and the *new* ones] and the ſeparate Traders contended againſt each other; whereby they all did very much hurt the Trade.

" VI. That an united Company will always be more diligent to watch the Encroachments and Attempts of other *European* Nations in *India* than ſeparate Traders will or can be, whoſe Views naturally are contracted within the narrow Circle of their own private Intereſt alone.

" VII. That although the Company have a Claim to a Perpetuity in this Trade, by the Act of the 10th of Queen *Anne*, Cap. xxviii. yet, ſome Doubts ariſing touching the Certainty of this Right, becauſe that Act only repeals the *Proviſoes* in former Acts, which directed *that the Privileges of Trade ſhould ceaſe when the Fund ſhould be redeemed, but does not explicitly enact a Perpetuity of this Trade to the Company, in the ſame Terms as the Act of that ſame Seſſion expreſsly does in Favour of the* South-Sea *Company*. This Company, being unwilling that their Title to this Trade (however ſtrong) ſhould prove the Occaſion of Diſputes hereafter, are therefore content to take up with a *temporary Certainty* in Lieu thereof, and, moreover, to give the Public almoſt 400,000*l.* for the ſame, by giving 200,000*l.* in Money, and farther conſenting that their Annuity of 5 *per Cent.* which is not redeemable till the Year 1736, be *now* reduced to 4 *per Cent.* whereby they loſe an Annuity of 32,000*l.* for ſix Years to come, valued at 192,000*l.*"

Some other leſs important Arguments were at this Time advanced on both Sides, which are needleſs to be particulariſed, becauſe already mentioned in other Parts of this Work, from the very Commencement of the Trade to *India*. And as there is in Reality nothing *new* which can be hereafter advanced on this truly important Subject, on either Side, now and formerly ſo fully explained; we ſhall hereafter ſpare ourſelves the needleſs Trouble of enlarging thereon in any future Controverſy, concerning the *Eaſt-India* Commerce; after aſſuring the Reader, that the Author of this Work has ſtudied Impartiality in this, as in other Parts of the Work, as much as poſſible. To conclude, the Legiſlature paſſed the Bill in the Company's Favour, intitled, *an Act*

The *Eaſt-India* Company's Fund legally reduced, and their excluſive Term prolonged to 1769.

(*Anno 3tio Georgii* II*di*) *For reducing the Annuity or Fund of the united* Eaſt-India *Company, and for aſcertaining their Right of Trade to the* Eaſt-Indies, *and the Continuance of their Corporation for that Purpoſe, upon the Terms therein mentioned.* Whereby, after a full Recital of former Statutes and Charters, the Company agrees, and it is enacted, " That their preſent yearly Fund of 160,000*l.* " be reduced to 128,000*l.* or from 5 to 4 *per Cent.* from *Michaelmas* 1730; in Conſideration " whereof, and of 200,000*l.* to be paid by them, for the public Service of this preſent Year 1730, " all their excluſive Privileges of Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies* are continued and prolonged from " *Lady-day* 1736, to *Lady-day* 1766, and three Years Notice then to be given; in all, including " the ſaid three Years Notice, to *Lady-day* 1769, being 33 Years; when, on Re-payment of their " intire Capital of 3,200,000*l.* their *excluſive* Privileges of Trade ſhall ceaſe and determine. Yet, " nevertheleſs, the Company ſhall continue as a Corporation *for ever*, to enjoy the *Eaſt-India* " Trade in common with all other Subjects." There was in this Act one ſingle Clauſe only, of any Importance, which had not been in any former Statute relating to this Company, and aroſe from a Doubt maliciouſly and unaccountably ſtarted by the Company's Enemies, *viz. Whether the three Years Notice ſhould be fully expired before they loſe their excluſive Privileges.* That Clauſe therefore enacted, " That, *upon the Expiration of the ſaid three Years*, and Re-payment, *&c.* as " above, their excluſive Right ſhall ceaſe."

We have been the fuller here, on the Objections againſt this Company, becauſe the Objections again ſtarted, *Anno* 1754, (for the like private Ends) in certain Pamphlets and News-papers, were the very ſame as *now* exhibited; there not being one ſingle Argument or Objection then advanced, any Way eſſentially different from the before-named ones; for the Subject has been ſo long canvaſſed by Men of Judgment and Experience, that no Room is at length left to ſay any Thing materially *new* on the ſaid Subject.

" The Company, moreover, at any Time, on one Year's Notice after *Lady-day* 1736, might be " paid off their whole Capital, by any Payments not leſs than 500,000*l.* at a Time: And ſo on, " from Time to Time, on ſuch yearly Notices by Parliament." The Company were hereby " likewiſe debarred from poſſeſſing in *Great-Britain*, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* exceeding ten thou-" ſand Pounds yearly Rent. Laſtly, two general Proviſos were added, for ſaving the Privileges, " *&c.* of the *South-Sea* and *Levant* Companies." In conſequence of this Reduction of the Company's Fund, they firſt reduced their half-yearly Dividend from 8 to 7 *per Cent*, at *Chriſtmas* 1732.

The Royal *African* Company's Inability to ſupport their Forts: The *Britiſh* Parliament, this Year, and continued it many Years after, voted 10,000*l.* for that End.

The Royal *African* Company, declining more and more, ſo as not to be able to ſupport their Forts and Factories, on the Coaſt of *Africa*, and the Trade being thereby laid open, ſo as to endanger them, the *Britiſh* Parliament, in this ſame Year, granted 10,000*l.* for that Purpoſe, by an *Act for raiſing* 550,000*l. by Exchequer-bills*, &c. of this third Year of King *George* the Second: Which Sum of 10,000*l.* was granted by Parliament annually till the Year 1744, when, by Reaſon of the War with *France* and *Spain*, 20,000*l.* was granted for that End: The two following Years 10,000*l.* was again granted annually for the ſame Purpoſe: But nothing was granted for the Year 1747.

The *South-Sea* Company's Whale Fiſhery this Year.

The *South-Sea* Company's remaining 22 *Greenland* Ships brought Home 12 Whales in the ſaid Year 1730. And their net Loſs by this Year's Fiſhery was 8,921*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* beſide *Wear* and *Tear.*

The *French Eaſt-India* Company's Trade much increaſed of late.

The *French Eaſt-India* Company's Trade by this Time was become ſo conſiderable, that, inſtead of one Ship from *India* once in two Years, there arrived four Ships from thence in this Year 1730.

And that of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company.

Yet ſo much ſuperior was the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Trade, that in the Spring of this ſame Year 1730, there ſailed no fewer than 17 Ships from *India.*

Iron found and refined in the *Britiſh American* Plantations; as alſo *Lead* and *Copper.*

In the *Britiſh American* Provinces of *Penſilvania*, *Virginia*, and *Maryland*, there were about this Time found Mines of *Iron-ſtone*, which they ſoon after learned to ſmelt down into Pigs and Sows, and then to draw them out by flatting Mills into Bars. They have alſo found Lead; and they had before found Copper in *New-York.*

In this ſame Year, the *South-Sea Company*'s great Ship, the *Prince Frederic*, which had been long detained at *La Vera Cruz*, in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, occaſioned by the Differences between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, arrived ſafe in the *Thames*, laden, for that Company's Account, with 400,000 Dollars or *Spaniſh Pieces of Eight* in Specie, 190,000*lb.* Weight of *Cochineal*, 47,000*lb.* Weight of *Indico*, and 167 Ton-weight of *Logwood*, beſide what came in *private* Trade: Suppoſed altogether to be worth 350,000*l. Sterling.*

So unuſual a Quantity of Cochineal, in the Company's fine Vaults, gave occaſion to the Author of this Work to carry down thither two Phyſicians, (long ſince dead) whereby they were quite ſatisfied that the ſaid Inſect was, in all reſpects, the ſame with our *Britiſh Lady-Bird*: And that it was purely by that Inſect's feeding on the fine red Juice or Sap of the *Mexico* Shrub or Tree, called the *Prickly Pear*, that this *Lady-Bird* acquired its ſuperior Excellence, agreeable to what had before been aſſerted by divers Authors.

We may here alſo, for once at leaſt, preſent our Readers with a Liſt of the chief Exportations and Importations for the ſingle Month of *May*, in the Year 1730, from *London* only, *viz.*

Exported,

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Exported. —	Woollen Cloths, long, ſhort, and *Spaniſh* - - - - - - - -	5,357	Pieces —
	Bays, *Colcheſter*, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,990	------- —
	Stuffs, Druggets, *&c.* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	24,484	------- —
	Perpets and Serges - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,108	------- —
	Dozens and Kerſies - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,879	------- —
	Hats (*per* Dozen) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,028	Dozens—
	Hoſe (*per* Dozen) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9,368	------- —
	Flannel and Cotton - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	53,053	Yards —

—Friſe 7,858 Yards—Gartering 774 Groſs—Leather 2,290 C. Wt.—Block Tin 1,036 C. Wt.—Wrought Pewter 499½ C. Wt.—Lead 184 Fodder, each of 19 C. W.—Ditto Lead *per* C. Wt. 2,746 C. Wt.—Ditto in Shot 847 C. Wt.—Alum, *per* C. Wt. 1,275—Copperas 4,033 C. W.—Tobacco 866,163 lb. Wt.—Callicoes 76,847 Pieces—Gold Watches 47—Silver Watches 113—Wrought Plate 972 Ounces. (Beſide 339,353 Ounces of foreign Silver, and 36,294 Ounces of foreign Gold.)

Imported, viz. in the Port of *London.*—Wine in Caſks (chiefly Pipes or Buts) 4,299 Caſks—Ditto from *Leghorn* 459 Cheſts—Wine *Rheniſh* 1,019 Aums, each of 40 Gallons—Brandy from *Dunkirk* alone (beſide Brandy from *Holland)* 24,687 Gallons—Rum from the *Britiſh American* Colonies 6,327 Gallons—Sugar from Ditto 1,421 Hogſheads—Rice from *Carolina* only, 3,025 Hogſheads—*Spaniſh Wooll*, in Bags, 1,144 Bags—Indico, chiefly from *Spain* and our own Colonies, 57,784 lb. Wt.—Hemp from the Eaſt Country 1,160 C. Wt.—Thrown Silk from *Italy* 31,218 lb. Wt.—Raw Silk 3,441 lb. Wt.—Coffee from *Turkey* only, 1,781 C. Wt.—Oil from *Gallipoli* only, 390 Tons—*Holland* Cloth, or fine Linen from *Holland*, 66,286 Ells—Ditto from *Hamburgh* and *Bremen* 1,232,209 Ells—*Iriſh* Linen 179,114 Yards—Linen-Yarn from *Hamburgh* 73,450 lb. Wt.—Coffee from *Mocha* 5,000 Bales.

The *Whale* Fiſhery on the Coaſt of *New-England* was proſperous in this ſame Year; and the *Rice* raiſed in *Carolina* (now a very thriving Colony) continues to increaſe, ſince, by a Clauſe in an Act of Parliament in the preceding Seſſion of the 3d of King *George* the Second, (Cap. xxix.) *For granting Liberty to carry* Rice, *&c.* they are permitted to ſhip the ſame to any Place in *Europe* South of *Cape Finiſterre*, without firſt being landed in *England*, (or being made an enumerated Commodity) whereby they are open to all the Coaſts of *Spain* and *Portugal* in the Ocean, and of *Spain* and *France* in the *Mediterranean*, beſides *Italy* and the Gulph of *Venice*, and all the *Spaniſh* and *Portugueſe* Iſles——Provided however, That it be all carried in *Britiſh* Ships, navigated as by the Acts of Navigation; and no other Commodity be ſo carried but *Rice* only. That Commodity not being able to bear the Expence of its being what is called an *enumerated* one, [*i. e.* its being firſt landed in ſome Part of *Great Britain* before carried to a foreign Market.]

The *Whale* Fiſhery on the *New-England* Coaſt, and *Rice* from *Carolina* greatly increaſed.

☞ By the Statute of the 8th of King *George* the Second, (Cap. xix.) this beneficial Privilege is extended to the *Rice* of the Colony of *Georgia*. The Conſequence of both which well-judged Laws has been, that our ſaid *Plantation Rice* has beaten out the *Rice* of *Verona* and *Egypt*, wherever it is carried.

The *Britiſh Plantation Rice* has ſupplanted the *Rice* of *Verona* and of *Egypt*.

On the 29th of May, 1730, the *French* King made certain Regulations for his *Council of Commerce*, which had been firſt erected *Anno* 1700, which he will have now to be termed the *Royal Council of Commerce*, viz.

New Regulations in the *French* Royal Council of Commerce.

" I. That it be compoſed of the *Duke of Orleans*, the Cardinal *de Fleury*, &c. To meet every " fifteen Days, or oftener as the King ſhall direct.

" II. The Keeper of the Seals, the Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, and the like for the " Marine, and the Comptroler-General of the Finances, ſhall make Reports in each of the prin-" cipal Matters relating to their reſpective Departments.

" III. All their Arrets and Orders ſhall be ſigned by the Chancellor and the other great " Officers.

" IV. Reports to be made to the King of any Branch of Commerce, either inland or foreign, " that may require his Conſideration and Protection: together with the preſent State of any " Manufacture, in order for perfecting the ſame."

The Suburbs of *London* ſtill farther increaſing on every Side, two other new Pariſhes were in this Year erected, *viz.* one called *St. George* in *Bloomſbury*, near the Market of that Name; and the other in the Hamlet of *Lime-houſe*, and called *St. Anne*, at *Lime-houſe*. Another new Pariſh, named *St. Paul*'s, was in this ſame Year erected in the Town of *Deptford*, near and almoſt joining to the Suburbs of *London*, the great Increaſe of that Town, by Means of the Dock, Dock-yard, Storehouſes, *&c.* of the Navy-Royal, chiefly occaſioning ſo great an Acceſſion of Workmen, Trades-people, *&c.* that the old Pariſh-Church was too ſmall to contain the Inhabitants of ſo large a Town.

Two more new Pariſhes erected in the Suburbs of *London*, and alſo one at *Deptford*.

The great Benefit of Light-Houſes to all naval Commerce is allowed by all Men; and many ſuch are in *Great Britain* of long ſtanding. In this ſame 3d Year of King *George* the Second a Statute was made, *For confirming a Patent granted by her late Majeſty Queen* Anne *to William Trench, Eſquire, deceaſed, for erecting a Light-Houſe upon the Iſland or Rock called* Skerries, [near *Holyhead*, at the Iſle of *Angleſea*, &c.] whereby the Duties granted for maintaining the ſaid Light-Houſe are made perpetual,

The Duties for the Light-Houſe of the Rock called *Skerries*, near *Holyhead*, made perpetual.

perpetual, it being a very great Benefit to all Ships and Veſſels navigating the *Iriſh* or *St. George's Channel*, or the Sea between *England* and *Ireland*.

Archangel ſtill a conſiderable Port of Commerce, eſpecially for the immenſe Quantity of *Tar* brought from thence; as well as from other Parts of *Ruſſia*.

The *Czarina* of *Ruſſia* having in this Year 1730 reſolved to re-aſſume the Monopoly of *Tar*, as practiſed by the great *Czar*, *Peter* I. (it having been a very conſiderable Branch of his Revenue) it was at the Port of *Archangel* that the greateſt Quantity of *Tar* was uſually delivered, moſt of which was taken off by the *Dutch* and *Hamburghers*, to the Amount as was computed of 40,000 Laſts yearly, each laſt containing eleven Barrels. This Trade made *Archangel* ſtill much frequented by foreign Ships; although the new City of *Peterſburg* has much eclipſed its former Traffic, as have alſo the Ports of *Riga*, *Revel*, and *Narva*, ſince the Conqueſt of *Livonia* by *Ruſſia*; from which four laſt-named Ports there is alſo conſiderable Quantities of *Tar* exported.

Spices imported from the *Eaſt-Indies* in ten *Dutch* Ships.

Ten *Dutch Eaſt-India* Ships arriving at one Time this Year in *Holland*, it may be worth the noting how much Spice of all Kinds they brought Home, (*Cloves* only excepted, of which they brought none) *viz.* of

Brown Pepper - - - - - - - - ---	3,145,392	Pound Weight.
White Pepper - - - - - - - - ---	3,904	
Nutmegs - - - - - - - - - - ---	94,918	
Mace - - - - - - - - - - - ---	65,604	
Cinnamon - - - - - - - - ---	640,000	

Beſide 20,000 lb. Weight of *Long Pepper*, 4,623 lb. of *Cubebs* or *Pepper Duſt*, and 6,500 lb. of *Cardamums* from *Ceylon* and *Java*.

The reſt of the Cargo of thoſe ten Ships.

The other principal Parts of the Cargo of thoſe ten Ships were, 1,580,115 lb. Weight of *Powder Sugar*.—1,450,000 lb. of *Saltpetre*.—90,000 lb. of *Tin*, from *Siam*.—559,250 lb. of *Sapan* and *Caliatour* Wood.—6,500 lb. of *Indico*.—550 lb. of *Mother of Pearl*.—130,000 lb. of *Cowries*.—306,000 lb. of *Coffee*, from *Java*, *Ceylon*, and *Mocha*.—36,000 lb. of *Cotton-Yarn*, from *Tutucorin* and *Java*.—600 Pieces of *Painted Silk Stuffs*.—And 98,850 Pieces of various Denominations of *Callicoes*. But no *Tea* nor *Laquer'd Ware*.

This Cargo will ſhew the principal Articles of the *Dutch* Importations from *India*: But there came no Ships at this Time from *China*.

The *South-Sea* Company's commercial Affairs.

A brief Account of the famous Fair of *Porto Bello*.

Great Uneaſineſs was expreſſed at this Time on Account of the Court of *Spain*'s delaying to ſend the *Cedula* or Licence for the *South-Sea* Company's great Ship the *Royal-Caroline*, now ready laden with a very rich Cargo for the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, [*i. e.* for the Fair of *Porto Bello*] the *Spaniſh Galeons* being already ſailed from *Cadiz*; leſt *Porto Bello* Fair ſhould be over before our ſaid Ship ſhould arrive there. That Port and Fair being appointed for the Merchants of *Chili* and *Peru*, and of all the Weſtern Ports and Shores of *South America*, at a Time fixed to come and ſupply themſelves with the Merchandize of *Europe*. When the *Galeons* arrive, Notice is diſpatched by Couriers from *Carthagena* to *Panama*, *Lima*, *Cuſco*, *St. Jago*, and other Parts, with Notice alſo of the Time for holding that Fair, whither the Merchants reſort in Caravans with their Treaſure; who, when ſupplied with the Goods they want, return Home to their ſeveral Abodes, and leave *Porto Bello* a poor and almoſt deſolate Place, till next Fair happened. It is thought, that by this almoſt only proſperous Voyage of the *South-Sea* Company's Ship the *Royal-Caroline*, that Company, one Way or other, might clear 70,000 *l.* real Profit.

Great Complaints were alſo at this Time made without Doors againſt the Supercargoes and Factors of the Voyage in the *South-Sea* Ship the *Prince-Frederick*, juſt returned Home from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, on Account of Malverſations relating to Monies taken upon Bottomree, *clandeſtine* Trade, &c. needleſs now to be farther enlarged on ſince the ſaid Commerce of that Company is never like to be revived any more.

The vaſt Amount of Cuſtom paid by the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company on their Tea imported.

The vaſt Imports of three of their Ships from *Coaſt and Bay*.

In this ſame Year, four of our *Engliſh China* Ships arrived, bringing Home no leſs than 1,707,000 lb. Weight of *Tea*; the Duty on which, at 4 *s.* *per* Pound, amounted to 341,000 *l.* Sterling: And, ſuppoſing that One-third of this *Tea* was fairly exported by Certificate, the Duty of which is drawn back by Debenture, then the net Duty of the Remainder was 227,600 *l.* What an immenſe Sum is this to be paid to the Public for one ſingle Commodity! Moreover, only three of the Company's Ships from *Coaſt and Bay*, this ſame Year, brought Home the following Goods, *viz.* no leſs than 371,000 Pieces of the many and various Kinds of *Callicoes* and *Indian Silks*, all to be re-exported.—Alſo 73,000 great Pounds of *raw Silk*.—682,000 lb. Weight of *Saltpetre*.—93,000 lb. of *Pepper*.—192,000 lb. of *Redwood*.—2,200 of *Cotton-Yarn*.—16,800 lb. of *Shellack*.—And 9,000 lb. of *Sticklack*.

The great Shoals of *Herrings* move near two Months ſooner South than uſual; with Remarks thereon.

Under the Years 1169, 1204, 1306, and more particularly under the Year 1313, we have treated of the various Removes or Migrations of the greateſt or principal Shoals of *Herrings* in the Seas of *Europe*; which at laſt, ſome Centuries ago, fixed their Delight on the Coaſts of the *Britiſh* Ocean. Yet, as what has *once ſo been* may hereafter *be again*, when leaſt looked for, we ought not therefore greatly to be ſurprized if thoſe delicious Fiſh ſhould again remove their Favours to ſome other Coaſt. What at preſent has given Occaſion for this Remark is, the Account given in the Summer of this Year 1730 by the Herring Fiſhers, which it ſeems did much ſurprize them, *viz.* That Shoals of *Herrings* from the *North* had come *Southward* near two Months before their uſual Time; particularly, in the Seas between *England* and *Ireland* great Shoals of them were taken in *July* that Year, not only off the *Frith of Clyde* in *Scotland* and off *Londonderry* in the North of *Ireland*, but as far *South* as the Bays of *Dublin* and *Wexford*. Had this Humour of thoſe Fiſh continued or increaſed in ſucceeding Years, it might poſſibly have diminiſhed their Numbers at the uſual *Northern* Parts, where they have ſo long been predominant, as at the Iſles of *Lewes*

A. D. 1730 and *Shetland*, whither the *Scotch* and *Dutch* Fiſhers in great Numbers reſort for that Fiſhery: And ſuch an Alteration in ſo great a Branch of Commerce would, doubtleſs, have occaſioned a conſiderable Change in the commercial State of ſeveral Countries of *Europe*. But nothing extraordinary of that Kind has ſince happened.

In this Month of *Auguſt* this Year, there was ſaid to have been ſhipped by the *Engliſh Levant* or *Turkey* Company no fewer than 10,000 Pieces of Broad Cloth, in four Ships, for the *Levant*; which demonſtrates the very great Importance of that Company's Commerce to the Nation.

The *Engliſh Turkey* Company's great Exportation of Woollen Cloth.

In the ſame Year, and in the Month of *October*, we find the following remarkable Importations of Goods from the *Engliſh American* Colonies, which were intirely *new* and moſtly *unexpected* Productions in thoſe Colonies; which, though not very conſiderable in themſelves, are nevertheleſs well worth remarking, as a great Increaſe of moſt Part thereof has ſince fortunately happened, *viz.*

2 Tons of *Iron*, from our Iſland of *St. Chriſtophers*, found in that Part of the Iſland which formerly was poſſeſſed by the *French*.

50 Hundred Weight of *Hemp*, raiſed in *New-England* and *Carolina*.

72 Bags of *Wool*, from and produced in the Iſlands of *Jamaica*, *St. Chriſtophers*, &c.

40 Tons of *Iron*.—30 Hundred Weight of *Copper Ore*.—156 Quintals of *Bees-wax*.—3 Hundred Weight of *Hemp*.—3 Hundred Weight of *raw Silk*: All theſe five Articles raiſed and produced in the Province of *Virginia*.

Remarkable new Productions imported from the *Britiſh* Colonies in *America*.

Importations this Year by the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company, *viz.* 11,040 *Coat and Parchment Beaver-Skins*.—4,404 Ditto of *Cubs*.—3,330 damaged and Stage *Parchment*.—990 Ditto *Cubs*.—1,648 *Martins*, and 3,130 damaged Ditto.—380 *Otter Skins*.—890 *Cat Skins*.—260 *Fox Skins*.—540 *Woolverins*,—410 *Black Bear Skins*.—190 *Woolves Skins*.—And 30 *Wood Shocks*.——By this Trade we now ſave much Money which we formerly ſent to *Ruſſia* for theſe uſeful *Peltry*, now intirely purchaſed with our own coarſe Woollen and other Manufactures and Product.

The conſiderable Benefit to *Britain* of the *Hudſon's Bay* Company's Trade inſtanced and explained.

We ſhall cloſe this promiſing Year 1730 with a Quotation from *Keyſlar's* Travels through a great Part of *Europe*, in this ſame Year, (an Author of Credit and Eſteem) in Favour of our modern *Engliſh Silk*-Fabrications, *viz.* "In *Italy* itſelf the *Silks* of *Engliſh* Manufacture are moſt "eſteemed, *and bear a greater Price than thoſe of* Italy: So that, at *Naples*, when a Tradeſman "would highly recommend his *Silk Stockings*, &c. *he proteſts they are right* Engliſh."

The great Credit of the *Engliſh Silk* Manufactures even in *Italy* itſelf.

1731 As the Condition, Importance, and Value of all the *Britiſh* and ſome of the foreign Colonies in *America* were, in the Year 1731, ſet in a much clearer and more modern Light than, poſſibly, ever before, in a judicious Tract of 114 Octavo Pages, intitled, *The Importance of the* Britiſh *Plantations in* America *to this Kingdom*, &c. *conſidered*, London 1731. We think a ſhort Abſtract of it will be proper and uſeful, with ſome few Remarks.

A View of the State and Importance of all the *Britiſh* Iſles in *North-America*, and of the great Importance of the *Britiſh* Continent Colonies.

He begins with the *Iſlands*, &c.

"1. If the Iſland of *Tabago* juſtly belongs to this Kingdom (as he is informed it does) it is "ſurpriſing it hath not been ſettled by *us*; ſince, though not quite ſo large as *Barbadoes*, it is "ſuperior to it for good Roads, convenient Rivers, and Richneſs of Soil.

Tabago,

"2. *St. Lucia* ſeems to be quite loſt to us!——For, ſince the *French* expelled Captain *Uring*, "(ſent thither by the Duke of *Montague*) in the Year 1725, they are become more numerous "there than before.

St. Lucia,

"3. *St. Vincent* and *Dominica* are likewiſe poſſeſſed by the *French*. Whoſe Intercourſe with the "*Indians* of both Iſlands, (who generally ſpeak *French*, and who are taught by them to deſpiſe "all other Nations) and that quiet Poſſeſſion the *French* keep of them, give the People of *Martinica* and *Gardeloup* the pleaſing Proſpect of ſeeing all of them ſettled and fortified by them. "Either of which Iſles, with regard to Extent and Fruitfulneſs, is very little inferior to *Barbadoes*, and in Point of Conveniency of Roads and Harbours for Shipping *far ſuperior!* They "both lie between the Iſles of *Granada* and *Martinica*, the former of which is one of the oldeſt "Settlements the *French* have in that Part, producing a vaſt Quantity of Sugar, Cotton, and "Cocoa.

St. Vincent, and *Dominica*, doubtful Iſlands.

"4. *Dominica* lies next to *Martinica*, and between that and the Iſles of *Gardeloup*, *Grandeterre*, "*Marigalante*, and *Deſeada*; all fine and large Iſlands belonging to the *French*, whoſe Increaſe "in thoſe Iſlands within a few Years paſt is prodigious! So that we may reaſonably reckon, that "they are not fewer in Number of People than all the *Engliſh Leeward* Iſles, with *Barbadoes* "included.

Dominica, *Martinica*, *Gardeloup*, *Grandterre*, and *Marigalante*, all are *French* Iſlands.

"5. The *Engliſh Leeward* Iſles" [ſo called with reſpect to *Barbadoes*, the Eaſternmoſt and Windwardmoſt of all the *Weſt-India* Iſles] "are *Antigua*, *Nevis*, *St. Chriſtophers*, and *Montſerrat*.— "Theſe four Iſlands, together with thoſe of *Barbuda*, *Anguilla*, *Tortola*, and *Spaniſh-Town*, all "ſettled on by the *Engliſh*, may be modeſtly conſidered altogether, as at leaſt of equal Conſequence to *us* as *Barbadoes*; and are capable of vaſt Improvements;" which *Barbadoes* is not; but is rather declining and wearing out too faſt.

Engliſh Leeward Iſles are, *Antigua*, *Nevis*, *Montſerrat*, *St. Chriſtophers*; together with *Barbuda*, *Anguilla*, *Tortola*, and *Spaniſh-Town*, are at leaſt equal in Value all together to *Barbadoes*.

"6. The Iſle of *Euſtacia* is poſſeſſed by the *Dutch*, and is about three Leagues from *St. Chriſtophers*; and, though very inconſiderable in Extent and Produce, yet it drives a great Smuggling Trade with our Iſlands, by Means of their Ships from *Africa*, in underſelling our own

Dutch Leeward Iſles *Euſtacia* and *Saba*.

“ People with their Negroes. *Saba* Iſle, a little to the *Leeward*, is alſo poſſeſſed by the *Dutch*, but is very inconſiderable.

St. Martins and *St. Bartholomew*, partly *French* and *Dutch*, inconſiderable.

“ 7. A little more Northward lie the Iſles of *St. Martin* and *St. Bartholomew*; both inconſiderable, and both partly inhabited by *French* and partly by *Dutch*.

Santa Croce valuable, and yet unſettled.

“ 8. *Santa Croce* has been twice poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh*, who have as often been beat out by the *French*: Is not much leſs than *Barbadoes*, and inferior to none in Point of Healthfulneſs, Fertility, good Roads and Bays. Yet at preſent it is not ſettled.

St. Thomas Iſle belongs to *Denmark*.

“ 9. Northward lies the Iſland of *St. Thomas*, poſſeſſed by the *Danes*; remarkable only for its Harbour, and its being a Free-Port, and for Smuggling.

Porto Rico Iſle is neglected by *Spain*.

“ 10. Due weſt from *St. Thomas* lies the Iſle of *St. John de Porto Rico*, inhabited by very few *Spaniards*; chiefly by a lawleſs Sort of People: And, though inferior to none in Point of Fertility, has nevertheleſs been much neglected by *Spain*.

Hiſpaniola, between *France* and *Spain*.

“ 11. *Hiſpaniola* is divided between the *French* and *Spaniards*. The former greatly thriving and multiplying; the *Spaniards* daily decreaſing, many of their fine old Houſes and Plantations being left deſolate. Inſomuch, that the *French* are reckoned to be double the Number of the *Spaniards* in that large Iſland, (including the Slaves of both) and to be *already* poſſeſſed of the greateſt Part of the Iſland. The few *Spaniards* remaining there look upon the whole Iſland as gone, upon the firſt Rupture between the two Crowns. The almoſt amazing Improvements of the *French* here, ſince the Reign of our King *William*, ſhew what great Things may be done by able Miniſters even under an arbitrary Prince.——This Iſland *alone* is of *more Value than all our Poſſeſſions in thoſe Parts*,—has excellent Harbours, Bays, and Rivers;—and, if we except *Cuba*, far exceeds all the reſt of the *Weſt-India* Iſlands.

The *Britiſh* Iſle of *Jamaica*, its brief commercial Hiſtory.

“ 12. Thirty Leagues Weſt of *Hiſpaniola* lies our Iſland of *Jamaica*, in Length 150, in Breadth 50 Miles. Of the Importance of which we may partly judge from the Quantity of its Produce annually ſhipped off for us, *viz.* in *Sugar alone* 10,000 Tons. In *Cotton*, *Indico*, *Ginger*, *Pimento*, *Rum*, *Lime-Juice*, *Cocoa*, *Mahogony-wood*, &c. 2,000 Tons more. Thus, not leſs than 12,000 Tons of our own Shipping are conſtantly employed in that Service only; over and above what is employed between *Jamaica* and the Northern Continent Colonies. Great are the Advantages accruing to *Britain* from the *Trade* between *Jamaica* and the *Spaniards* of *Mexico*, &c. The Riſe whereof ſprung from the Treaty of 1670, [called the *American Treaty*] whereby Peace was firſt ſettled between the two Nations in *America*; and 'till the Commencement of Queen *Anne*'s War, that Trade was carried on, with ſmall Interruption, to the Value of near 300,000 *l.* yearly, in various *European* Merchandize, Negroes, Proviſions, *&c.* for all which our People were paid in good *Pieces of Eight*.

“ *Jamaica*, however, afterward regained much of that clandeſtine Trade; by which, and by their Privateers, and the Money ſpent by the Ships of War ſtationed in thoſe Seas, they became rich and populous, until after the *South-Sea* Company's *Aſſiento* Factors ſettled there; when again much of their illicit Trade was loſt;” [and ſaid with too much Truth to be carried on by the others.]

A digreſſive View of the ſmall *Dutch* Iſles of *Curaçoa*, *Aruba*, and *Bonaire*.

“ 13. Much of that clandeſtine Trade removed to the *Dutch* Iſle of *Curaçoa*, from thence grown up to be very conſiderable in Commerce and Shipping, though of itſelf a mere barren Spot, with only a commodious Harbour, and an happy Situation in reſpect to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*. It is ſupplied with Proviſions from the two neighbouring *Dutch* Iſles of *Aruba* and *Bonaire*; and, though yielding nothing of itſelf, is yet a Market for all Things; there having been ſometimes ſeen in its Harbour ſixty or ſeventy Sail of Ships together.

Cuba Iſland, by far the moſt important to *Spain* of all in *America*.

“ 14. *Cuba* Iſland is to the *Spaniards* the moſt important by its Situation of any they have in all *America*. It is about 700 Miles in Length, and from 120 Miles to a much ſmaller Breadth in ſome Parts. It has an excellent Soil, infinite Numbers of Cattle, and fine Tobacco; great Quantities of aromatic Drugs and Dyers Stuffs. It has alſo fine Bays and Havens. What renders it ſo *particularly* beneficial to *Spain* is its ſafe and well-fortified Harbour and Port called *Havanna*, being the *Rendezvous* of all the *Spaniſh* Fleets and Shipping bound to *Europe* from any Part of the Coaſts of *New-Spain*, &c. to the Weſtward or Leeward of the *Caracca's*. Yet the *Spaniards* have been far from cultivating this fine Iſland ſo well as might have been done.

The *Bahama* Iſles partly poſſeſſed and all of them claimed by *Great Britain*; though of little Value, and why.

“ 15. The *Bahama* Iſlands, though very numerous, and producing many Things uſeful and neceſſary, and all claimed by the Crown of *Great Britain*, yet there are but four of them inhabited by *Engliſh* People, *viz. Providence*, the principal one; *Eleutheria*; *Harbour-Iſland*, and *Green-Turtle-Key*. Yet for Extent and Goodneſs of Soil *Abaco* is the beſt, though not yet ſettled. And, to ſay the Truth, were it not for the Prevention of Pirates ſettling there, none of theſe Iſles would be worth our while to keep a Governor, Forts, and Garriſons therein,” [*viz.* chiefly at *Providence*] “ conſidering how many finer ſituated Colonies we have ſtill to improve.” [He might alſo have likewiſe added, *for the Prevention of other* European *Nations from ſettling on thoſe Iſlands*; as there are ſeveral ſuch who would gladly ſettle thereon, were it not for our ſuperior Naval Power.]

On the CONTINENT.

A.D. 1731 What our Author ſays of *Carolina* by no Means comes up to what we have elſewhere noted from very good Authority; to which therefore we refer.

Virginia and *Maryland*, a practical Computation of their joint Benefit to their Mother Country from the *Tobacco* Trade alone.

“ 16. *Virginia* and *Maryland* are moſt valuable Acquiſitions to *Britain*, as well for their great
“ Staple Commodity, *Tobacco*, as for ſome *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Furs*, *Deer Skins*, *Wallnut-tree Planks*,
“ *Iron in Pigs*, and *medicinal Drugs*.

“ 17. *Maryland* is of the ſame Nature and Produce as *Virginia*: And both together ſend over
“ annually to *Great Britain* 60,000 Hogſheads of *Tobacco*, weighing, one with another, 600
“ Pound Weight, which at 2½ *d*. *per* Pound, comes to 375,000*l*. And (he thinks) that the Ship-
“ ping employed to bring Home their *Tobacco* muſt be at leaſt 24,000 Tons; which, at 10*l*.
“ *per* Ton, is 240,000 *l*. the Value of the Shipping; the greateſt Part thereof by far being
“ *Engliſh*-built, continually and conſtantly fitted and repaired in *England*. The Freight at 1 *l*.
“ 10 *s*. *per* Hogſhead” [the loweſt] “ is 90,000 *l*.; and the Petty-Charges and Commiſſion, on
“ each Hogſhead, not leſs than 1 *l*. or 60,000 *l*. Which two laſt-named Sums jointly, *viz*.
“ 150,000 *l*. we undoubtedly receive from thoſe two Provinces upon *Tobacco* only. The net
“ Proceeds of the *Tobacco* will be 225,000 *l*. All which are returned in Goods; only there will
“ farther remain more with *us* about 5 *per Cent*. Commiſſion and Petty-Charges on the ſaid Goods,
“ being 11,250*l*. There will be farther imported in the Tobacco Ships from thoſe two Pro-
“ vinces, *Lumber*, to the Value of 15,000 *l*. Two-thirds whereof is clear Gain, it not coſting
“ 4,000 *l*. in that Country, firſt Coſt in Goods; and, as it is the Maſter's Privilege, there is no
“ Freight paid for it. *Skins* and *Furs* about 6,000 *l*. Value; 4,000 *l*. of which is actual Gain to
“ *England*. So the whole Gain to *England* amounts to about 180,000 *l*. annually.

“ Thoſe two Provinces moreover produce excellent *Flax*; alſo *Wooll* equal to our beſt *Engliſh*
“ *Wooll*; of both which they make Manufactures: And what they do not manufacture themſelves
“ they exchange with *Penſylvanians*, for *Rum*, *Sugar*, *Moloſſes*, *Salt*, &c. This Author had ſeen
“ two very promiſing *Iron-Works*, one in *Virginia*, the other in *Maryland*; both of them cloſe to
“ Water-Carriage as well as to the Woods. So that, if they have not Leave to import their Iron
“ Duty-free, they muſt manufacture it for themſelves, which will in Time leſſen the Exportation
“ of our Iron Wares.

“ The Trade of theſe two Provinces to all other Parts of *Great Britain* is inconſiderable:
“ Not employing above 1,000 Tons of Shipping to the Sugar Iſlands, and in all other Trades
“ on their own proper Account. Yet there is a great Number of Veſſels reſort to both Provinces,
“ of and from our other Continent Colonies.

Penſylvania's marvelous Increaſe of White Inhabitants in ſo ſhort a Time, and the Cauſes aſſigned for it.

“ 19. That *Penſylvania*, which has not any peculiar Staple, (like *Carolina*, *Virginia*, and *Mary-*
“ *land*) and was begun to be planted ſo late as 1680, ſhould at preſent have more White Inha-
“ bitants in it than all *Virginia*, *Maryland*, and *both the Carolina's*, is extremely remarkable! And,
“ although the youngeſt Colony on the Continent,” [*Georgia* was not as yet planted] “ they
“ have by far the fineſt capital City of all *Britiſh America*, and the ſecond in Magnitude. The
“ Cauſes uſually aſſigned for this vaſt Increaſe of White People there, in ſo ſhort a Time, are
“ theſe, *viz*. 1ſt, Their kind Treatment of the *Indians* their Neighbours, hereby rendering that
“ Province abſolutely ſafe from their Attempts. Some indeed have gone ſo far as to aſſert, That
“ they are the only *Britiſh* Colony that have treated the poor *native Indians* with Humanity: For
“ that no other *Britiſh* Province admits of the Evidence of an *Indian* againſt a White Man: Nor
“ are the Complaints of *Indians* againſt White Men duly regarded in other Colonies, whereby
“ thoſe poor People endure the moſt cruel Treatment from the very worſt of our own People
“ without Hope of Redreſs! And all the *Indian* Wars in our Colonies were occaſioned by
“ ſuch Means. 2dly, The Excellency of *Penſylvania*'s Laws; whereby Property is effectually
“ ſecured to all its Inhabitants. 3dly, The unlimited *Toleration* for all Manner of religious Per-
“ ſuaſions, without permitting any Claims to *Eccleſiaſtical Power* to take Place. All Men who are
“ Proteſtants are indifferently eligible to the Magiſtracy and Legiſlature, let their private Opi-
“ nions be what they will, *without any religious Teſt!*

Penſylvania's Product, Commerce, and Benefit to *Great Britain*.

“ The Product of *Penſylvania* for Exportation is, *Wheat*, *Flour*, *Biſket*, *barrelled Beef and Pork*,
“ *Bacon*, *Hams*, *Butter*, *Cheeſe*, *Cyder*, *Apples*, *Soap*, *Myrtle Wax*, *Candles*, *Starch*, *Hair-powder*,
“ *tanned Leather*, *Bees-wax*, *Tallow Candles*, *Strong Beer*, *Lint-ſeed Oil*, *Strong Waters*, *Deer Skins*,
“ *and other Peltry*, *Hemp*, (which they have encouraged by an additional Bounty of three Half-
“ pence *per* Pound Weight, over and above what is allowed by Act of Parliament) ſome little
“ *Tobacco*, *Lumber*, [*i. e.* ſawed Boards and Timber for building of Houſes, *Cypreſs* Wood,
“ Shingles, Caſk Staves and Heading, *Maſts and other Ship Timber*] alſo *Drugs* of various Sorts,
“ (as *Saſſafras*, *Calamus aromaticus*, *Snake-Root*, &c.) Laſtly, (adds our Author) The *Penſylva-*
“ *nians* build about 2,000 Tons of Shipping yearly for Sale, over and above what they employ
“ in their own Trade, which may be about 6,000 Tons more. They ſend great Quantities of
“ Corn to *Portugal* and *Spain*, frequently ſelling the Ship as well as Cargo: And the Produce of
“ both is ſent thence to *England*, where it is always laid out in Goods and ſent Home to *Pen-*
“ *ſylvania*.——They receive no leſs than from 4,000 to 6,000 Piſtoles from the *Dutch* Iſle of
“ *Curaçoa* alone, for Proviſions and Liquors. And they trade to *Surinam* in the like Manner,
“ and to the *French* Part of *Hiſpaniola*, as alſo to the other *French* Sugar Iſlands; from whence
“ they bring back Moloſſes, and alſo ſome Money. From *Jamaica* they ſometimes return
“ with all Money and no Goods, becauſe their *Rum* and *Moloſſes* are ſo dear there. And all the
“ Money they can get from all Parts, as alſo *Sugar*, *Rice*, *Tar*, *Pitch*, &c. is brought to *Eng-*
“ *land*, to pay for the Manufactures, &c. they carry Home from *us*; which (he affirms) has
“ not for many Years paſt been leſs than 150,000 *l*. *per Annum*. They trade to our Provinces

“ of

“ of *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Maryland* and *Carolina*, and to all the Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, (except the *Spaniſh* ones) as alſo to the *Canaries*, *Madeira* and the *Azores* Iſles; likewiſe to *Newfoundland* for *Fiſh*, which they carry to *Spain*, *Portugal*, and up the *Mediterranean*; and remit the Money to *England*, which, one Way or other, may amount to 60,000*l.* yearly; but, without their Trade to the *French* and *Dutch* Colonies in the *Weſt-Indies*, they could not remit ſo much to *England*: Neither could they carry on their Trade with the *Indians* if they did not take off the *Rum* and *Moloſſus*, as well as the Sugars of thoſe Colonies, in Part of Payment of the Cargoes they carry thither.

New-York and *New-Jerſey*'s Commerce and Advantages to *Britain*.

“ 20. *New-York* and the two *Jerſeys* have the ſame Commodities as *Penſilvania* has for Exportation, except that they do not build ſo many Ships. *New-York* alſo has lately found in her Bowels the richeſt *Copper-mine* that perhaps was ever heard of; great Quantities of which have been lately brought to *England*. This, and the *Iron-mines* of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, and *Penſilvania* might be brought to ſupply *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* with all we want of thoſe Metals; which, too, would be paid for with our own Manufactures, inſtead of paying 300,000*l.* of our Caſh for thoſe Metals to *Sweden*, *&c.* *New-York*, it is true, ſends fewer Ships to *England* than ſome other Colonies do, but thoſe they do ſend are richer, as dealing more in Furs and Skins with the *Indians*: and” (he thinks) “ they are at leaſt of equal Advantage to *us* with *Penſilvania*, both as to the Money they ſend us, and the Manufactures they take of us. The City of *New-York* is a moſt delightful Place, and has near as many Inhabitants as *Philadelphia* has, and its Country one of the pleaſanteſt in the Univerſe.

New-England's Commerce and Advantages to *Britain*.

“ 21. The Soil of *New-England* is not unlike that of *Great-Britain*. It has at leaſt 120,000 *white* Inhabitants,” [he means here only the *Maſſachuſet's Bay*] “ employing about 40,000 Tons of Shipping in their foreign and coaſting Trades, and above 600 Sail of Ships, Sloops, *&c.* about one half of which Shipping trades to *Europe*. Their Fiſheries have been reckoned annually to produce 230,000 Quintals of dried Fiſh, which, being ſent to *Portugal*, *Spain*, and up the *Mediterranean*, yield 12 *s. per* Quintal, being 138,000*l. Sterling*. And as their *Salt*, *Rum*, and *Moloſſus*, as alſo their Proviſions and Utenſils, are purchaſed for the Refuſe Fiſh which is not fit for the *European* Market, and for the Oyl made from the Fiſh; the ſaid Sum may be ſaid to be *all gained out of the Sea*. By this Fiſhery and their other Commerce, they are ſaid to employ at leaſt 6000 Seamen: And adding to the above Sum the Freight and Commiſſion, all earned by our own People, and reckoned at *one-third* more, the whole will be 172,500*l.* all remitted to *Great-Britain*. There is, moreover, their *Whale Fiſhery*, employing about 1,300 Tons of Shipping. To *Europe* alſo, and to the *Weſt-Indies*, they ſend great Quantities of Lumber of all Sorts and of Proviſions,” [the ſame as mentioned under the Head of *Penſilvania*] “ the Produce whereof is likewiſe remitted to *England*. They alſo trade to the Bay of *Honduras* for *Logwood*. And as they build Shipping very cheap, they can afford to ſell their Lumber, *&c.* to our Sugar Colonies at a lower Rate than any other People can. Many of thoſe *New-England* Ships are loaded from the Sugar Iſlands directly for *England*. From *New-England* alſo we have the largeſt Maſts in the World for our Navy-Royal. From thence alſo, as from our other Continent Colonies, we receive all the Gold and Silver that they can ſpare, none of which ever returns to them: For we give them, in exchange, all Manner of wearing Apparel; Woollen, Braſs, Iron and Linnen Manufactures, *Eaſt-India* Goods, *&c.* in all, to the Value of 400,000*l.* yearly.

Newfoundland's Benefit to *Great-Britain*.

“ 22. *Newfoundland*, though very thinly inhabited by us, is nevertheleſs of vaſt Benefit to us: We make, one Year with another, about 200,000 Quintals of Fiſh there, which, at 12 *s. per* Quintal, comes to 120,000*l. Sterling*; which may be reckoned all clear Gain to this Kingdom; the Oil of the Fiſh paying for Salt, *&c.* As this Gain is obtained by the mere Labour of our People, and as the Fiſhery is greatly helpful to the breeding of able Seamen, *the natural Strength of this Kingdom*; as moreover we have from *Newfoundland* great Quantities of Peltry, *i. e.* the Furs and Skins of many Kinds of wild Beaſts; as, *Deer*, *Fox*, *Otter*, *Seal*, *Minx*, and *Bear*, with ſome *Beaver*; we ought therefore greatly to prize *Newfoundland*.

The *Hudſon's Bay* Trade beneficial to *Great-Britain*.

“ 23. The *Hudſon's-Bay* Trade employs generally three Ships from *London*, carrying thither coarſe *Duffle Cloth or Blanketing*, *Powder* and *Shot*, *Spirits*, *&c.* And in Return brings Home vaſt Quantities of Peltry of many Kinds, Bed-feathers, Whale-fins, *&c.* And as that ſmall Company makes a large Dividend of 8, or (formerly) 10 *per Cent.* on their Capital of about 100,000*l.* beſide the Employment they give to our People in fitting out and loading thoſe Ships; it may truly be ſaid to be an advantageous Commerce, proportioned to its Bulk.

The *Bermudas* Iſles their Condition, *&c.*

“ 24. The *Bermudas Iſlands* were formerly eſteemed extremely fertile: But they ſeem now to be wearing out apace. In Queen *Anne*'s War, they are ſaid to have had above 100 Brigantines and Sloops, though now not above half that Number. They take of us whatever Neceſſaries they have Occaſion for, and pay us in Money, which they get by trading amongſt the *Sugar Iſles*, *&c.* and alſo with Chip-hats for Women, and whatever elſe they can procure.”

A Summary of the total Gain and Benefit accruing to *Great-Britain* from all her *American* Plantations.

Thus we have, in brief, a politico-commercial, and, in Part, a natural Survey of all our Colonies, excepting *Nova Scotia*, at that Time, in effect, no Colony at all; being moſt unaccountably neglected till of late Years: And, although written thirty Years ago, ſince which Time many Alterations and Improvements have happened in all or moſt of thoſe Colonies, of which we have elſewhere taken Notice; yet the main Foundation of their reſpective Trades and Productions being always the ſame, and many Points relating thereto being treated ſo diſtinctly and methodically, as to give much Light thereinto, more eſpecially to ſuch as are not practical Merchants, we thought it well merited the Room it has taken up. The ſaid Author's Concluſion, is, “ *That Great-Britain gains one Million Sterling by her* American *Colonies*; (excluſive of what we gain

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“ by any Trades for *Negroes*, or for dry Goods, with the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt-Indies*) *And that, in* “ *and by our Colonies alone, we maintain and employ at leaſt eighteen thouſand Seamen and Fiſhermen.*” Nevertheleſs, we have, in ſeveral other Parts of this Work, made it plainly appear, that even this Author's aboveſaid Account of the Benefits we receive from our *American Plantations* is far from comprehending all the Advantages we receive from thence.

In this ſame Year, the Legiſlature, by an Act of the 4th of King *George* the Second, Cap. v. paid off one Million of the joint Stock of *South-Sea* Annuity Stock, from and after *Michaelmas* 1731, which was accordingly divided to the ſeveral Proprietors, at the Rate of 6¼ *per Cent.*

One Million or 6¼ *per Cent.* paid off out of the Sinking Fund from the joint Stock of *South-Sea* Annuities.

In the ſame Year, that Company ſent out their remaining 22 Ships on the Whale Fiſhery, one of which was loſt, and the other 21 Ships brought Home 14 Whales, which was far from being a ſaving Voyage. At the Company's Dock there had at this Time been invented a new Sort of Gun for ſhooting with Gunpowder the Harpoons into the Bodies of Whales, at a greater Diſtance than the ſaid Harpoons could be thrown by Hand; and the Ships were accordingly provided with ſome of them, which were uſed both in this and the next Year's Fiſhery, with ſome Succeſs. They were chiefly uſeful in calm Weather, though ſcarcely practicable in blowing Weather, which moſtly happens in the *Greenland* Seas. And although the foreign *Harpooneers* could not eaſily be brought to uſe them, as being out of their uſual Method; yet in a Ship fitted out by Mr. *Elias Bird* and Partners, two Years later, out of the three Whales brought Home, two of them were ſaid to be killed by that new-invented Gun.

The *South Sea* Company's Whale Fiſhery this Year.

In this Year 1731, a Company or Partnerſhip was ſet on foot in *Sweden*, for trading from *Gottenburg* to the *Eaſt-Indies*, by Authority of the King of *Sweden*'s Octroi, to one *Henry Koning*, a rich and underſtanding Merchant, with ſuch others as ſhould join him, excluſively of all others, for fifteen Years, to all or any Parts from beyond the *Cape of Good Hope* to *Japan*: But they were not to trade in or at any Place, within the ſaid Limits, belonging to any other *European* Nation, or State, without their Permiſſion. And above a Million of Rixdollars was preſently ſubſcribed by Natives and Foreigners. To pay to the Crown an hundred Dahlers *per Laſt* for every Ship they employ, and two Dahlers more *per Laſt* for Port-duties. This new Company may be ſaid to have partly ſprung out of the Ruins of the *Oſtend* Company; many or moſt of its Subſcribers and Managers were Foreigners for a long Time, and chiefly *Britiſh* Subjects; the native *Swedes* being at firſt unacquainted with that Trade: But by a ſubſequent Treaty or Agreement concluded between the *Swediſh* Court and our *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, there were no *Britiſh* Subjects (after a certain fixed Term) to be employed in the Service of the ſaid *Swediſh* Company.

Sweden ſets on foot an *Eaſt-India* Company.

The Company has had its Octroi renewed, and continues annually to ſend one or two Ships to *China*: But as there is not Conſumption enough in *Sweden* for their Cargoes, both this Company and that of *Denmark* are ſaid not a little to damage our own and the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Trade, by running in upon our widely-extended Coaſts, Tea, China-ware, Silks, &c. and alſo by ſupplying foreign Parts with ſuch *Eaſt-India* Goods as we formerly ſent thither.

A Law having been made in the 7th and 8th of King *William* the Third, prohibiting the landing of any Goods in *Ireland*, of the Growth or Product of the *Engliſh American Plantations*, unleſs they ſhall have been firſt landed in *England*, and have paid the Duties there: Which Law being conſtrued to extend to all Manner of *American* Merchandize, as well unenumerated as enumerated, an Act of Parliament, of this 4th of King *George* the Second, Cap. xv. *For importing from the ſaid Plantations, directly into* Ireland, *Goods not enumerated in any Act of Parliament*, explains that firſt-named Act of Parliament ſo far in favour of *Ireland*, “ That all Goods from *America*, *not enumerated*,” [*i. e.* which might be carried from our Plantations directly to foreign Parts, without landing them firſt in *England*] “ might, in like Sort, be landed in *Ireland*, in *Britiſh* Ships, navi-“ gated as in the *Navigation Acts*.” This was doing no more than barely Juſtice to *Ireland*, by putting her only on a *Par* with foreign Countries, in reſpect to ſuch unenumerated Goods. The *enumerated Commodities*, at this Time, were, *Sugars*, *Tobacco*, *Cotton-wooll*, *Indico*, *Ginger*, *Dying-woods*, *Moloſſus*, *Rice*, *Furs*, *Copper-ore*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Turpentine*, *Maſts*, *Yards*, and *Bowſprits*; imported from, and the Growth and Product of the ſaid *Britiſh American Plantations*; all which muſt firſt be landed in *Great-Britain*, (except the Rice of *Carolina*, carried to any Place *ſouth* of *Cape Finiſterre.)*

A Law of the *Britiſh* Parliament this Year permits unenumerated Goods from *America*, to be landed in *Ireland*, without obliging them to be firſt landed in *England*.

In the ſame Year, (4th of *George* the Second, Cap. xxvi.) an Act of Parliament paſſed, *That all Pleadings in Courts of Juſtice in* England, *and in the Court of Exchequer in* Scotland, *ſhall be in the* Engliſh *Language*. The Preamble to which declares, “ That many and great Miſchiefs fre-“ quently happen to the Subjects of this Kingdom, from the Proceedings in Courts of Juſtice “ being in an unknown Language; thoſe who are ſummoned and impleaded having no Know-“ lege or Underſtanding of what is *alleged for* or *againſt* them in the Pleadings of their Lawyers “ and Attorneys, who alſo uſe a Character not legible to any but Perſons practiſing the Law. “ All Pleadings therefore and Writings ſhall henceforth be in the *Engliſh* Language, (excepting “ in the Court of Admiralty) and not in *Latin* nor *French*, and all Deeds and other Writings “ ſhall be in a common legible Hand and without Abbreviations.” Strange, that this was not enacted long before!

Law-pleadings and Law-writings enacted to be in the *Engliſh* Language and in a legible Hand.

By a Statute of the ſaid 4th of King *George* the Second, Cap. xxxiii. *For obviating a Doubt*, &c. the ſecond Penny, to be paid for Penny-poſt Letters and Parcels, on Delivery thereof, when carried beyond *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*, and their reſpective Suburbs, and as far as within ten Miles thereof, and not paſſing by the *General Poſt*, and from thence tranſmitted by the *Penny-*

The ſecond Penny legally confirmed to be paid for Penny-poſt Letters and Packets, going beyond the Bills of

Mortality and within ten Miles of *London*.

poſt, which had before been voluntarily paid by the Perſons receiving thoſe Letters, is now legally confirmed; becauſe in many Caſes the Carriers of thoſe Letters are obliged to travel on Horſeback to Places at a conſiderable Diſtance from *London*.

The *Norvegian* Colony in *Greenland* abandons that inhoſpitable Country.

In this ſame Year, the *Daniſh* or *Norvegian* Colony which, in the Year 1721, we have ſhewn was ſent to replant *Old Greenland*, returned Home from thence; that Climate being found ſo cold, and the Country ſo barren, that even *Norvegians* themſelves could not live in it. Yet it ſeems the Clergyman who went out with this Colony, having converted about 600 of the native Savages to the Chriſtian Religion, generouſly determined to remain with thoſe poor People, for the Benefit of their Souls! *(Rara Avis in Terris!)*

A very rich *South-Sea* Ship returns from *Porto Bello*.

In this ſame Year, the *South-Sea* Company's great *Aſſiento* Ship, the *Royal Caroline*, arrived in ten Weeks from *Porto Bello*, her Lading being immenſely rich: She ſailed from *England* ten Months before, with perhaps the richeſt outward-bound Lading of any Ship that ever ſailed from hence. This was probably (according to ſome) the only gainful Voyage which this Company ever made to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*; Diſputes ariſing ſoon after between the two Nations, concerning contraband Trade, on one Side, and the Violences of the *Spaniſh Guarda Coſtas*, on the other; which at length broke out into open War.

A freſh Controverſy adjuſted concerning the *Toll* at paſſing the *Sound* of *Denmark*, with Remarks.

At this Time, the States General of the *United Netherlands* had a Diſpute with the Court of *Denmark* about the renewing of the Tarif, which ſome Years ago expired, for regulating the *Toll* to be paid by *Dutch* Ships paſſing through the famous Streight of the *Sound*, into and from the *Baltic* Sea. It is true, there is a Proverb in *Holland*, *That the Keys of the* Sound *are at* Amſterdam. Yet thoſe Keys [*i. e.* a ſtrong Squadron of Ships of War to be ſent annually to keep that Paſſage open] are extremely coſtly as well as hazardous. It was however amicably made up on the ſame Terms as before, and as we and other Nations pay: It ſeems evidently the true Intereſt of the Court of *Denmark* to conduct itſelf with great Moderation towards the mercantile Shipping of the ſeveral Nations of *Europe* paſſing this famous *Sound*; ſeeing that any new and extravagant Demands, on that Score, might reaſonably be ſuppoſed capable of uniting of ſo many powerful Opponents as would be able to call in Queſtion the very Foundation on which that *Toll* has ſtood, though for ſo many Ages paſt.

A temporary *Portugueſe Eaſt-India* Company erected.

In this ſame Year, the King of *Portugal* granted his Octroy, "For one occaſional Voyage of "one Ship only, for *Surat* and the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, and back to *Portugal*, excluſive of all "others; for which End a Company or Partnerſhip was eſtabliſhed, whoſe Capital was limited to "600,000 *Cruſados*; the Subſcribers were, ſome Time after the Return of the Ship, to be paid "back their Principal and their Dividend of the Profits."

Hereupon the *Britiſh* Conſul at *Liſbon* gave due Warning to all *Britiſh* Subjects living in *Portugal*, to avoid being any Way concerned in this Voyage; as, by an Act of Parliament of the 9th Year of King *George* the Firſt, (particularly aimed at the then *Oſtend Eaſt-India Trade)* ſuch *Britiſh* Subjects as ſhall ſubſcribe to or any Way encourage foreign Companies trading to the *Eaſt-Indies* ſhould forfeit all his Stock therein, and treble the Value; and any of our King's Subjects going to or being found in the *Eaſt-Indies* (other than thoſe of our *Eaſt-India* Company) were thereby declared guilty of an high Crime and Miſdemeanor, &c.—as has been ſhewn under the Year 1723. Which Warning had the deſired Effect.

London's vaſt Exports and Imports.

In and during this ſame Year 1731, there was re-exported from the Port of *London* alone, in only two of the enumerated Commodities imported from the *Britiſh American* Colonies, *viz.* of *Tobacco* 15,787,155 *lb.* Weight *averdupois*; and of *Sugar* 58,446 Ct. Weight, of 112 Pounds to the Ct. Weight; or 6,545,952 *lb.* Weight: Which equally ſerves to demonſtrate the vaſt Benefit of our Plantations to their Mother-country, and the vaſt foreign Commerce of the City of *London*, the whole Exports whereof in this one Year conſiſting of no fewer than 105 Articles or different Species of Merchandize (many of which were very conſiderable ones), as in the Woollen Manufacture alone, *viz.* 894 Suits of Apparel.—2,216 Pair of Blankets.—3,847 Dozen of Caps.—10,437 Dozen of Caſtors and Felts.—Cloths long and ſhort, 4,822.—Coverlids, 385.—Flannel, 48,436 Yards.—Garments, 1,577.—Haberdaſhery 827 *C.wt.*—Hoſe, 7,773 Dozen.—Kerſies and Dozens, 2,319.—Perpets, 1,995.—Plains, 9,640 Goads.—Rugs, 713.—Stuffs and Bays, 38,915 Pieces, beſides vaſt Quantities of Wheat, Beans, Peaſe, and Oats. Bacon, Biſcuit, Cheeſe, Flour, *Eaſt-India* Goods in vaſt Quantities; Iron, Copper, and Braſs Ware; Lead and Tinn, tinn'd Plates, Linen, *Threads*, and *Tapes*, Sail-cloth, &c.

And of *London*'s Imports, there were 85 different Species of Merchandize, conſiſting of many Sorts of Drugs, Spices, Cotton, Deer-ſkins, Ivory, Indico, Gums, Goat-ſkins, Iron, many Kinds of dying Woods and Oils, naval Stores, Rice, Rum, Turpentine, Wine, Wooll, &c.

By the *Vienna* Treaty, 1. The *Emperor*, *Britain*, and *Holland*, guarantee each other's Dominions, and the two latter ſolemnly guarantee the *Pragmatic Sanction*.

In this ſame Year 1731, was concluded the famous Treaty of *Vienna*, between the Emperor *Charles* the Sixth, the King of *Great-Britain*, and the States General of the *United Netherlands*, for a mutual Guarantee of each others Dominions, and in a moſt eſpecial Manner.

"1. For guaranteeing with all their Forces the Order of Succeſſion which the ſaid Emperor "had eſtabliſhed by a ſolemn Act, *Anno* 1713, [and again confirmed, *Anno* 1724] in favour of "Primogeniture for all his Heirs of both Sexes, ſo as that the eldeſt of either Sex ſhall ſucceed "to all the hereditary Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria* indiviſibly for ever," commonly called the *Pragmatic Sanction*.

"2. For

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“ 2. For the *Spaniſh* Infant Don *Carlos*,” [now King of *Spain*] “ eventually to ſucceed to the “ Dutchies of *Tuſcany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*.” *France* afterward agreed to this *Pragmatic Sanction*.

“ 3. The Emperor, by the 5th Article of this Treaty, engages to cauſe all Commerce and Na- “ vigation to the *Eaſt-Indies* to ceaſe *immediately* and *for ever* in the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and in all “ the other Countries which were formerly under the Dominion of *Spain*, in the Time of King “ *Charles* the Second,”—[this Clauſe alſo reſpects his Territories in *Italy* and *Sicily*] “ in ſuch “ Manner that neither the *Oſtend Company* nor any other ſhall at any Time contravene this Treaty. “ ——Excepting that the ſaid *Oſtend Company* may ſend *for once only*, two Ships to the *Eaſt-Indies*, “ which ſhall return to *Oſtend*, and there ſell their Cargoes.

2. The *Oſtend* Company abſolutely aboliſhed for ever.

“ 4. But, by a ſeparate Article, the Guarantees before-ſpecified of each others Dominions, in “ the 1ſt Article of this Treaty, are not to be extended to any Diſturbance which the *Turks* may “ hereafter give to the Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.” This laſt was a very proper Exception in the two Maritime Powers to make; ſince otherwiſe they might have involved themſelves in War with the *Ottoman Porte*, to the intire Loſs of their *Turkey* Trade to *France*, which has already conſiderably enlarged her Trade to the *Levant*. (*Collection of Treaties*, Vol. IV. *Anno* 1733.)

3. The Guarantee of the *Pragmatic Sanction* now made by *Great-Britain* and the States General is not to extend to any Wars between the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the *Turks*.

France, finding us to bear quietly their fortifying of the Paſs of *Niagara* in the *Iroquois* Country, had in this Year 1731, the Audaciouſneſs to erect a Fort at *Crown-Point*, in the Center of the ſaid *five Nations*, and within the undoubted Limits of *New-York* Colony, and this Fort, as well as another erected by them in the ſame Country, named *Ticonderoga*, they held till both were taken by us, in the Year 1759. And yet this moſt bare-faced Encroachment and nearer Approach towards the Ocean, our then Government, to their Diſgrace, did not ſufficiently attend to.

France fortifies *Crown-Point* and *Ticonderoga* in the *Iroquois* Country, and within the Limits of *New York* Province.

The Merchants trading to the *Britiſh* Sugar Colonies and the Planters, having petitioned the Houſe of Commons, “ complaining againſt the *Britiſh* Continent *American* Colonies, for their “ carrying on a Trade with the foreign Sugar Colonies of the *French* and *Dutch*, from whence “ they were ſupplied with *Sugar*, *Rum*, *Moloſſus*, &c. inſtead of thoſe of our own Sugar Colonies, “ as well as with foreign *European* Goods and Manufactures; contrary to the Tenor or Intention “ of the Laws in being, and of the Treaty with *France*, *Anno* 1686;” [of which ſee our Abſtract under that Year] “ And they alleged, that as this new Method of Trade” (firſt begun to be complained of in the Year 1715) “ increaſed, and enriched the Colonies of other Nations, ſo it “ was injurious to the Trade of this Kingdom, *and greatly impoveriſhed the* Britiſh *Sugar Colonies*; “ and therefore praying Relief therein.” Whereupon a Committee was appointed, upon whoſe Report a Bill was brought in, and paſſed the Houſe of Commons, “ *For the better ſecuring and encouraging the Trade of his Majeſty's Sugar Colonies*. It was indeed dropped in the Houſe of Peers: Yet, as being a Subject of the greateſt Conſequence to our *American* Commerce and Colonies, we ſhall exhibit an Abſtract of that Bill, as it was ſent up to the Houſe of Peers, *viz.*

A ſummary View of the famous Diſpute or Controverſy between the *Britiſh Sugar Colonies* and the Northern *Continent Colonies*.

Allegations of the Sugar Colonies.

Section I. “ No *Sugar*, *Rum*, or *Moloſſus*, of the Plantations of foreign Nations, ſhall be im- “ ported into *Britain* or *Ireland*, or to any of the King's Dominions in *America*, under Forfeiture “ of Lading, Ship and Furniture.

II. “ Aiders, Aſſiſters, and Receivers, in landing any ſuch foreign Sugars, &c. were to forfeit “ treble the Value thereof.

III. “ The *Onus probandi*, or Proof that the Sugar, &c. ſo ſeized, was the Product of the *Bri-* “ *tiſh* Plantations, ſhall lye on the Proprietor of ſuch Goods.

IV. “ Maſters of Ships, taking in, at Sea, or in any Creek, Harbour, or other Place, any ſuch “ foreign Sugar, &c. in order to be landed in *Great-Britain* or *Britiſh America*, ſhall forfeit “ 200*l.*

V, VI. “ The Maſters of Ships lading Sugars, &c. at the *Britiſh* Sugar Colonies, bound to “ any other Part of the King's Dominions, ſhall, before he ſails, deliver to the Collector of the “ Port a true Account of his Lading, and take of him a Certificate thereof, with the Mer- “ chant's Name who ſhipped them, and of him to whom conſigned; and, when arrived at his in- “ tended Port, ſhall take an Oath and ſign a true Manifeſt of his Lading.

VII, VIII. “ And whereas great Numbers of Horſes, and great Quantities of Lumber have “ been exported from our Continent Colonies to the foreign Sugar Colonies, whereby they are “ enabled more eaſily to carry on their ſaid Sugar Plantations. None ſuch were to be tranſported “ hereafter to thoſe foreign Colonies: And when any ſuch Goods are to be ſhipped from the Con- “ tinent Colonies, the Maſter ſhall give a Bond for 500*l.* that they ſhall not be carried to any “ foreign Sugar Colony, &c.

IX, X. “ Governors, Cuſtom-houſe Officers, &c. conniving at any fraudulent Importation of “ foreign Sugars, &c. to forfeit 300*l.*

XI. “ Nothing in this Act ſhall extend to reſtrain the uſual Importation of Sugars from the “ Dominions of *Portugal*.”

Let us next, as briefly as poſſible, hear the Allegations on both Sides for and againſt this Bill.

In

In ſupport of the Bill, it was urged, both within Doors and in ſundry Pamphlets and News-papers, "That the ſupplying the *French* and *Dutch* Sugar Colonies with Shipping often ſold to "them, *Proviſions*, *Horſes*, and *Lumber*, from our Continent Colonies, had been practiſed ever "ſince the Peace of *Utrecht*; and that the ſo doing, not only made thoſe neceſſary Commodities "cheaper to them than they could have them any where elſe, but it alſo obliged the Importers to "take in Payment great Quantities of the ſaid *French* and *Dutch* Sugars, Rum, and Moloſſus, to "the infinite Detriment of the *Britiſh* Sugar Colonies; and, what is ſtill more grievous and de-"trimental to the Public, that Intercourſe affords our Northern Continent Colonies an Oppor-"tunity of being ſupplied with *French European* Merchandize, although prohibited by Law.

"2. That the Quantity of *Sugar now* made in *America* being greater than *Europe* can conſume, "it is of conſequence to *us* not to give Foreigners a Preference for the Vent of *their own Produce*, "in any Part of his Majeſty's Dominions.

"3. The *French* having Power (by the above-quoted Treaty) to ſeize on our Ships trading to "their Colonies, it is manifeſt that it muſt either be for their Advantage, or elſe from Neceſſity, "that they ſuffer it.

"4. That for the Encouragement of our Continent Colonies to perſiſt in the ſaid Trade, they "have the *Rum* and *Moloſſus* from thoſe foreign Colonies, without the high Duties paid for them "when imported into *Britain*:—That *Moloſſus* was formerly of little or no Value to the *French* "Planter, (becauſe *Rum* was detrimental to *France* as interfering with the Conſumption of their "*Brandy*) until the *French* found they could ſell it to our Continent People, in return for Tim-"ber, Horſes, Oxen, and Proviſions, ſo needful for them; whereby alſo they ſaved ſo much "Money in Specie;—and that even the Money which our Continent People receive at our own "Sugar Iſlands (in Payment for their Lumber, Proviſions, Horſes, *&c.*) is now carried to the "*French* Sugar Iſlands for the Purchaſe of their *Moloſſus* and *Rum!* Near one half of the Goods "which our Continent People carry to *our own* Sugar Iſlands, being now paid for in Money, and "not by *Barter*, as formerly; whereby the *French* are enabled to increaſe their Settlements, and "alſo their Negro Trade.

"5. That this Intercourſe, moreover, enhances the Price of Negroes to our own Sugar Co-"lonies, as well as of Proviſions, Lumber, *&c.* being a great Diſcouragement to them, and more "eſpecially to *Jamaica*, and *St. Chriſtopher*'s, where there are large Quantities of Land for new "Settlements.

"6. ☞ That there are Perſons ſtill living, who very well remember, that there were great "Quantities of Proviſions and other Requiſites for planting, ſent from *Old England* to our Sugar "Colonies, becauſe at that Time our Northern Continent Colonies were not able fully to ſupply "them: Whereas *now* the chief Benefit which the ſaid Northern Colonies yield to their Mother "Country, is, their being able to ſupply our Sugar Colonies with thoſe Neceſſaries much cheaper "than they could have them elſewhere: And that our ſaid *Continent* People ſhould be kept to "that Way alone of trading to our *Weſt-India* Iſles, together with their Fiſheries, and their raiſ-"ing of *naval Stores*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Indico*, &c. allowing them, however, any other Commerce to "foreign Countries, not detrimental to their Mother Country.

"7. That, whereas it is alleged by the Continent People, that if they were reſtrained from "ſupplying the *French Sugar Iſles*, they might be ſupplied from their own Continent Colonies with "Lumber, from their Settlements at *Mobile*, *Penſacola*, and *Fort Louis*, in the Bay of *Apalachy*, "whereby" (ſay the Advocates for the Continent People) "they would be put upon greatly "improving and peopling their ſaid Colonies, and thoſe of *Miſſiſippi*, from whence ſome Ships "have already begun to bring Lumber to the *French* Sugar Iſlands; and with the ſame, and alſo "with Proviſions, *&c.* from *Canada*." This the Sugar Iſland Advocates abſolutely denied, ſaying, moreover, "That thoſe *French* Continent Colonies could not take off their *Rum* and *Moloſſus* in "Return; and that *Canada* is a barren Country, and its River only navigable in the Summer "Months.

"8. That whereas formerly *we* ſupplied even *France*, as well as *Holland*, *Germany*, *Italy*, &c. "with Sugars; it is chiefly by the above Means that we are now almoſt ſolely confined to the "Home Conſumption of *Great-Britain*; being in a great Meaſure excluded from *Ireland*, (by "clandeſtine Importations) and from the Northern Continent *American* Colonies, who, inſtead of "carrying their Product to our own *Sugar Colonies*, as formerly, do now carry the ſame to our "Rivals, in exchange for their Rum and Moloſſus.

"9. That with reſpect to *Barbados*, in particular, they are at a great Expence in their Fortifi-"cations and their Militia, without any Charge to the Crown; beſide the 4½ *per Cent.* in *Specie*, "which they pay to the Crown on all their Exports, and which amounts to about 10,000*l.* yearly. "That, moreover, *Barbados* employs conſtantly 1000 of our own Seamen, and 10,000 Tons of our "Shipping: And that the Kingdom gains annually from this ſmall Iſle" [little larger than the Iſle of *Wight*] "95,000*l.* *Sterling*. Whereas the *French* and *Dutch* pay much lower Duties than "*Britiſh* Subjects do, both at Home and in their Plantations.

The *Dutch Sugar Colonies* of late much improved.

"10. That of late the *Dutch* have extended their Colonies at *Surinam*, *Eſekebe*, and *Barbecies*," [Places on the Continent, in the Province of *Guiana*] "making much greater Quantities of Su-"gar, Rum, and Moloſſus, than formerly; a great Part of which they ſell to our Continent "Colonies, in return for Horſes, Proviſions, and Lumber.

"11. Laſtly,

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"11. Laſtly, it was aſſerted, that the Produce of our Sugar Iſlands may be eſtimated and valued at 1,500,000 *l. per Annum*, which is ſo much additional Wealth to *Great-Britain:* And that the actual and direct annual Gain ariſing, one Way or other, to *Great-Britain*, from our ſaid Sugar Colonies, can be no leſs than 1,200,000 *l. per Annum*; ariſing, 1ſt, from the vaſt Quantities of *Britiſh* Manufactures conſumed by them. 2dly, From the like Manufactures and Product ſent to the *Guinea* Coaſt for the Purchaſe of Negroes for the ſaid Sugar Iſlands. And, 3dly, From the accumulated Freight of the Shipping employed in thoſe two Branches,—the Gain on the Sugars re-exported,—the Cuſtoms,—the Commiſſion,—the victualling and refitting of the Ships, *&c.*——It was alſo alleged, that four fifth Parts of all the Gains of a Sugar Plantation center in *Great-Britain*, and the other fifth Part formerly centered in the Northern Colonies ſolely, but now one half of that 5th Part is taken away in Caſh, and carried to the *French* Plantations, to buy their Sugar, Rum, and Moloſſus."

On the other Hand,

It was urged in Behalf of the *Britiſh* Northern Continent Colonies of *America*, viz. *New-England*, *Rhode-Iſland*, *New-York*, *Penſilvania*, and the *Jerſeys*.

The Allegations of the *Britiſh* Northern *Continent* Colonies, in their own Defence.

"I. That as all the *Sugar*, *Rum*, and *Moloſſus* of our Sugar Iſles are taken off at high Prices by *Great-Britain* and our ſaid Northern Colonies; it would be very impolitic to obſtruct the latter from taking *Moloſſus*, and even *Rum*, from the *French* Iſlands, for the Supply of their *Indian* Trade, and much more of their Fiſheries; ſeeing our own Sugar Colonies are unable to ſupply the immenſe Quantity of *Moloſſus* which thoſe two Trades demand; more eſpecially as from the *French* Iſlands they receive in Payment *Silver* and *Cocoa*, as well as *Moloſſus*, (but ſeldom *Sugar* or *Rum*) which *Silver* comes ultimately to *Great-Britain* to pay for the Balance of Trade: And the ſaid Northern Colonies diſtil the *Moloſſus* into *Rum*, for the above-named Purpoſes.

"II. That by this Trade the Northern Colonies are enabled to make ſuch conſiderable Remittances to *England*, in ready Money, as they could procure no where elſe but by their Traffic with the foreign Colonies, as well as by *Indico*, *Cocoa*, *Sugar*, and *Rum*, both from *Britiſh* and foreign Colonies; for enabling them to pay for the great Quantities of *our* Manufactures which they yearly take of us.

"III. That if the Northern Colonies were not permitted to ſupply the *French* Iſlands with *Lumber*, they could have them, though ſomewhat dearer, from their own Colonies in the Bay of *Apalacky*;" [this is anſwered already under Article VII.] "and that our Horſes would be of little or no Uſe, if not bought up by the *French*, who, beſides, could have them (as alſo *Mules*) from the Coaſts of *New-Spain* and *New-Andaluſia*, and from the *Dutch* Iſle of *Curaçoa*.

"IV. That the *Britiſh* Sugar Iſles employ no Ships but for their own Sugars and ſome few other Commodities, and what Aſſiſtance they afford to the *Negro Trade:* Whereas, for every Ship which they uſe, the Northern Continent Colonies employ *ten* at leaſt, and not only uſe great Quantities of *Britiſh* Goods themſelves, but moreover do ſupply the *Indian* Nations behind them with vaſt Quantities thereof, whereby they ſet on work a much greater Number of Hands in *Great-Britain* than the Sugar Iſlands can do.

"V. That the late great Improvements in the *Dutch* and *French* Sugar Colonies are purely owing to their *Induſtry* and *Frugality* on one Hand, and, on the other, to the *notorious Luxury and Extravagance of the People in our Sugar Iſles*, who, inſtead of endeavouring to regain their former Trade, by lowering their Prices, would now gain it by Force, by the Help of an Act of Parliament, to oblige all the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, both at Home and in *America*, to take off their Merchandize on their own Terms, for the Support of the ſaid Luxury and Extravagance *for which they have been ſo long famous.*——That the high Prices of their Sugars have been the Means of loſing their former *European* Markets; and, if continued to be raiſed higher, will loſe all that is ſtill left. Inſomuch, *that in the End the Subjects of* Great-Britain *alone muſt ſupport theſe People in Luxury and Indolence.*———That *Barbados* was formerly wont to trade with the *French* and *Dutch*, and, by taking off their Sugars, prevented their ſeeking out for other Markets, whereby they" [*i. e. Barbados*] "gained the Sugar Trade almoſt intirely into their own Hands: But they loſt it again in the Year 1715, by laying a Duty on foreign Sugars, *&c.* too high to be ſupported.

"VI. That the Conſumption of *Rum* in *New-England* is ſo great, that an Author on this Subject aſſerts, that there has been 20,000 Hogſheads of *French Moloſſus* manufactured into *Rum*, at *Boſton*, in one Year: And as one Gallon of *Moloſſus* will make a Gallon of *Rum*, this will amount to 1,260,000 Gallons of Rum in one Year: So vaſt is the Demand for that Liquor, by their *Fiſhery*, and by the *Indian* Trade. If then, the Trade from *New-England* to the *French* Iſlands was to be prohibited, how much would our *American* Fiſhery and the *Indian* Trade ſuffer for want of Rum? Seeing that all the *Rum* from our own Sugar Colonies is now intirely taken off by *Great-Britain* and her Colonies. And if our Northern Colonies ſhould buy up all the Moloſſus and Rum which our Sugar Iſlands can make, then, not only the Duty on Rum imported into *Britain* and *Ireland* would be ſunk, which now produces a large Sum, but the *French* would bring their Rum to the *European* Markets, and would probably run it in upon us. About 40 Years ago," [*i. e.* about the Year 1690] "the Moloſſus were intirely waſted in *Jamaica*, where they produced fine Sugars long before they made any Rum, which they at length learned to make from the *Barbadians*, and now make it better than do their Teachers. At firſt, our Northern Continent Colonies took off *all* that they made; but when they came to excel in

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“ the Goodneſs of it, ſo as that they found it would better anſwer to ſend it to *England*, they thereby raiſed the Price ſo high, that now very little of it is taken from *Jamaica* by our Northern Colonies. In fine, if the Northern *American* Colonies and *Great-Britain* do now actually take off *all* the Sugar, Rum, and Moloſſus, which our Sugar Iſles do or can poſſibly produce; and that our ſaid Northern Continent Colonies do, moreover, take off ſuch vaſt Quantities of Rum and Moloſſus from the *French* of *Martinica*, and do likewiſe get a great Deal of them, from *Surinam*, *Guadaloupe*, *Granado*, *Cape-François*, *Cayenne*, &c. ſhould, all but our own Sugar, Rum, and Moloſſus, be abſolutely prohibited, many great Inconveniencies would follow, *viz.* 1ſt, We ſhould loſe the Employment of ſeveral thouſand Tons of Shipping, in the Trade between the Northern Colonies and thoſe foreign Sugar Colonies. 2dly, The ſaid Northern Colonies could not poſſibly be ſupplied with near the Quantity of Rum and Moloſſus which they need for the carrying on the moſt profitable Trades before-named. 3dly, This would put a moſt dangerous *Monopoly* into the Hands of our own Sugar Planters, ſo as that the *Indian* and Fiſhery Trades of our ſaid Colonies could not afford to pay the Rates which would be demanded, even ſuppoſing our Iſlanders could make ſufficient Quantities of thoſe Goods for both the *American* and *Britiſh* Conſumption. 4thly, It would greatly increaſe the *French* Shipping and Navigation; not only in bringing Lumber, Horſes, *&c.* to their own Sugar Iſlands, but in carrying thence to *Europe* all their Rum and Moloſſus, where no doubt they would find Markets for them, as they already do for their Sugars, ſo as to have beaten us out of, and to underſell us in *Holland*, and at *Hamburgh*, *Cadiz*, &c. 5thly, And if the *Barbadians* Complaint be true, *viz.* That their Lands are ſo far worn out, that it requires the Labour of three Negroes to produce as much Sugar as could formerly be raiſed by the Labour of one Negroe, they need but remove to *Jamaica*, where they may have excellent freſh Land enough; and as the Value of ſuch new Land is a Trifle, when compared to the Value of the Stock required for a Sugar Plantation, which is the main Article for eſtabliſhing ſuch a Plantation, they have that intire to carry along with them to *Jamaica*; and the Charge and Trouble of their removing thither would be amply compenſated by the abundant Product of thoſe new Lands, and which conſequently would enable them to underſell the *French* and *Dutch* Plantations, the only ſeeming Means left for our recovering the Trade of the Re-exportation of our Sugars. 6thly, That from the foreign Sugar Colonies our Northern Colonies bring back conſiderable Quantities of Gold and Silver, along with their Sugar, Rum and Moloſſus; whereby they are enabled to pay to *Great-Britain* for the vaſt Quantities of its Product and Manufactures, which they take of their Mother Country, and which, without this Trade ſo much complained of, they could not poſſibly pay for. Laſtly, That the prohibiting the Continent People from purchaſing of the foreign Colonies their Sugar, Rum, and Moloſſus, or even the laying high Duties on them, would utterly deſtroy a Commerce of ſuch great Conſequence to the Northern Colonies, as that without it they could not carry on their Fiſheries,—their Trade for Peltry with the *Indians*, and their Navigation. Neither could they diſpoſe of the Product of their Lands and Labour, a great Part of the Profits whereof centers in *Great-Britain*, in Payment of the Manufactures, *&c.* they have from thence.———Upon the whole,” [ſay the Advocates for the Northern *Britiſh* Colonies] “ the *ſecret* and *real* View of the *Sugar Iſlands*, is, to gain the abſolute Monopoly of *Sugar* and *Rum* (with reſpect to the Subjects of *Great-Britain)* to themſelves; that ſo they may have it in their Power to exact what Prices they ſhall pleaſe from the Buyers.”

Notwithſtanding all which plauſible Allegations on both Sides, in a Matter of great Importance to our commercial Intereſts, there was nothing legally decided until two Years later, *viz.* till the Year 1733. And indeed where ſuch material Alterations are required to be made in a long-eſtabliſhed, or even connived Courſe of any important Branch of Commerce, great and ſerious Deliberation, and mature Obſervation and Conſideration, ſeem abſolutely requiſite in a Nation, like ours, whoſe principal Support depends ſo much on Commerce and Plantations.

1732

A Million of Money paid off the *South-Sea* Capital, by the *Sinking Fund*, with which that Company paid off their Bond-debt.

By a Statute of the 5th Year of King *George* the Second, Cap. xvii. one Million of Money was paid off the *South-Sea Company*'s Capital Stock, out of the Sinking Fund, from and after *Midſummer* 1732; but that Company having a large Bond Debt, occaſioned by the Miſmanagements in the Year 1720, their General Court, inſtead of dividing the ſaid Money to the Proprietors, agreed to pay off one Million of Bonds therewith, whereby ſo much of their Capital Stock was annihilated, being 6¼ *per Cent.* which was accordingly written off from each Proprietor's Account.

The *Hat* Manufacture diſcouraged in the *Britiſh Ame-rican* Plantations, for good Reaſons.

The Hat-Manufacture being long ſince brought to Perfection in *England*, and great Quantities thereof annually exported to ſundry foreign Parts, and particularly to the *Britiſh American* Plantations, till of late Years, that great Quantities of Hats have been made in the ſaid Continent Plantations, and from thence exported to foreign Markets, which were heretofore ſupplied therewith from *Great-Britain*. For Remedy whereof, it was now enacted, by Cap. xxii. of the ſaid 5th Year of King *George* the Second, *To prevent the Exportation of Hats out of any of his Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in America*, &c. “ That no Hats or Felts whatever ſhall be exported from any of the ſaid Plantations to foreign Parts, nor ſhall be laden on any Horſe, Cart, or other Carriage, with that Intent, under Forfeiture thereof, and of 500*l.* for every ſuch Offence, and Aiders or Abettors therein ſhall forfeit 40*l.* and Cuſtom-houſe Officers, permitting Entries of ſuch Hats to be made, ſhall forfeit their Office and 500*l.*———None ſhall make Hats in the ſaid Colonies, but ſuch as ſhall have ſerved an Apprenticeſhip thereto, of ſeven Years.——— And no Maſter to have at any Time above two Apprentices, nor ſhall he employ any Negroe in that Manufacture.” The Conveniencies, in point of Cheapneſs, which the *Americans* have beyond their Mother Country, by the Plenty of Beaver, Hare, Coney-wool, and many other Furs, gave them ſuch Advantages, that had they not been thus reſtrained, they would ſoon have ſupplied

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ſupplied all the World with Hats. And as our People are continually increaſing in thoſe Plantations, we can ſcarcely too often inculcate the Opinion of knowing and intelligent Men, that nothing will be able to prevent thoſe People from Manufactures interfering with ours, but their being conſtantly employed in raiſing naval Stores, and other rough Materials for our own Manufactures, ſuch as, *Silk*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Iron*, &c.

The Production of Coffee in the *Britiſh American* Colonies encouraged.

Conſiderable Quantities of Coffee being by this Time produced in, and begun to be imported from *Jamaica* into *Britain*, the Legiſlature, for its Encouragement in our *Britiſh* Plantations, by an Act of this ſame fifth Year of King *George* the Second, Cap. xxiv. *For encouraging the Growth of Coffee in his Majeſty's Plantations in* America, reduced the inland Duty thereof, coming from thence, (but of none other) from 2*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* *per lb. Wt.* It ſeems, that the *French* at *Martinica*, *Hiſpaniola*, (and at the *Iſle de Bourbon*, near *Madagaſcar)* had ſomewhat the Start of us in this new Production, as had alſo the *Dutch* at *Surinam*; yet none ſuch as yet comes up to the Coffee of *Arabia*, from whence all the reſt of the World originally had theirs. Yet, in Length of Time, our People, as well as thoſe of other Nations, may bring it to good Perfection, whereby our ſaid Colonies will be the better enabled to take off more of our Product and Manufactures, whilſt we ſhall ſave a great Deal of the Price we now pay for the Coffee of the *Eaſt*.

The 8th and laſt Year of the *South-Sea* Company's *Greenland* Trade.

In the ſaid Year, the *South-Sea Company* again ventured to ſend out their remaining 21 Ships on the *Whale Fiſhery*. It was the laſt Attempt they made for recovering to *Great-Britain* that valuable Branch of Trade, as finding themſelves to be very great Loſers thereby. Thoſe Ships brought Home 24½ Whales; which likewiſe proved a very loſing Voyage.

A View of the *South-Sea* Company's total Loſs by their Whale Fiſhery, with Reflections in favour of them.

And now that Company having ventured full as far as (and many thought farther than) in Prudence they ought to have done in the ſaid Whale Fiſhery, in conſideration of their having, for eight Years together, been conſiderable Loſers in every one of thoſe Years; it was judged to be high Time to lay it aſide intirely. Wherefore they ſold off all their Ships, Stores, and Utenſils: And, upon finally ſtating the Accounts of this Fiſhery, it appeared,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
That their total Iſſues or Diſburſements, on Account of their ſaid *Greenland* or Whale Fiſhery, preparatory to and during the ſaid eight Years, amounted to the Sum of	262,172	9	6
And the total Amount of the Sales of their Oil and Whale-fins, in the ſaid eight Years Time, as alſo of the Sale of all their Ships, Stores, and Utenſils, was but	84,390	6	6
So the net Balance or Loſs ſuſtained by this *Greenland* Fiſhery, in principal Money alone, (without reckoning the Intereſt on the Money advanced in each of the ſaid eight Years) was	177,782	3	0

It has been uſually computed, that if a *Greenland* Ship brought Home but *three* Whales, it would be a reaſonably-gainful Year: But, moſt unfortunately for the *South-Sea Company*, they had not, in all the ſaid eight Years Fiſhery, brought Home at the Rate of one intire Whale *per* Ship, taking one Year with another. It has, moreover, been a Maxim among the Whale-fiſhing Adventurers, *that one good fiſhing Year in ſeven* uſually makes up the Loſſes of ſix preceding bad Years. But it was very unhappy that all the ſaid eight Years happened to be bad, not only to the Company, but to moſt of the Adventurers of other Nations. It muſt, however, be allowed by all, that this Company, by ſuſtaining ſo great a Loſs as 237,142*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* (Intereſt included) for endeavouring to promote ſo national a Benefit, has greatly merited the Favour of the Public. And, moreover, that if this Fiſhery could have been brought to be profitable to the Company, it would moſt certainly have been a gainful one to the Nation, as will plainly appear in the following and ſuch-like Reſpects, *viz.*

The great Benefits accruing to the Public by a ſucceſsful Whale Fiſhery.

I. By ſaving great Sums of Money ſent annually beyond Sea for the Purchaſe of Oil and Whalebone, which we abſolutely cannot be without.

II. By building and employing ſo great a Number of ſtout Ships as probably this Company would have employed, (perhaps as far as 100) had Succeſs attended their Fiſhery.

III. By the great Number of good Seamen, of whom this Fiſhery is allowed to be an excellent Nurſery; the Company actually employing annually 950 to 1100 ſuch; beſide thoſe employed at the Dock in Sail-making, and in the Rope-yard, Cooperage, &c.

IV. By the Number of Ship-builders, Coopers, Rope-makers, Sail-makers, and Labourers; and alſo the Employment given to Butchers, Bakers, Brewers, Diſtillers, Painters, Smiths, Turners, Slopſellers, Ship-chandlers, and all the other numerous Trades depending on the fitting out of Shipping.

V. Laſtly, by the Benefit accruing to the *landed Intereſt*, from the great Quantity of Proviſions of various Kinds, conſumed by the Men in thoſe Ships, as well as to the public Revenue by the Exciſe and Cuſtoms paid for Liquors and many other Things uſed in this Trade.

Now, if from the laying aſide of this one ſingle and ſmall Branch of Trade, ſo many Perſons were diſmiſſed to the wide World, to ſhift for themſelves and Families; and ſo many Trades and Occupations were to ſuffer a conſiderable Diminution of the former annual Emoluments; (as by the Print of *Hercules*'s Foot, they framed a Judgment of his whole Bulk and Stature) we are, in ſome Meaſure enabled, on the one Hand, to frame an Idea of the immenſe Benefit and Profit ariſing to this Nation from its preſent general and total foreign Commerce: As, on the other Hand, we may form a clear Judgment of the inexpreſſible Miſery, Depopulation, and Deſolation, which a general Declenſion of Commerce would bring upon this now happy Nation! It may not therefore be amiſs, on this Occaſion, to exhibit the whole Quantity of the *Proviſions* of all Kinds expended by the *South-Sea* Company in their ſaid eight Years *Whale Fiſhery*, as a farther (though but ſmall) Teſtimony of the Benefits accruing to the Public by our Navigation and Commerce, *viz.* *Beef* and *Pork* 1,380 Hundred Weight, 2 Quarters, 15 Pounds—*Beer* 466 Tons, 1 Barrel, 22 Gallons—*Stockfiſh* 10 Tons, 9 C. Wt. 3½ Quarters—*Brandy* 1,758½ Gallons—*Butter* 448 Firkins—*Cheeſe* 240 C. Wt. 3 Quarters, 2 lb.—*Peaſe* and *Oatmeal* 1,157½ Buſhels—*Bread* and *Flour* 1,044 C. Wt. 2 Quarters, 14 lb.—*Grout* or *Grots* 110 Hogſheads.——All which *Proviſions* coſt the Company no ſmaller a Sum than 43,778 *l.* 2 *l.* 3 *d.*

The *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company's Dividend, for the Year 1732, 25 *l. per Cent.*

Remark on the different Conduct of that Company from that of the *Dutch Weſt India* Company.

In the ſame Year the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company reſolved to make a Dividend of 25 *per Cent.* to their Proprietors, for the Year 1732, to be paid in *May* 1733: Which ſhews the immenſe Benefit as well as the prudent Management of that Company, who (it is ſaid) never yet divided at any one Time the intire Profits they made by their immenſe Commerce, but always reſerved what we call a Neſt-Egg, for Accidents. Whilſt, on the other Hand, the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company, who at firſt and for ſome Time made vaſt Profits by their Commerce, took a quite contrary Courſe, by making large and extravagant Dividends, which raiſed the nominal but depreſſed the real and intrinſic Value of their Stock. So that when their firſt Difficulty came upon them from the *Portugueſe*, in the Middle of the laſt Century, they had not Means ſufficient to prevent their being driven out of *Braſil* by the laſt-named Nation, to their inexpreſſible Loſs. And the like happened to that Company a few Years after, by their being driven out of the fine Countries of *New-York* and *New-Jerſey*, and Hundreds of Families who had ventured their All in that Company were with it undone! A Leſſon for all ſuch trading Companies to uſe the greateſt Caution in their annual Dividends!

Ancona, in the Papal Territories, made a Free-port.

In this ſame Year Pope *Clement* XIIth erected his City of *Ancona*, on the *Adriatic* Shore, into a Free-port for all Nations, beſtowing on ſuch Perſons and Families as ſhould ſettle there ſundry conſiderable Exemptions from Taxes and Burdens, as alſo ſundry Exemptions from Duties, *&c.* on ſuch foreign Ships as ſhould reſort to that Port for Commerce. This has ſince had ſome conſiderable Effect, that City and Port being now more frequented than formerly.

A View of the State of *Ireland*; of its Number of People, and its Manufactures.

The Proſperity of the Kingdom of *Ireland* being very much for the Intereſt and Glory of *Great Britain*, the Wealth, Strength, and Populouſneſs whereof undoubtedly contributing to our own; we ſhall here obſerve, That an ingenious anonymous Piece was publiſhed in this Year, in Vindication of that Country from the Clamours raiſed about the clandeſtine Trade of Running of *Wool* and *Woollen Goods* from *Ireland* to foreign Parts, with the beſt Remedy for the ſame. [In a Letter to a Member of Parliament.]

Ireland's People increaſe in Proportion in the Decreaſe of their Sheep-Walks.

I. In general he undertakes to ſhew, "That although the Quantity of *Wool* and *Woollen Yarn* ſent from *Ireland* to *England* be leſs at preſent than formerly, and is daily decreaſing; yet it is not occaſioned from a greater Quantity thereof being run beyond Sea, but from other after-mentioned Cauſes; which he introduces by ſhewing the total Quantities of *Wool* and *Yarn* imported into *England* in different Periods, from 1687 downward; and that, in proportion to the gradual Decreaſe of that Importation, *Ireland* generally has increaſed in People; becauſe, meeting with other Employment, firſt by Tillage and ſince by their *Linen* Manufactures, they have bred much fewer Sheep, having turned much of their Sheep-Walks into Tillage and the Paſture fit for Black Cattle and Horſes."

II. He obſerves, "That in the Year 1672, the People of *Ireland* were computed to amount to 1,100,000, and in 1684 they were 1,200,000: That ſoon after King *William*'s Reduction of *Ireland* they did not exceed 1,040,000," [occaſioned doubtleſs by ſo many of their Papiſts going beyond Sea to *France*, *Spain*, &c.] "But that, in the Year 1725, they were riſen again to at leaſt 1,670,000 People.——That the Devaſtation in 1641, and the Encouragement given to Papiſts toward the End of King *Charles* the Second's Reign, diſcouraged Proteſtants from ſettling there;—and thoſe there already being indolent, by Reaſon of the Cheapneſs of Land and Proviſions, the Bulk of their Lands (the People being few) was employed in grazing of Cattle and Sheep, which occaſioned a great Increaſe of the Exportation of Wool to *England.*—That the great Increaſe of People there, about the Year 1725, by the Increaſe of their Linen and other Manufactures, having brought thither much more Wealth, more Tillage was wanted, and the Sheep-Walks were much leſſened. Thus (he thinks it evident, that) the Decreaſe of the Importation of Wool and Yarn to *England* does not proceed from a greater, or indeed ſo great, a Quantity thereof being at this Time run beyond Sea, but purely from the laſt-named Cauſes, and to the Increaſe of Dairies, and of the Conſumption of more Sheep and Wool, to feed and cloath their People."

The Increaſe of the *Linen* Manufacture of *Ireland* is continually decreaſing that of their *Wool*.

III. "It was therefore a very wiſe Meaſure of *England*, in encouraging the *Linen* and *Hempen* Manufactures of *Ireland*, as the only effectual Way to employ their Poor, and prevent the Increaſe of their *Wool*; as may be ſeen by the few Sheep there are now in the *Linen* Counties, compared to former Times; more particularly in the Province of *Ulſter*, wherein the Linen Manufacture is univerſally ſpread, they not having Sheep enow to ſupply their Markets with Food, nor the People with Clothing. In moſt Part alſo of the other three Provinces of *Ireland*, the Sheep-Walks are conſtantly decreaſing, and Tillage, Dairy, and feeding of Black Cattle and Horſes, increaſing along with the Linen Manufacture, ſpreading faſt into moſt Counties.

"And,

" And, although it is not denied, that ſmall Quantities of Wool and its Manufactures are ſtill " clandeſtinely exported, yet it does not go out in ſuch Quantity as has been imagined from the " Decreaſe of the Export of Wool and Yarn to *England*. Our Brethren of *England* may there" fore ſee," (ſays this ingenious *Iriſhman*) " That, if prudent Meaſures be taken, *Ireland* in a " little Time will have no more *Wool* nor *Woollen* Manufacture than is neceſſary for its own " Conſumption.

IV. " Thus" (continues he) " even the greateſt Part of the *Wool* of *Ireland* is now neceſſary " to employ the Clothiers in *Dublin*, who ſupply moſt Parts of that Kingdom with Woollen " Goods.——It is alſo certain, That moſt of the Woollen and Bay Yarn ſpun in the Weſt of " *Ireland*, as well as a great Quantity from *Dublin*, is exported to *England*."

Reflexions on this Account of the *Linen* Manufacture.

We ſhall only add hereunto, That as the Quantity of all Kinds of Linen imported into the Port of *London* alone, in only the Year 1731, was very near *fourteen Millions of Ells*, from *Holland*, *Germany*, and the *Eaſt Country*; the greateſt Part of which is again exported to our Plantations in *America*, and our Factories in *Africa*, &c. and as the Poor of *Scotland* and *Ireland* generally live nearly as cheap, as the Poor in thoſe ſaid firſt-named foreign Countries, it is to be hoped, that all Manner of Encouragement will be given (as indeed has in a great Meaſure already been done) for their manufacturing the ſame, inſtead of foreign Nations; but moſt eſpecially inſtead of the People of *Ruſſia*, *Poland*, and *Pruſſia*, to whom we pay a great annual Balance in Money for their ſaid Linen, Naval Stores, &c.

The Quantity of *London*'s Shipping and Sailors.

The Number of Ships belonging to the Port of *London*, according to Mr. *Maitland*'s Account for the Year 1732, which, in his Survey of *London*, he ſays was taken from the General Regiſter at the Cuſtom-houſe,—from 15 Tons to 750 Tons, was 1,417 Ships; containing 178,557 Tons, navigated by 21,797 Men. Of which Ships there were 130 from 300 to 500 Tons, and 83 from 200 to 300 Tons; all the reſt were under 200 Tons, excepting the great *South-Sea* Company's Ship of 750 Tons.

Homeward Cargoes of *ten Dutch India* Ships.

Ten *Dutch Eaſt-India* Ships being arrived this Year in *Holland* from *Batavia*, their vaſt Cargoes may be worth recording in this Work, *viz.* 10,700 Pieces of Silk Stuffs, and 81,985 lb. Wt. of *Raw Silk*, *Bengal*—86,515 Pieces of Callicoes—1,419,427 lb. of Pepper, black and white and long Pepper—653,552 lb. Tea—Nutmegs 389,940 lb.—Mace 136,906 lb.—128,000 lb. of Cinnamon—Sugar, powdered and candied, 924,341 lb.—Candied Nutmegs 80,000 Pots—6,850 lb. of *Cardamums*—*Java* Coffee 1,872,375 lb.—Cubebs 5,200 lb.—592,028 lb. Saltpetre—11,700 lb. *Benzoin*—1,015 lb. *Borax*—200 lb. *Aguil-wood*—285,069 lb. *Caliatour-wood*—125,419 lb. *Cowries*—72,843 lb. Cotton-yarn—17,100 lb. Gumlack—1,500 Pieces of walking Canes—11,222 lb. Indico—21,487 lb. *Curcuma*—1,810 lb. Mother of Pearl—1,445 lb. *China Root*—556,215 lb. *Sapan-wood*—64 lb. Powder of Pearl—23,600 lb. *Malacca* Tin—and 67,141 lb. *Siam* Tin—(beſides a rough Diamond, 2 Diamond Rings, and 2 Gold Boxes.)

A compendious View of the Eſtabliſhment of the new Colony of *Georgia* in *America*.

In this ſame Year, a Number of Gentlemen of Diſtinction and Worth ſet on Foot one of the moſt diſintereſted, charitable, and (to the Public) beneficial Deſigns that was ever undertaken. Hitherto all our *American* Colonies were profeſſedly planted *for the immediate Benefit of the Undertakers:*—But this was ſolely for a national and charitable Purpoſe, without any other Benefit to the Undertakers than what reſults from the Pleaſure of doing Good. Moſt of them were Members of Parliament, who having lately had Occaſion to obſerve the Miſery of the Priſoners confined in our Gaols for Debt, were thence moved with Compaſſion for the Relief of ſuch-like unfortunate Objects, who, were they ſettled in ſome new Colony in our Plantations, might, inſtead of a Burden and Diſgrace, prove a great national Benefit; and that moreover many perſecuted and other Proteſtants from beyond Sea might take the Benefit of ſuch a Colony for ſetting up their Reſt there, with the free Enjoyment of their Civil and Religious Liberties. There was ſtill a great Part of the Charter-Limits of *South-Carolina* remaining unplanted, Southward, next to *Florida*, which it was highly the Intereſt of *Great Britain* to occupy and plant as ſoon as poſſible, leſt either the *Spaniards* from *Florida*, or the *French* behind it, from their Uſurpation of *Miſſiſippi*, ſhould ſeize on and plant what they ſo found unoccupied; more eſpecially as the latter People greatly lament their not having any Footing on any Part of the Eaſtern Shores of *North America*, ſo as to communicate more eaſily with their Sugar-Iſlands, their Voyages to and from their *Miſſiſippi* Colony being by no Means ſo convenient for receiving thence Supplies of Proviſions, Lumber, &c. which therefore they were ſtill obliged to take from our *Britiſh* Continent Colonies. This Vacancy then was judged abſolutely requiſite to be filled up as ſoon as poſſible.

Theſe Reaſons were ſufficiently cogent for Gentlemen of ſo public-ſpirited a Character and Diſpoſition to make the Attempt. But firſt they were to be authorized by his Majeſty's perpetual Charter, which they obtained in this ſame Year, on the 9th of *June*; " impowering twenty-one " Gentlemen by Name, and ſuch others as they ſhould from Time to Time elect into their Body, " to be Truſtees for eſtabliſhing the Colony therein named *Georgia* in *America*, bounded between " the moſt Northern Stream of the River *Savannah* and the moſt Southern Stream of the River " *Alatamaha*," [above 100 Miles] " along the Sea-Coaſt, and extending Weſtward from the " Heads of the ſaid Rivers in direct Lines to the *South-Sea*, with the Iſlands within twenty " Leagues of the Sea-Coaſt.——The ſaid Truſtees were thereby impowered to receive and ma" nage the Contributions of all Perſons and Corporations inclined to give Money for the tranſ" porting of People to and ſettling them in the ſaid Country. This Corporation was made " capable in Law to hold and purchaſe Lands, &c. in *Great Britain*, to the Value of 1,000*l.* " yearly, and in *America* to an unlimited Value, for the ſaid Charitable Purpoſe.—Their Common" Council to conſiſt of fifteen Perſons, with Power to make them up twenty-four," [as they afterward were.]——" This Corporation might iſſue Commiſſions to others, for collecting Con-" tributions.——Yielding annually to the Crown *four Shillings* for every 100 Acres of Land " which they ſhall grant to any Planter; which Quit-Rent to begin to be paid *ten* Years from " and after the reſpective Dates of ſuch Grants.——*Georgia* to remain for ever an independant " Province; ſave only that the Government of its Militia ſhall remain in the Governor of *South-" Carolina:* But the Government of the Colony in other Reſpects to be in the Truſtees for " twenty-one Years, when it was to be veſted in the Crown.—Liberty of Conſcience and Freedom " of Worſhip allowed to all its Inhabitants, Papiſts alone excepted.—Lands to be granted to any " Perſon (not exceeding 500 Acres) on ſuch Terms as to the Common-Council ſhould ſeem proper. " ——No Truſtee to hold Lands nor Office in *Georgia.*—The Grants of Lands to be regiſtered " here in the Office of the Auditor of the Plantations."———With reſpect to the Progreſs made by thoſe Truſtees, it may be truly ſaid, that they took all poſſible Pains for executing the Truſt: They erected two good Towns, *Savannah* and *Frederica*, at the North and South Extremities of the Province, beſide ſeveral Villages and ſmall Forts, and one more famous one among the *Indians*, called *Auguſta*, with a ſmall Garriſon for the Protection of the *Indian* Trade, 240 Miles Weſt from the Sea, up the River *Savannah:* A common Nurſery-Garden for White Mulberry-trees, for the Production of *Silk.*——They procured foreign Vine-Dreſſers for improving the *native Vines*, which in great Abundance run up the talleſt Trees and bear ſmall Grapes; and they have alſo ſent thither many Sorts of Vines from *Europe*; as alſo ſome *Piedmonteſes*, ſkilled in the winding of Silk and tending the Silk-worms.——For ſeveral Years alſo, they and other Lords and Gentlemen, by Subſcription, maintained a travelling Profeſſor of *Botany*, for collecting the moſt precious Plants and Seeds in various *American* Climates, to be tranſplanted to *Georgia.*——Yet, by having ſeveral idle Drones, Drunkards, and downright Rogues, the Proſperity of this Colony was at firſt much retarded, as it was alſo by frequent Alarms from the *Spaniards*; and, it muſt be confeſſed, in part alſo, by an ill-judged though well-meant Utopian Scheme, for limiting the Tenure of Lands, and for the Excluſion of Negro Slaves; both which Miſtakes have ſince been rectified. By the planting of *Georgia*, *Carolina* has felt the Benefit of being able to run out (as they term it) much Land, which, till that new Frontier-Barrier was eſtabliſhed, they had no Inclination to do, whereby thoſe Lands have been raiſed to five Times their former Value about *Port-Royal* and toward the River *Savannah.* *Georgia* therefore cannot fail to be of great Service to *us* on many Accounts. The *Britiſh* Navy may, in its Bays and Harbours (in Caſe of a War) ſafely lie in wait for the *Spaniſh Galeons*, or for the *French* from *Miſſiſippi*, in going to *Europe* through the dangerous Gulph of *Florida*, whilſt the neighbouring *Spaniſh* Port of *St. Auguſtine* is almoſt choaked up with Sand. The Truſtees of *Georgia* erected a Fort in the Nation of the *Upper Creeks*, almoſt 400 Miles from the Sea, and not above 40 Miles from the neareſt *French* Fort in *Miſſiſippi*, whereby all that Tract of Country is kept Poſſeſſion of for *us!*

Georgia's particular Benefit to *South-Carolina*, and alſo for annoying our Enemies.

Georgia produces a great Variety of excellent Plants and Drugs; Orange-trees in ſome Parts of it; great Plenty of Horſes and Black Cattle already raiſed; and the *Saltſburgers* of *Ebenezer* long ſince raiſed more Corn than they conſumed. There is Plenty of Wild-fowl, and alſo Fiſh on its Coaſts. And ſince it has fallen under the Government of the Crown, it gradually increaſes in People and Improvements more and more. But of the Excellency of this new Province, and of the adjoining one of *Carolina*, for raiſing the richeſt Productions upon Earth, we have ſaid ſo much in our Introduction to this Work, and of Colonel *Purry*'s Diſplay of the peculiar Excellency of the Latitude of 33 Degrees, that we ſhall not need here to enlarge farther thereon; after obſerving a Miſtake in the Manner of granting parliamentary and other Supplies for the planting of *Georgia:* For had the whole Money granted at different Times by Parliament, and alſo what was collected by private Donations, been in one accumulated Sum, and laid out at once for one grand Embarkation thither, with Tools, Arms, Stores, Plants, Seeds, *&c.* it would have more completely and ſpeedily effected what the Truſtees ſo earneſtly wiſhed for, than the Method they were through Neceſſity obliged to follow, of ſending many annual ſmall Embarkations: For ſo large an Embarkation and Colony ſent at once would have been near and ready to adviſe and aſſiſt one another, whereby they would have been enabled to proceed alſo more chearfully and ſucceſsfully.

The Authority of the *Hollanders* to oppoſe the new *Spaniſh* Company from *Cadiz* to *Eaſt-India.*

The Court of *Spain* was this Year put upon a Project for erecting an *Eaſt-India* Company, to trade to the *Philippine Iſles* directly from *Cadiz*, by the *Cape of Good Hope.* And although it concerned all the other *European* Nations trading to *India*, yet it more eſpecially concerned the *Dutch* to oppoſe it, as it is directly contrary to the latter Part of the Vth Article of the Treaty of *Munſter*, *Anno* 1648, between *Spain* and them; and as the ſame Article was lately ſucceſsfully made uſe of againſt the *Oſtend* Company of the *Spaniſh* or *Auſtrian Netherlands*; it may be yet more ſtrongly oppoſed to the Erection of this new Company, *viz.*—" Moreover, it is ſtipulated and agreed, That the " *Spaniards* ſhall confine their Navigation in the *Eaſt-Indies* in ſuch Manner *as it is at preſent poſſeſſed " by them, without having it in their Power to extend the ſame any farther:* As alſo the Inhabitants " of the *Netherlands* ſhall abſtain from frequenting thoſe Places which belong to the *Caſtilians* in " the *Eaſt-Indies!*" Now the *Eaſt-India* Trade, *as then poſſeſſed by Spain*, was practiſed *ſolely* from *New-Spain* to the *Philippines*, and back to the Port of *Acapulco*; but no *Eaſt-India* Trade at all from *Spain* by the Way of the *Cape of Good Hope!* Wherefore the *Dutch* at this Time moſt juſtly and zealouſly, and in the End effectually, oppoſed ſo palpable a Contravention of that Treaty.

An authentic View of the Conſtitution, *&c.* of the *Britiſh American* Colonies.

Purſuant to an Order of the *Britiſh Houſe of Commons*, directed to the *Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations*, in the latter End of the laſt or the Beginning of this ſame Year 1732, relating to the Diſpute ſtill ſubſiſting between the Sugar Colonies and the Northern Continent Colonies of *America*; the ſaid Board reported, with reſpect to any Laws made, Manufactures ſet up, or Trade carried on there, detrimental to the Trade, Navigation, or Manufactures of *Great Britain*, as follows, *viz.*

A. D 1732

I. With Reſpect to the Laws, it is premiſed, " That many of the *Britiſh* Colonies in *America* " are immediately under the Government of the Crown; namely, *Nova-Scotia*, *New-Hampſhire*, " the *Jerſies*, *New-York*, *Virginia*, the two *Carolina's*, *Bermudas*, the *Bahama Iſlands*, *Jamaica*, " *Barbadoes*, and the *Leeward Iſlands*.

The different legal Conſtitutions of the ſeveral *Britiſh* Colonies in *America*.

" II. Others are veſted in the Proprietors, as *Penſylvania*, *Maryland*; and not long ſince the " *Bahama's* and the two *Carolina's* alſo.

" III. There are likewiſe three Charter-Governments, *viz.* the *Maſſachuſet's Bay*, called *New-* " *England*, the Conſtitution whereof is of a mixed Nature; where the Power ſeems to be divided " between the King and the People, but in which the People have much the greateſt Share; for " here the People do not only chuſe the Aſſembly, but the Aſſembly chuſes the Council alſo, " and the Governor depends on the Aſſembly for his annual Support; which has ſo frequently " laid their Governors under Temptations of giving up the Prerogative of the Crown, and the " Intereſt of *Great Britain*. The other two Charter-Governments are *Connecticut* and *Rhode-* " *Iſland*; or rather they are *Corporations*, where almoſt the whole Power of the Crown is dele- " gated to the People: For they chuſe their Aſſembly, their Council, and their Governor like- " wiſe annually; and hold little or no Correſpondence with our Office. All theſe Colonies, how- " ever, by their ſeveral Conſtitutions, have Power of making Laws for their better Government " and Support; provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of *Great Britain*, nor detrimental " to their Mother-Country: And in the *Maſſachuſet's Bay* alſo, if their Laws are not repealed " within *three* Years after they have been preſented to the King, they are not repealable by the " Crown after that Time.

" IV. *Maryland*, *Connecticut*, and *Rhode-Iſland*, not being under any Obligation by their reſpec- " tive Conſtitutions to return authentic Copies of their Laws to the Crown, for Approbation " or Diſallowance, or to give any Account of their Proceedings; we are very little informed of " what is doing in any of thoſe Governments." [*Strange indeed!*]

" V. All the Governors of the Colonies (which are under Appointment) ought, within a " reaſonable Time, to tranſmit Home authentic Copies of the ſeveral Acts by them paſſed, to " go through a proper Examination.

" VI. The following Complaints have, however, been lately made to this Board againſt ſome " Plantation Laws, *viz.*

" In the *Maſſachuſet's Bay*, an *Act* was made for the Encouragement of the making *Paper*; " which Law interferes with the Profit made by the *Britiſh* Merchant on foreign Paper ſent thi- " ther, being almoſt the only Sort of Paper ſent thither.

Manufactures in *Britiſh America* interfering with thoſe of *Great Britain*.

" In *New-York* there is a Duty of 2 *l.* laid on all *Negroes* imported from *Africa*, and of 4 *l.* on " all *Negroes* imported from any other Place.

" By the Charter of *Penſylvania*, the Proprietor is obliged to offer the Laws of that Province " to the Crown, for Approbation or Diſallowance, within five Years after they are paſſed; and " if, in ſix Months after preſented to the King, he does not repeal them, it is not in his Power " to repeal them afterward.

" VII. That in *New-England*, *New-York*, *Connecticut*, *Rhode-Iſland*, *Penſylvania*, and in the " County of *Somerſet* in *Maryland*, they had fallen into the Manufacture of *Woollen* Cloth and " *Linen* Cloth, for the Uſe of their own Families only.——

" For, 1ſt, the Product of thoſe Colonies being chiefly Stock" [*i. e.* Cattle] " and Grain, " the Eſtates of the Inhabitants depended wholly on Farming, which could not be managed with- " out a certain Quantity of Sheep, their *Wool* would be intirely loſt were not their Servants " employed during Winter in manufacturing it for the Uſe of their Families.

" 2. That Flax and Hemp being likewiſe eaſily raiſed, the Inhabitants manufactured them in- " to a coarſe Sort of Cloth-Bags, Traces, and Halters, for their Horſes; which they found did " more Service than thoſe they had from any Part of *Europe*.——☞ That, however, the Height " of Wages and high Price of Labour in general in *America* rendered it impracticable for People " there to manufacture their *Linen* Cloth at leſs than 20 *per Cent.* more than the Rate in *England*, " or *Woollen* Cloth at leſs than 50 *per Cent.* dearer than that which is exported from hence for " Sale. It were to be wiſhed, that ſome Expedient might be fallen upon to divert their Thoughts " from Undertakings of this Nature: So much the rather, becauſe thoſe Manufactures, in Pro- " ceſs of Time, may be carried on in a greater Degree, unleſs an early Stop be put to their " Progreſs, by employing them in *Naval-Stores*. Wherefore we take Leave to renew our repeated " Propoſals, That reaſonable Encouragement be given to the ſame. Moreover, we find that " certain Trades carried on, and Manufactures ſet up there, are detrimental to the Trade, Na- " vigation, and Manufactures of *Great Britain*. For the State of thoſe Plantations varying almoſt " every Year, more or leſs, in their Trade and Manufactures, as well as in other Particulars, " we thought it neceſſary for his Majeſty's Service, and for the Diſcharge of our Truſt, from " Time to Time, to ſend certain general Queries to the ſeveral Governors in *America*, that we " might be the more exactly informed of the Condition of the ſaid Plantations, among which " there were ſeveral that related to their Trade and Manufactures, to which we received the fol- " lowing Returns, *viz.*

“ 1. *New-Hampſhire.*

“ The Governor, in his Anſwer, ſaid, That there were no ſettled Manufactures in that Province, and that their Trade principally conſiſted in *Lumber* and *Fiſh.*

“ 2. *Maſſachuſet's Bay*, in *New-England.*

“ The Governor informed us, That in ſome Parts of this Province, the Inhabitants worked up their *Wool* and *Flax* into an ordinary coarſe Cloth, for their own Uſe; but did not export any. That the greateſt Part of both *Woollen* and *Linen* Cloathing worn in this Province was imported from *Great Britain*, and ſometimes from *Ireland*. But, conſidering the exceſſive Price of Labour in *New-England*, the Merchants could afford what was imported *cheaper* than what was made in that Country.

“ That there was alſo a few *Hatters* ſet up in the maritime Towns. And that the greater Part of the *Leather* uſed in that Country was manufactured amongſt themſelves.——That there had been for many Years ſome *Iron-works* in that Province, which had afforded the People *Iron* for ſome of their neceſſary Occaſions: But that the *Iron* imported from *Great Britain* was eſteemed much the beſt, and wholly uſed by the Shipping. And that the *Iron-works* of that Province were not able to ſupply the twentieth Part of what was neceſſary for the Uſe of the Country.

“ 3. *New-York.*

“ That they had no Manufactures in that Province that deſerved mentioning; their Trade conſiſting chiefly in *Furs*, *Whalebone*, *Oil*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, and *Proviſions.*

“ 4. *New-Jerſey.*

“ No Manufactures here that deſerve mentioning: Their Trade being chiefly in *Proviſions* exported to *New-York* and *Penſylvania.*

“ 5. *Penſylvania.*

“ Its chief Trade lay in the Exportation of *Proviſions* and *Lumber*; having no Manufactures eſtabliſhed; their Cloathing and Utenſils for their Houſes being all imported from *Great Britain.*

“ 6. From *New-Hampſhire* farther Advices, *viz.*

“ That the *Woollen* Manufacture of this Province is much leſs than formerly; the Common Lands on which the Sheep uſed to feed, being *now* divided into particular Properties, and the People almoſt wholly cloathed with *Woollen* from *Great Britain.*—That the manufacturing of *Flax* into *Linen* (ſome coarſer, ſome finer) daily increaſed by the great Reſort of People from *Ireland* thither, who are well ſkilled in that Buſineſs.—And that the chief Trade of this Province continued, as for many Years paſt, in the Exportation of *Naval-Stores*, *Lumber*, and *Fiſh.*

“ 7. Later Accounts from *Maſſachuſet's Bay*, in *New-England*, *viz.*

“ The Aſſembly have voted a Bounty of *thirty* Shillings for every Piece of *Duck* or *Canvas* to be made in this Province.——Some other Manufactures are carried on there; as the making of *Brown Hollands*, for Womens Wear; which leſſens the Importation of *Callicoes*, and ſome other Sorts of *Eaſt-India* Goods.——They alſo make ſome ſmall Quantities of Cloth made of *Linen* and *Cotton*, for ordinary Shirting and Sheeting.——By a *Paper-mill*, ſet up three Years ago, they make to the Value of 200 *l.* Sterling yearly.——There are alſo ſeveral *Forges* for making of *Bar-Iron*, and ſome Furnaces for *Caſt-Iron*, (or hollow Ware) and one *Slitting-mill*:—And a Manufacture of *Nails.*

“ The Governor writes, concerning the *Woollen Manufacture*, That the Country People, who uſed *formerly* to make moſt of their Cloathing out of their *own Wooll*, do not *now* make a third Part of what they wear, *but are moſtly cloathed with* Britiſh *Manufactures.*——The ſame Governor, [*Belcher*] by ſome of his Letters of an older Date, *in Anſwer to our annual Queries*, writes, That there are ſome few *Copper Mines* in this Province; but ſo far diſtant from Water-Carriage, and the *Ore ſo poor*, that it is not worth the digging.——The Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Woods writes, That they have in *New-England ſix Furnaces* and *nineteen Forges*, for making of *Iron*:——And that, in this Province, *many Ships are built for the French and Spaniards*, in return for *Rum*, *Moloſſes*, *Wines*, and *Silks*, which they truck there, by Connivance!——Great Quantities of *Hats* are made in *New-England*, of which the Company of Hatters of *London* have likewiſe lately complained to *us.*——That great Quantities of thoſe *Hats* are exported to *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *our Weſt-India* Iſlands.——They alſo make all Sorts of *Iron-work* for Shipping.——That there are ſeveral *Still-Houſes* and *Sugar-Bakers* eſtabliſhed in *New-England.*

“ 8. Later Advices from *New-York*, viz.

“ There are no Manufactures here that can affect the Manufactures of *Great Britain.*——There is yearly imported into *New-York* a very large Quantity of the *Woollen* Manufactures of this Kingdom, for their Cloathing, which” [as the Preſident of the Council of this Province writes] “ they would be rendered incapable to pay for, and would be reduced to the Neceſſity of making for themſelves, if they were prohibited from receiving from the foreign *Sugar-Colonies*, the *Money*, *Rum*, *Sugar*, *Molaſſes*, *Cocao*, *Indico*, *Cotton-wool*, &c. which they at preſent take in return for Proviſions, Horſes, and Lumber, the Produce of that Province and of *New-Jerſey*; *of which, he affirms, the* Britiſh *Sugar-Colonies do not take off above one half!* ☞ But the Company of *Hatters* of *London* have ſince informed *us*, that *Hats are manufactured in great Quantities in this Province!*”

“ 9. *New-*

" 9. *New-Jerſey.*
" No particular Returns from this Province.

" 10. From *Penſylvania* later Advices, *viz.*
" The Deputy-Governor writes, That he does not know of any Trade carried on in that Pro-
" vince that can be injurious to this Kingdom: And that they do not export any *Woollen* or
" *Linen* Manufactures: All that they make (which are of a coarſer Sort) being for their own
" Uſe.——We are farther informed, That in this Province are built many Brigantines and ſmall
" Sloops, which they ſell to the *Weſt-Indies.*

" 11. *Rhode-Iſland.*
" The Governor informs us, (in Anſwer to our Queries) That there are *Iron-Mines* there;
" but not a fourth Part *Iron* enough to ſerve their own Uſe. But he takes no Notice of any Sort
" of Manufacture ſet up there.

" 12. *Connecticut.*
" No Return from the Governor of this Province." [By its Charter, as we have already ſeen, *almoſt independent*, or, to the Shame of the Nation, *holding little or no Correſpondence with the Board of Trade*; ſince, by ſuch Privileges of former Charters granted by the Crown, before the Importance of thoſe Countries was foreſeen or underſtood, they may in Time do very great Miſchief to their Mother Country, as alſo to other *Britiſh* Colonies in *America*, in ſundry Reſpects.] " But" (ſays this Report of the Board of Trade) " we find by ſome Accounts, That the Produce of this
" Colony is Timber, Boards, all Sorts of *Engliſh* Grain, Hemp, Flax, Sheep, Black Cattle,
" Swine, Horſes, Goats, and Tobacco.——That they export Horſes and Lumber to the *Weſt-*
" *Indies*, and receive in Return *Sugar*, *Salt*, *Moloſſes*, and *Rum.*——We likewiſe find, that their
" Manufactures are very inconſiderable; the People there being generally employed in *Tillage*;
" ſome few in Tanning, Shoe-making, and other Handicrafts; others in Building, Joyners,
" Taylors, and Smiths Work, without which they could not ſubſiſt."

☞ No Report is made concerning *Carolina*, the *Bahama* nor the *Bermuda* Iſles: And as for *Newfoundland* it is ſcarcely to be called a Plantation, and *Hudſon's Bay* not at all.

" The *Sugar* Colonies, *viz. Jamaica*, *Leeward-Iſlands*, and *Barbadoes.*
" By the laſt Returns which we have had from thoſe Iſlands to our circular Queries, we do not
" find that they have any other Manufactures eſtabliſhed, beſide thoſe of *Sugar*, *Moloſſes*, *Rum*,
" and *Indico*, of their own Produce. Theſe, with *Cotton*, *Aloes*, *Pimento*, and ſome other Produc-
" tions of leſs Note, are their whole Dependance; which are Commodities no way interfering
" with the Manufactures of this Kingdom.———In the Year 1724, Mr. *Worſley*, then Governor
" of *Barbadoes*, informed us, That of *Cotton* they made *Hammocks*, a few *Stockings*, and *Nets* for
" Horſes."

" From the foregoing State" (continues the *Report*) " it is obſervable, That there are more
" Trades carried on and Manufactures ſet up in the Provinces on the Continent of *America* to the
" Northward of *Virginia*, prejudicial to the Trade and Manufactures of *Great Britain* (particu-
" larly in *New-England*) than in any other of the *Britiſh* Colonies; which is not to be wondered at:
" For their Soil, Climate, and Produce, being pretty near the ſame with *ours*, they have no Staple
" Commodities of their own Growth to exchange for *our* Manufactures; which puts them under
" greater *Neceſſity*, as well as under greater Temptation of providing for themſelves at Home:
" *To which may be added, in the Charter Governments, the little Dependance they have upon their*
" *Mother Country, and conſequently the ſmall Reſtraints they are under in any Matters detrimental to her*
" *Intereſts!*

" And therefore, we would humbly beg Leave to report and ſubmit to the Wiſdom of this
" honourable Houſe, the Subſtance of what we formerly propoſed in our *Report* on the *Silk*,
" *Linen*, and *Woollen* Manufactures herein before recited; namely, Whether it might not be
" expedient to give thoſe Colonies proper Encouragements for turning their Induſtry to ſuch
" Manufactures and Products as might be of Service to *Great Britain*, and more particularly to
the Production of all Kinds of *Naval-Stores.*
" *Whitehall*, *Feb.* 15, 1731-2. *Paul Dockminique* &c."

From the foregoing Report, the great Uſefulneſs of the Inſtitution of the *Board of Trade and Plantations* may evidently be ſeen: Notwithſtanding it too plainly appears alſo, That in Anſwer to their annual Queries ſent to our Plantations, the Governors of the Northern Colonies (as in the Inſtances above of *New-York* and *Penſylvania*) may frequently impoſe on that *Board*, in Favour of their reſpective Governments; which, it is humbly apprehended, might be eaſily and effectually prevented by our *Britiſh Legiſlature.*

We will not preſume to ſay how much farther thoſe annual Returns from the Plantations may be or have lately been improved; but ſurely the before-named ones are lame in ſome Reſpects: Neither ſhall we preſume to offer our peremptory Opinion (though we have known that ſome have done it in private Converſation) how far the Reports of the Board of Trade, concerning the ſaid annual Returns from *America* ſhould be made public; ſince of that the King, his Miniſtry, and Council, muſt be the moſt proper Judges.

We ſhall only ſay farther, That defective as the above Report to Parliament is, it is undoubtedly to be preferred before the Accounts publiſhed by any private Perſons, and infinitely more ſo ſo before any ſuch which are publiſhed by anonymous Authors, who, for the moſt Part, write for mere private Intereſt, and oftimes to miſguide the Unwary!

By this Report alſo, the different Conſtitutions and Intereſts of our *American* Colonies are clearly explained by undoubted Authority; although we cannot but hope and wiſh, That the Time will come when *all* our *American* Colonies may be fixed on one uniform *Regal* and *Legal* Plan, how unſurmountable ſoever the Difficulties of ſuch a Plan may ſeem to very many, who perhaps have not duly conſidered what a *Britiſh* King united to a *Britiſh* Parliament can effect, for removing all the Obſtacles reſulting from the *Proprietary*, *Charter*, and *mixed* Conſtitutions of ſeveral of thoſe Colonies; more eſpecially as the Removal of ſome of thoſe Difficulties has been already effected in our own Times.

England being now the great Mart of *Europe* for *Diamonds*, &c. their Importation is made Duty-free.

" *England*," (and more particularly the City of *London*) " being now become a great Mart for " *Diamonds*, and other precious Stones and Jewels," (according to the Preamble to an Act of Parliament of the 6th Year of King *George* the Second, (Cap. vii.) *For the free Importation and Exportation of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, and all other Jewels and precious Stones*) " from " whence moſt foreign Countries are ſupplied, and great Numbers of rough Diamonds are ſent " from abroad to be cut and poliſhed here, which is a great Advantage to this Nation; and " there is great Reaſon to believe, if the Importation thereof was encouraged and made eaſy, " the ſaid Trade would increaſe.——It was therefore enacted, That thoſe Diamonds, &c. might " hereafter be *imported* (as before they might have been *exported*) free of all Duty, in any Ship or " Veſſel whatſoever; with this only *Proviſo*, That this Exemption ſhall not make void the Duty " granted to his Majeſty for the Uſe of the *Eaſt-India* Company, imported from Places within " their Limits."

Two more new Pariſhes erected in the Suburbs of *London*.

The Suburbs of *London* on every Side ſtill increaſing, two Acts of Parliament paſſed in this ſame 6th Year of King *George* the Second, for providing a Maintenance for the Miniſters of two *new* Pariſhes therein, *viz.* for that of *St. John* in *Southwark*, (Cap. xi.) and of *St. Luke* in *Old-Street*, in what is called the *Lordſhip*, Part of the Pariſh of *St. Gyles Cripplegate*, Cap. xxi. Both which being undoubted Proofs of our ſtill increaſing Commerce.

The Reſult of the warm Diſpute between the *Britiſh Sugar Colonies* and the *Britiſh Continent American Colonies*, was a Duty laid on all Rum, Sugar, and Moloſſes, brought into the Continent Colonies.

The warm Diſpute between the *Britiſh American Sugar Colonies*, and the *Britiſh Northern Continent American Colonies*, which had laſted from the Year 1731; concerning the Trade of the latter with the *French*, *Dutch*, and *Daniſh* Sugar Colonies, of whom they took off (in Exchange for their Proviſions, Horſes, Lumber, &c.) conſiderable Quantities of their Sugar, Rum, and Moloſſes; and of which, under the ſaid Year 1731, we have fully treated; was, in this Year 1733, finally terminated, by a prudent Temperament of an Act of Parliament of this ſaid 6th Year of King *George* the Second, (Cap. xiii.) *For the better ſecuring and encouraging the Trade of his Majeſty's Sugar Colonies in* America. The Preamble to which ſets forth, " That whereas the Welfare and Proſperity of your Majeſty's Sugar Colonies in *America* are of the greateſt Conſequence " and Importance to the *Trade*, *Navigation*, and Strength of this Kingdom. And whereas the " Planters of the ſaid *Sugar-Colonies* have of late Years fallen under ſuch great Diſcouragements, " that they are unable to improve or carry on the *Sugar Trade* upon an equal Footing with the " *foreign* Sugar Colonies, without ſome Advantage and Relief be given to them from *Great Britain*.——Be it therefore enacted, I. That the ſeveral after-mentioned Rates and Duties be " granted, *viz.* upon all *Rum* of the *foreign Sugar Colonies* which ſhall be imported into any of " the *Britiſh* Plantations in *America*, Nine Pence Sterling for every Gallon thereof—Six Pence " for every Gallon of *Moloſſes*—and Five Shillings on every Hundred Weight of *Sugars* and " *Paneles*—to be paid down in ready Money by the Importers, before their landing of the ſame.

" II. That no *Sugars*, *Paneles*, *Syrups*, or *Moloſſes*, nor any Rum or Spirits of *America*, except " of the Growth of his Majeſty's Sugar Colonies, ſhall be imported into *Ireland*, but ſuch only as " ſhall be laden and ſhipped in *Great Britain* in Ships navigated according to the Navigation " Laws; under Forfeiture of Ship and Cargo.—With ſundry Penalties on Perſons aiding in " any clandeſtine Importation;—on Perſons obſtructing Cuſtom-houſe Officers;—on Cuſtom-houſe Officers conniving;—on Ship-Maſters ſuffering ſuch clandeſtine Importation.——Moreover, on all Sugars and Paneles imported into *Great Britain*, on which the Duty has been paid, " if exported within one Year after there ſhall be repaid all the ſaid Duty;—and alſo Two Shillings *per* Hundred Weight on all refined Sugars exported from *Great Britain*, over and above " the former Allowances on Exportation. *Proviſo*, That nothing in this Act ſhall be conſtrued " to extend to reſtrain the Importation of Sugars of the Growth or Produce of the Dominions " of *Spain* or *Portugal*, from Places from whence ſuch Sugars might lawfully before have been " imported."

A Million paid off to the Proprietors of the Joint-Stock of *South-Sea* Annuities, at *Michaelmas* 1733.

By an Act of Parliament of this ſame 6th Year of King *George* the Second, (Cap. xxv.) one Million, out of the *Sinking-Fund*, was paid off the Joint-Stock of *South-Sea* Annuities; whereby 6 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Cent.* was paid to each Proprietor, and wrote off from each reſpective Account from and after 29th of *September* 1733: The total Joint-Stock of *South-Sea* Annuities being 15,651,099 *l.* 17 *s.* 5 *d.*

The old *Engliſh* Gold Coins uſually ſtiled *Broad Pieces*, called in and ſuppreſſed.

King *George* the Second of *Great Britain* having, by Proclamation, in the ſame Year, prohibited the Paſſing or Circulation of the old and much worn-out *Gold Coins* of the Realm, of *twenty-five* Shillings, and *twenty-three* Shillings, commonly called *Broad-Pieces*, and the Halves and Quarters thereof; he hereby alſo, for the Eaſe of his People, directed his Receivers of Taxes and alſo the Officers of his Mint to receive them at 4 *l.* 1 *s.* *per* Ounce *Troy*, during one whole Year to come: And that ſuch of them as ſhould be ſo brought to the Mint ſhould be coined into

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the modern current Gold Coins of the Kingdom. And it being apprehended, that the Advantage of ſo good an Allowance at the Mint, and by the Receivers of his Revenues, as 4 *l.* 1 *s.* *per* Ounce, might be a Temptation for evil-minded Perſons to counterfeit the ſaid old Gold Coins. A Statute of this ſame 6th of that King, (Cap. xxvi.) *To prevent the coining or counterfeiting any of the Gold Coins, commonly called Broad-Pieces,* made it *High-Treaſon* ſo to do, or knowingly to utter ſuch forged or counterfeit old Coins: And 40 *l.* Reward was allowed to ſuch as ſhould diſcover the Counterfeiters thereof.

The ill State of the *Royal African* Company of *England.*

At this Time the *Royal African* Company of *England* was in a very bad Condition. For although the Parliament had, every Year ſince 1730, granted them 10,000 *l.* for the ſupporting of their Forts and Factories on the *African* Coaſt, yet conſtantly continuing to be Loſers by their Trade for *Negroes* to *America*, as they had been for many Years paſt, they at length reſolved to confine themſelves to the purchaſing of Slaves on that Coaſt, and ſelling them again to private Traders to *America*; to all whom the Trade to *Africa* had been laid open by Parliament, on granting the ſaid annual 10,000 *l.*; and to employ their Servants in carrying on a Trade far up into the inland Countries of *Africa*, for Gold, Elephants-teeth, Bees-wax, Drugs, Dying Woods, *&c.* Yet even that more contracted Trade would not anſwer, ſo as to make any Dividend on ſo ſmall a Capital Stock as about 200,000 *l.* So far from it, that they were not able to get clear of their Debts and other Incumbrances, even although they had greatly reduced the Salaries and Allowances to their Officers and Servants both at Home and Abroad, and had practiſed ſundry other Means of Frugality. But it ſeems, that their ſaid Servants in *Africa* had ſhamefully impoſed on their Court of Aſſiſtants, who at this Time laid all theſe Matters before their General Court of Proprietors; and that, as they had then *nine* Ships of their own, they propoſed, for their increaſing their Aſſortments of Goods at their ſeveral Factories, and for driving on a large inland Trade with the vaſt Countries behind their Forts and Factories, to create Bonds under the Common Seal, to the Value of 20,000 *l.* bearing 4 *per Cent.* Intereſt; which their General Court agreed to. Yet, notwithſtanding this, and that their then Court of Aſſiſtants were as yet Gentlemen of Character and Credit, their Affairs grew continually retrograde, the private Traders having always the Advantage of them; as indeed will ever be the Caſe in all Branches of Commerce wherein Trade is freely laid open to *all!*

A brief View of the *South-Sea* Company's Trade.

A Propoſal being this Year made by the Court of *Spain*, to allow the *South-Sea* Company 2 *per Cent.* on the Returns of the Flota and Galeons, as an Equivalent for their annual Ship, during the Remainder of the Company's Term; that Matter was debated both in their General Courts and without Doors, but the Conſideration thereof was poſtponed. Yet we ſhall here briefly State what was then ſaid in Favour of that Propoſal, *viz.*

1. It was admitted by all Sides, That the *Aſſiento Contract* for the ſupplying *Spaniſh America* with Negroes, was not only a greatly loſing Trade to this Company, but was well known to have been ſo to all former *Aſſientiſts.*

2. The ſaid annual Ship was therefore granted by *Spain* in Compenſation for that Loſs: Which, however, (excepting the very laſt Voyage, which, in the Year 1731, returned from *Porto Bello*) had likewiſe proved a loſing Trade!

The bad Succeſs of this Trade has been uſually attributed to two principal Cauſes, *viz.* 1. To the frequent Repriſals or Seizures made by *Spain* on the Company's Effects in *America*; which was likely ever to be the Caſe, whilſt the Company had Factors and conſiderable Effects in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, being an Opportunity afforded to *Spain* to inſult *us*, even on very inſignificant Occaſions. And, 2dly, To the Miſmanagement of the Company's Factors and Agents in *America*, who got large Eſtates in a very few Years, (and ſome of them even in little more than one Year) whilſt the Company continued to be ſuch great Loſers. 3dly, There were moreover frequent Occaſions taken by the Court of *Spain* to obſtruct the going out, and alſo the Return of the ſaid annual Ship in due Seaſon, on Account of her Menſuration at Home, or on ſome other frivolous Pretext in *America*; in order thereby to give their Flotas and Flotillas the Advantage.

It was therefore argued, by ſuch as were for the Company's quitting the Trade intirely, and for accepting of an Equivalent, after the following Manner, *viz.* 1ſt, That the not ſending ſuch a Ship directly to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* will not in the leaſt diminiſh the Conſumption of *Britiſh* Commodities in that Part of the World, as the ſame Sorts, and (as they alleged) greater Quantities of *Engliſh* Goods will be ſent thither, (as before this *Aſſiento* Trade was granted) by the Way of *Cadiz*, and from thence by their Flotas and Galeons to the *Weſt-Indies*, or elſe ſmuggled to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* by the Way of *Jamaica* and the *Leeward* Iſlands.

2dly, The Returns on which the propoſed 2 *per Cent.* to the Company was to ariſe, by the *Flota* and *Galeons*, and on the *Spaniſh Regiſter-Ships*, returning from thoſe Parts whither the Company has a Right to ſend their annual Ship, were computed to amount to at leaſt 15 Millions of *Pieces of Eight*; and 2 *per Cent.* thereon would be 300,000 Dollors or Pieces of Eight, or about 70,000 *l.* Sterling.

On the other Side of the Queſtion, it was admitted, That the Company's Adventure by their annual Ship amounted to about 200,000 *l.* Sterling: Upon which there might be an Advance of 75 *l.* *per Cent.* or in all 350,000 *l.*

	Coſt of their 200,000 *l.* annual Adventure, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	£ 350,000
£ 25,000	Ships Stores, Seamens' Wages, &c.	
10,000	Maintenance of Servants, and Preſents abroad.	
20,000	Commiſſion and Privilege to Supercargoes, &c.	
16,000	Two Years Intereſt on 200,000 *l.* diſburſed for the Cargo.	
5,000	Extraordinary Charges of Management at Home on this Account.	
£ 276,000	Total Coſt to be deducted, - - - - - - - - -	£ 276,000
	Profit by the annual Ship,	£ 74,000

N. B. This Calculation is made excluſive of Inſurance, and of the Riſque of bad Debts; and alſo on the Suppoſition of an uninterrupted Enjoyment of the Trade, without any Seiſures or Detentions of the Ships. Nothing, however, was determined concerning this Trade, which remained in Suſpence until (as will be ſeen) it was intirely given up by Treaty.

A ſingular Humour in a General Court of the *Britiſh Eaſt-India* Company, relating to Dividends, contrary to the Opinion of their Directors.

Although the preceding *Michaelmas* groſs Sale of the *Britiſh Eaſt-India* Company's Merchandize (including 70,000*l.* brought Home, in Gold, for the general Account) amounted to above 1,300,000*l.* yet that Company having ſo lately advanced 200,000*l.* to the Public, for the prolonging of their Privileges, and at the ſame Time ſuffered an Abatement of 1 *per Cent.* from the Intereſt of their whole Capital of 3,200,000 *l. viz.* from 5 to 4 *per Cent.* their Court of Directors, on mature Conſideration, did, this Year, propoſe to reduce their Dividend from 8 to 6 *per Cent.* Nevertheleſs, ſuch, at this Time, was the then unaccountable Humour of the Majority of a general Court, that although their Directors re-acquainted them, that they perſiſted in their former Opinion, that not above 3 *per Cent.* could be prudently divided for the then current half Year, the Ballot determined it, by above two to one, for 3½ *per Cent.* even although they were then likewiſe told, that the Secrecy proper to be obſerved by great trading Societies can very ſeldom, if ever, admit of particular Calculations to be laid before ſuch popular Aſſemblies as General Courts; and although they well knew that their Directors were at leaſt as much intereſted as moſt other Proprietors in the keeping up the Dividends on their Stock.

A Corporation for *Engliſh* Proteſtant Schools in *Ireland.*

It is by no means foreign to our Subject to obſerve, that in this ſame Year 1733, a new and moſt hopeful Corporation was erected, *for promoting* Engliſh *Proteſtant working Schools in* Ireland. The Author of this Work having at this Time been ſomewhat uſeful in correſponding with Dr. *Maule*, then Biſhop of *Dromore*, for promoting the Charter thereof, received of that Biſhop the following well-vouched Account of the Number of People, both *Proteſtants* and *Papiſts*, in all *Ireland*, viz. *That, by the Biſhop's Books and other authentic Vouchers, there were at leaſt two Millions of People in all* Ireland; of which there are very near 600,000 Proteſtants, and ſomewhat above 1,400,000 Papiſts, or near 2⅓ Papiſts to one Proteſtant. So far goes the good Biſhop's Account. About the ſame Time, there came out a printed Liſt of the Total of both Religions in every County in *Ireland*, but, for Brevity's Sake, we ſhall content ourſelves with the four great Diviſions, called Provinces, of *Ireland*, viz.

I. In *Ulſter*,	*Proteſtant* Families,	62,620	- - - - - *Popiſh* Families	38,459
— *Leinſter*,	- - - - - - -	25,238	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	92,424
— *Munſter*,	- - - - - - -	13,337	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	106,407
— *Connaught*,	- - - - - - -	4,299	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	44,133
Total,	*Proteſtant* Families, - -	105,494	- - - - - *Popiſh* Families	281,423

which, at five to each Family in the Country, and ten for *Dublin*, and ſeven for *Cork* City, makes in all 2,015,229 Souls, very nearly correſponding with the ſaid Biſhop *Maule*'s Account.

The printed Account makes the Proteſtant Families in *Dublin* to be - - - -	8,823
———————— Popiſh ones to be - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,119
	12,942
Which, at 10 to each Family, makes the People of *Dublin* amount to - - -	129,420

II. Proteſtant Families in the City of *Cork*, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,569
Popiſh Families, -	5,398
Total,	7,967

Which, at ſeven to each Family, makes 55,769 Souls in *Cork* City.

So noble a Part of the *Britiſh* Empire, as this Iſland, is well worth the cheriſhing, as far as can be done without evident Prejudice to *Great-Britain.* King *William* the Third, on his firſt landing on it, turning to old Mareſchal *Schomberg*, truly ſaid, *This Iſland was well worth fighting for.*

A new Inſurance Company erected in *Denmark.*

The King of *Denmark*'s Zeal for the Proſperity of his Subjects Commerce, and more eſpecially for that of his *Eaſt-India* Company, prompted him this Year to erect an *Inſurance Company* at *Copenhagen*, in order to ſave for the future their ſending to *Amſterdam* for Inſurances on their Ships and

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and Merchandize; the King himſelf firſt ſubſcribing a conſiderable Sum into this new Company; which was followed by the Subſcriptions of the Courtiers, Merchants, and others.

The Proprietors of the *South-Sea* Company's Capital Stock becoming uneaſy, on Account of their late Loſſes by their *Aſſiento* and *Greenland* Trades; their General Court petitioned the Parliament, to be enabled to divide their preſent Capital Stock of 14,651,103 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.* into three fourth Parts *new South-Sea* Annuity Stock, and only the remaining fourth Part to be the *ſole* Capital or trading Corporation-Stock. Their Fear of embarking into any new and hazardous Schemes of Commerce, *&c.* being the Ground hereof (ſo ſmall a Capital being leſs able to bear any ſuch Hazards) it was therefore, in this 6th Year of King *George* the Second, enacted, (Cap. xxviii.) "That the ſaid Capital Stock be divided, from and after *Midſummer* 1733, into three-fourths Annuity Stock, at 4 *per Cent.* to be called the *new joint Stock of* South-Sea *Annuities*, amounting," (by the Computation of this Act) "to 10,988,327 *l.* 11 *s.* 0¼ *d.* and the Remainder," (being 3,662,784 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*) to be the *ſole* Capital or trading Stock of the Company, in its corporate Capacity;" [which laſt-named Capital is ſomewhat more than an exact fourth Part of the above undivided Capital Stock, becauſe, in writing off three fourth Parts from each Proprietor's Account, the fractional Part, or the odd Penny, was left with the ſaid remaining fourth Part or Capital Stock; wherefore the exact Total of the new joint Stock was really but the Sum of 10,988,318 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*] "the ſaid new joint Stock of *South-Sea* Annuities to be quite exempted from all Concern with the Company's Debts, Bonds, Trade, *&c.* and to be an intire unincumbered Annuity-ſtock, redeemable by Parliament, as by former Statutes; the Annuity to be payable at *Chriſtmas* and *Midſummer* yearly.

The *South-Sea* Capital Stock divided into ¾ Annuity Stock, and ¼ remaining trading Capital Stock.

"Whereas the *Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Corporation of the Trinity-houſe of* Deptford-Strond, in the County of *Kent*, have, by Grants from the Crown, the Laſtage and Ballaſtage and the ſole Right of ſupplying all Ships and Veſſels with Ballaſt, that ſail, paſs, and repaſs, in the River of *Thames*, between *London-bridge* and the main Sea, at the Rates and Prices accuſtomed; and are alſo intitled to, and have a Right to dig, raiſe, and take up the Gravel, Sand, and Soil of the ſaid River *Thames*, for the ballaſting ſuch Ships and Veſſels as aforeſaid: And whereas the ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, have for ſeveral Years laſt paſt conſtantly employed ſixty Ballaſt Lighters and 120 Men, to dig and raiſe Ballaſt from the Shelves and Sand-banks of the ſaid River, and to carry and convey ſuch Ballaſt to Ships and Veſſels, having Occaſion for the ſame; and thereby the Channel of the ſaid River hath been conſiderably deepened, and ſeveral Obſtructions to the Navigation therein removed." [So ſets forth the Preamble to an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament, in this 6th Year of King *George* the Second, Cap. xxix. *For the better Regulation of Laſtage and Ballaſtage in the River* Thames.] Wherefore this Act ſettles the Prices to be hereafter paid to that Corporation for *Ballaſt*, and to their *Ballaſtmen*; alſo the Burden of *Ballaſt-lighters*, &c. in ſundry reſpects too tedious and needleſs to be herein ſpecified; the above Preamble being ſufficient to explain to the Reader the Nature, *&c.* of this Part of the Buſineſs of the Ballaſt-office of the *Trinity-houſe* Corporation.

A View of the *Trinity-houſe Corporation*'s Powers, *&c.* relating to Ballaſtage in the River *Thames.*

From our *Britiſh American* Colony of *Carolina*, we were, in this ſame Year 1733, advertiſed, that the *Rice*, exported thence to *Spain* and *Portugal*, was become ſo cheap in thoſe two Countries as to have put almoſt an intire Stop to the Importation of that Commodity from *Venice* and other Parts of *Italy*; ſo far as to give ground to hope, that *Carolina* may ſoon engroſs all the Trade of *Europe* for that fine Grain. That, beſide *Rice*, there was exported from *Charles-Town* in *South-Carolina*, only within three Months of this ſame Year, 6,073 Barrels of *Pitch*, 1,985 Barrels of *Tar*, and 424 Barrels of *Turpentine*. And in this intire Year, 36,584 Barrels of *Rice*, 2,802 Barrels of *Pitch*, 848 Ditto of *Turpentine*, 60 Tons of *Lignum Vitæ*, 20 Tons of *Braſiletto* Wood, 27 Tons of *Saſſafras*, 8 Cheſts of Skins; beſide *Lumber*, *Pork*, *Beef*, *Peaſe*, and *Indian* Corn. This Colony continually increaſing by the Encouragement they give to new Comers, both *Britiſh* and Foreigners.

The Rice of *Carolina* very like intirely to beat out from *Italy* the importation of that Grain into *Spain* and *Portugal.* So thriving is that *Britiſh* Colony.

It was at this Time computed, that within the Compaſs of one Year paſt, no leſs than 800,000 Quarters of *Corn* had been exported from *Great-Britain* to *France*, *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*; for which was paid by thoſe Nations (including the Freight of our own Ships) at leaſt *one Million Sterling*: Being all clear Profit to the Kingdom! How much therefore is the landed Intereſt concerned in this particular reſpect (as well as in every other regard) for the Advancement of *Britain*'s foreign Commerce?

The immenſe Quantity of Corn exported from *Great-Britain.*

Immediately before the *South-Sea* Company's General Court had finally determined to lay aſide their *Greenland* Whale-fiſhery, their Directors had applied to the Government, for obtaining a Bounty, to be granted by Parliament, on the ſaid Fiſhery; and although it could not then be intirely brought about, yet, in the following Year 1733, a Bounty was granted by an Act of Parliament, in the ſixth Year of King *George* the Second, Cap. xxxiii. (*For the farther Encouragement of the Whale Fiſhery, carried on by his Majeſty's* Britiſh *Subjects*) "of twenty Shillings *per Ton* on all Ships fitted out in *Great-Britain*, of 200 Tons and upwards, for the *Whale-fiſhery*, and navigated according to Law." Of which new Bounty two Ships ſent out this Year by private Adventurers, enjoyed the Benefit; although nevertheleſs not very much to the Emolument of thoſe Adventurers.

A Bounty granted by Parliament to *Britiſh* Ships going on the Whale-fiſhing.

Sundry Reaſons have been aſſigned for *Britiſh* Subjects not hitherto ſucceeding in this Fiſhery, and for the greater Succeſs of the *Dutch* therein, *viz.*

I. In general, the greater Frugality of the *Hollanders*, whereby (notwithſtanding this our new Bounty) they are enabled to underſell us in their Oil and Whale-bone.

An Inquiry into the Reaſons why the *Dutch* can carry on the *Greenland* Fiſhery to greater Advantage than *Britiſh* Subjects can.

II. From the Manner in which the *Dutch* are ſaid to carry on this and much of their other Fiſheries. For the *Ship-builder*, the *Cooper*, the *Sail-maker*, the *Rope-maker*, the *Baker*, *Brewer*, *Diſtiller*, and other Tradeſmen, employed in fitting out their ſaid Ships, frequently or moſtly go each a Share in theſe Voyages: So that, ſhould it prove a fortunate fiſhing Seaſon, they are ſure to be doubly Gainers.——And even if it ſhould prove a bad Fiſhery, they probably loſe but little more than they had gained by their ſupplying the Out-ſet of ſuch Year in their reſpective Callings; whereby they are the better enabled to go on in that Trade than mere Merchants can do without theſe Advantages. *De Witt*, in his *Intereſt of* Holland, Chap. xvi. ſays, " It is " worthy of Obſervation, that the *Dutch Greenland* Company made formerly little Profit by it, " becauſe of the great Charge of ſetting out their Ships:——Whereas *now*, that every one " equips their Ships at the cheapeſt Rate, follow their Fiſhery diligently, and manage all care- " fully, the *Train-oil* and *Whale-fins* are employed for ſo many Uſes in ſeveral Countries, that " they can ſell them with ſuch Conveniency, that there are now fifteen Ships for one that formerly " ſailed from *Holland* on that Fiſhery."

III. By the Re-exportation of a great Part of the Produce of ſuch Fiſhery, they are farther enabled to make up the Loſs of any bad Year's Fiſhery:——Whereas *we* have never as yet carried on a *Whale-fiſhery* conſiderable enough to enable *us* to export any Quantity of *Oil* and *Whale-fins*, nor indeed enough to ſupply ourſelves at Home. And we may add,

IV. The ancient ſtanding Reaſon of the greater Lowneſs of the Intereſt of Money in *Holland*, till very lately.

The Total of the Produce of the *Dutch* Whale-fiſhery in 46 Years, and its vaſt Benefits both to the State and to Individuals.

There lies now before the Author, an Account of the *Hollanders' Whale-fiſhing* for 46 Years, ending *Anno* 1721, *viz.* In that Space they had therein employed 5,886 Ships, and caught 32,907 Whales; each of which Whales, one with another, being uſually valued at 500*l.* makes the Value of the whole amount to above ſixteen Millions *Sterling*, gained out of the Sea, moſtly by the Labour of the People; the Wear and Tear of the Shipping, the Caſk and the Proviſions excepted; which laſt three Articles are alſo a vaſt Benefit to the Public, by the Exciſe, &c. paid thereon, as well as to numberleſs Individuals employed therein.

The *South-Sea Company*'s Ship the *Royal Caroline* arrives from *Vera Cruz.*

At the very Cloſe of this ſame Year 1733, the *South-Sea Company*'s great annual Ship, the *Royal Caroline*, arrived from *Vera Cruz*, after being long detained there, being the laſt annual Ship which that Company is ever like to ſee from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*; her Cargo conſiſted of Silver, in Dollars or Pieces of Eight, Cochineale and Indico: Yet becauſe of the violent Detention, this was ſaid to be a loſing Voyage for the Company.

Another Computation of the Number of People in the City of *Dublin* at this Time.

By the laſt Quarter's Bill of Mortality of this Year, for the City of *Dublin*, it appears that 591 died in that Quarter, being, at that Rate, 2,364 for the whole Year, which laſt Number being multiplied by 30, [as it is generally computed that one out of thirty dies yearly in great and populous Cities] gives the whole Number of People of that City, being 70,920 Souls: But, if multiplied by 33, [according to others] then it will give 78,012 for the Number of Inhabitants of that City. This Subject is very curious, and, in ſundry reſpects, of good Uſe in Politico-commercial Speculations; but when Cities become large and populous, the Number of their Inhabitants is almoſt always exaggerated. This Method, however, of computing muſt neceſſarily be the moſt certain of any, provided a *Medium* can be obtained of a determined Number of Years, at certain Diſtances from each other. We muſt, however, conclude, that, by all other Accounts, there muſt be ſome Miſtake in reckoning the Bill of Mortality of that City, and that the Account of that City and People, under the *new Society in* Dublin *for promoting* Engliſh *Proteſtant Schools in* Ireland, approaches nearer to the Truth, under this ſame Year.

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The *Britiſh* Board of Trade's Repreſentation to the Houſe of Peers, of the State of our *Sugar* Colonies; with Notes thereon.

Purſuant to an Order of the *Britiſh* Houſe of Peers, in the Year 1734, we have the Repreſentation of the *Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations*, exhibiting an exact and curious State of the *Trade*, *People*, and *Strength* of our Iſland Plantations in the *Weſt-Indies*, viz.

I. " *Jamaica*, though having 19 Pariſhes, had but 7,644 white People on it; even al- " though its Militia conſiſted of 3,000 Men, Horſe and Foot, diſperſed all over the inhabited " Part of that Iſland. They had ſix Forts; and of late have had no fewer than eight indepen- " dent Companies of the King's Forces, each conſiſting of 100 Men."

☞ The Diminution of the *white* People of *Jamaica* was owing to the great Decay of their private or illicit Trade to the *Spaniſh Main*; that Trade having drawn thither many white People, who were wont to get rich in a few Years, and return therewith to their Mother Country, and the *Spaniſh* Money they got in *Jamaica* did at length center in *England.* From *Jamaica* our ſaid People *privately* carried all Sorts of our Manufactures, &c. to *New-Spain*, which, it is well known, can only be legally carried thither by the *Flota* and *Flotilla* from *Old-Spain:* They alſo carried thither great Numbers of *Negroes.*

" Our Exports to *Jamaica*, at a *Medium* of four Years, from *Chriſtmas* 1728 to *Chriſtmas* 1732, " was to the Value of 147,675*l.* 2*s.* 3¾*d.* and our Imports were 539,499*l.* 18*s.* 3½*d.* Annual " Exceſs of our Imports from *Jamaica* is 391,824*l.* 15*s.* 11¾*d.*

II. " *Barbados* had 18,295 white People; its Militia conſiſted of one Troop and two Regi- " ments of Horſe and of ſeven Regiments of Foot, in all 4,812 Men. In which Iſle are no " fewer than 21 Forts and 26 Batteries, mounted with 463 Cannon."

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The intire Produce in *Sugar* of all our *West-India* Iſlands; with Remarks.

All our Sugar Iſles together are thought annually to produce 85,000 Hogſheads of *Sugar*, each Hogſhead containing twelve hundred Weight, or in all, 1,200,000 *Cwt.* Of which *Great-Britain* was thought to conſume annually 70,000 Hogſheads, or 94,080,000 Pounds of Sugar: [Which for ten Millions of People, if ſo many there be, in *Britain*, comes to 9¼ *lb.* of *Sugar* to each Perſon, (or if but 8 Millions of People, then about 11¾ *lb.* of *Sugar* to each Perſon) and as there are undoubtedly about two Millions and upwards of People in *Ireland*, we may omit them in this Computation, as there may probably be near that Number in all the *Britiſh* Dominions who uſe little or no *Sugar* at all.]

Annual Exports from *Britain* to the *Sugar Iſles.*

It is computed, that 300 Sail of Ships go annually from *Great-Britain* to the *Sugar Iſlands*, (beſide thoſe which go thither from our Continent Colonies) and that about 4,500 Seamen are employed in navigating them: And that there is annually exported thither to the Value of 240,000 *l.* in *Britiſh* Manufactures.

Strength of the *Britiſh Leeward Iſlands.*

III. "In all the *Britiſh Leeward* Iſlands, *viz. St. Chriſtophers, Antigua, Nevis,* and *Montſerrat,* "(with their Dependencies, *Barbuda, Anguilla, Spaniſh-Town, Tortola,* and the reſt of the *Virgin* "*Iſles)* there are 10,262 *white People*; and their Militia conſiſts of 3,284 Men." But, by an Account of thoſe *Leeward* Iſlands, *Anno* 1736, their Strength was as follows, *viz.*

In *Antigua*, - - - -	1,500	Men; two Forts and ſeven Batteries.
— *St. Chriſtophers*, - -	1,340	Men; three Forts and ſix Batteries.
— *Montſerrat*, - - -	360	Men; one Fort and one Battery.
— *Nevis*, - - - - -	300	Men; one Fort and one Battery.
In all,	3,500	Men;
And in *Anguilla*, - - -	80	Men;
——— *Spaniſh-Town*, - -	72	Men;
——— *Tortola*, - - -	120	Men;
	3,772	white Men in all the *Leeward Iſlands.*

Strength of the *Bahamas.*

IV. "The Iſlands called the *Bahamas* are the next, in thoſe Seas, of Importance to *Great-* "*Britain:* Where *Providence* is the only Iſland as yet of any Conſideration to us, or that is "peopled in any Degree. And here they have 500 white People, out of which they have formed "ſix Companies of Militia, beſide one independant Company in his Majeſty's Pay. On this "Iſland they have two Forts, ſince better re-built.

Strength of the *Bermudas.*

V. "In the *Bermudas* there were a few Years ſince 5000 white People, of which there are "1000 white Men (beſide Officers) for their *Militia.* They have one Fort and ſix Batteries."

Newfoundland's conſiderable Importance to the *Britiſh* Empire.

Nothing is ſaid of *Newfoundland*, in the Report of that Board; which indeed is properly no Colony, it having ſcarcely any Soil capable of Cultivation: And the Forts and People there are chiefly, if not ſolely, for the Protection and Accommodation of the Ships of our important Codfiſhery on the adjoining Shoals, called the *Banks of Newfoundland*, and alſo in its Bays and Harbours. Thoſe Garriſons are alſo requiſite for preventing any other *European* Nation from getting Poſſeſſion of that Iſland, which Poſſeſſion would render our Fiſhery there extremely precarious, on a Rupture with any ſuch Nation, as it would alſo our Communication with our Northern Continent Colonies. *Newfoundland*, therefore, on theſe Accounts, is of very great Importance to us.

Dowries and Portions Royal.

In the former Part of this Year, his Majeſty of *Great-Britain*'s eldeſt Daughter *Anne* (ſtiled the Princeſs Royal) was married to *William* Prince of *Orange*, her Portion being 80,000 *l. Sterling.*

N. B. His *Britannic* Majeſty's other two (ſince married) Daughters, *viz.* one to the preſent King of *Denmark*, and the other to the preſent Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, had each 40,000 *l.* for their Portions.

A Committee of a General Court enters on Conſiderations on the Profits of the *South-Sea* Company's Trade to the *Spaniſh West-Indies.*

A *Committee of Inſpection* into the State of the *South-Sea Company*'s Commerce to the *Spaniſh West-Indies*, having been at this Time appointed by their General Court out of the Stockholders, it appeared, by the Accounts which that Committee publiſhed, that the intire Balance of that Trade from the Beginning (or of their ten Years *American* or *Aſſiento* Trade) amounted to no more than 32,260 *l.* 18 *s.* Profit to the Company. This was, by the Proprietors of the Stock, thought (and indeed was) a very inconſiderable Profit, being but 3,226 *l.* for each Year of that Trade. This it was which made the Stockholders very earneſt to accept of the Equivalent formerly propoſed by the Court of *Spain:* But thoſe Proprietors or Stockholders conſidered only their own private Advantage by that ſuppoſed Equivalent. For as the King and his Miniſters muſt have been conſulted, before ſuch Equivalent could be permitted to be accepted by the Company, there was a more important and extenſive Conſideration to be duly weighed, *viz.* Whether by the illicit and very profitable Trade carried on by that Company's Supercargoes, Factors, Captains, and other Servants, employed by them in the *Spaniſh West-Indies*, and alſo under their Wings, from *Jamaica, &c.* the Nation was not a greater Gainer, upon the whole, than they could be by the propoſed Equivalent, and the carrying back the Trade to the Channel of *Cadiz*, where, without Doubt, our Merchants had alſo a great Intereſt in that Trade. We muſt, however, now again leave this Diſpute for future Conſideration, in its proper Place.

Many

A *Britiſh* Statute againſt *Stock-jobbing.*

Many great Inconveniencies to Commerce, and frequent Frauds, having been long ſeen to be practiſed, by *Stock-jobbing*, in the City of *London*; an Act of Parliament paſſed in this 7th Year of King *George* the Second, Cap. viii. *To prevent the infamous Practice of Stock-jobbing.* For the Prevention of Bargains for *Stocks* bought or ſold, for a future Time, by Perſons on one Hand, not poſſeſſed of ſuch Stock; and, on the other, by many not being in Circumſtances or Ability to pay for ſuch *Stock*; for *Puts* alſo and *Refuſals* of *Stocks*, &c. [Terms which we have already explained, under the Year 1695] whereby very many unwary Perſons and their innocent Families have been undone, were hereby prohibited. It was therefore enacted, "That all Contracts and Agreements whatſoever, which ſhall be made or entered into, upon which any Premium ſhall be given or paid for Liberty to *put* upon, or to *deliver*, *receive*, *accept*, or *refuſe* any public or joint Stock, or other public Securities whatſoever, or any Part or Share therein; and alſo all Wagers, and Contracts in the Nature of Wagers or of *Puts* and *Refuſals*, relating to the preſent or future Price of any ſuch Stocks, *ſhall be null and void to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever.* And all Premiums given or received upon ſuch Bargains, ſhall be reſtored and repaid to the Perſons who ſhall have ſo paid them, and may be recovered by an Action, commenced within ſix Months,—with double Coſts; the firſt Receivers of ſuch Premium to be obliged to anſwer upon Oath.——500*l.* Penalty is hereby laid on all Perſons making ſuch *Time-Bargains* or *Contracts*, *Puts* and *Refuſals*; and all and every Broker or Brokers, Agents and Scriveners, tranſacting or writing any ſuch Contract, ſhall likewiſe forfeit the ſaid Sum of 500*l.* Moiety to the King, Moiety to the Suer for the ſame. And for preventing the evil Practice of compounding or making up *Differences* for Bargains on Stocks ſo ſold:——No Money ſhall be voluntarily given or received on that Account, or for not performing of any ſuch Contract: But all and every ſuch Contract ſhall be ſpecifically performed.—And the Stock or Security thereby agreed to be aſſigned and transferred, ſhall be actually *ſo done*, and the whole Money ſhall be paid for the ſame, under the Forfeiture of 100*l.* for every ſuch compounding, &c. as aforeſaid.——Stock ſold, and not paid for at the Time prefixed, may be lawfully ſold again to any other Perſons, and the Buyer ſhall make good any Damage ſuſtained.——Stock bought, and not transferred at the due Time, by the Seller, the Buyer may purchaſe other Stock and recover his Damage.——And whereas it is frequently and miſchievouſly practiſed, for Perſons to ſell Stocks of which they are not poſſeſſed,—it was hereby enacted, That, for all Contracts and Agreements hereafter to be made either for the ſelling or buying of ſuch Stocks, whereof the Perſon contracting ſhall not be poſſeſſed at the Time of ſuch Bargain, there ſhall be 500*l.* Penalty; as alſo 100*l.* Penalty on the Broker or Agent for procuring of ſuch Bargain, who ſhall hereafter keep a Book or Regiſter to be called the Broker's Book, wherein all ſuch Bargains ſhall be regiſtered; and by his neglecting ſo to do, he ſhall incur the Penalty of 50*l.*—Nothing herein, however, ſhall affect Contracts for any Stocks made with the Privity of the Accountant-General of the Court of *Chancery.*——Nor to prevent any Perſon from lending Money on any public joint Stock or other public Securities, on the re-delivering thereof, on Re-payment of the Money lent." Notwithſtanding which ſtrict Law, we have Reaſon to believe, that, even to our own Time, there are many ſuch illegal Bargains ſtill carried on, to the Undoing of many.

Forging and counterfeiting Acceptances of Bills of Exchange, &c. in *Great-Britain*, made Felony.

There having been a *Britiſh* Statute made in the ſecond Year of King *George* the Second (Cap. xxii.) to make it Felony *to ſteal Bonds, Notes, or other Securities for Payment of Money*, "it was now, in this 7th Year of that King, Cap. xxii. farther enacted, *That Perſons convicted of forging, altering, or counterfeiting the* Acceptance *of any Bill of Exchange*, or the Number or principal Sum of any accountable Receipt for any Note, Bill, or other Security for Payment of Money or Delivery of Goods, ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon."

The bad State of the *South-Sea* Company's *Aſſiento* Affairs made her General Court agree to addreſs the King for Leave to diſpoſe of the ſame.

On the 28th of *March* 1734, a General Court of the *South-Sea* Company, upon the repeated Repreſentation of Sir *Thomas Geraldino*, the King of *Spain*'s Agent at *London*, for the Affairs of the *Aſſiento* Trade of that Company, concerning the bad Management of their Factors, *unanimouſly agreed to impower their Court of Directors to preſent an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty, deſiring his Royal Conſent to diſpoſe of the Trade and Tonnage of the Company's annual Ship.*

Coinage of Gold and Silver in *England* for ſeven Years paſt: With Remarks.

In *Boyer's Political State of Great-Britain*, for the Month of *September* of this Year, we find the following View of all the Coinage of both *Gold* and *Silver* in the Tower of *London*, ſince the Acceſſion of his Majeſty King *George* the Second to the Throne, *viz.*

In Gold, 43,940 *lb. Wt.* which at 44*l.* 10*s.* *per lb.* makes in Tale 1,955,330*l.* And in Silver only 8,742 *lb. Wt.* which at 3*l.* 2*s.* *per lb. Wt.* makes in Tale 27,100*l.* 4*s.* "A very ſmall Sum," (ſays our Author) "in Proportion to that coined in Gold; and ſeems to be an evident Proof that the current Value of the two Metals is not juſtly proportioned in this Kingdom; nor is indeed in any other Part of *Europe*; as appears by the great Profit that is to be got by carrying Silver to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and ſelling it for Gold." With this Author's Leave, what he remarks, concerning the carrying Silver to *Eaſt-India*, would happen although the Proportion between Gold and Silver, in all Parts of *Europe*, were ever ſo juſtly aſcertained; Silver in *India* being a mere Commodity or Merchandize, and highly prized there merely as ſuch.

Nova Scotia much neglected by the *Britiſh* Miniſtry.

Great Complaints came over from *Nova Scotia* at this Time; and particularly from the *Britiſh* Settlement at *Canſo*, a Place of great Conſequence to our fiſhing Trade in thoſe Parts; That although the late King had ſent thither four Companies of Soldiers, yet there had been no Money laid out in fortifying of that Place:—That they were particularly apprehenſive of the *French* Encroachments in their Neighbourhood, who always are eſpecially careful of their own Fortifications;—and that by our ſhameful Negligence of *Nova-Scotia*, our *Fiſhery* there was almoſt dwindled to

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to nothing. Notwithſtanding which, our Miniſters ſeemed quite to diſregard, or rather to be quite ignorant of the vaſt Importance of that Province.

The vaſt Cargoes of 22 *Eaſt-India* Ships returned to *Holland*.

The *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company had, in this Year 1734, 22 Ships from *Eaſt-India*, whoſe Cargoes were ſo vaſt as well to merit ſo ſmall a Place in this Commercial Hiſtory, *viz.* Spiceries, 6,311,027 lb. Wt.—Sugar, 2,406,428 lb.—Saltpetre, 1,807,210 lb.—Coffee, 3,997,759 lb.—Dying and other Drugs, 91,949 Cheſts, 1,549,463 lb.—Tea, 515,970 Cheſts, and 369,577 lb.—Silk Raw, 62,015 lb.—Silk Stuffs, 21,205 Pieces—Callicoes, 209,748 Pieces—Indico, 14,483 lb.—Tin, 354,000 lb.—Copper, 462,500 lb.—Candied Ginger, 50,486 lb.—*China* Ware, 525,223 Pieces—Yarn, 92,441 lb.—Candied Nutmegs, 8,000 Pſſ.—Cubebs, 10,000 lb.—Curcuma of *Java*, 16,250 lb.—Mother of Pearl, 800 lb.—Pearls, 10 lb.—Cowries, 255,357 lb.—Rough Diamonds, 2 Pſſ.—Rings, 3 Pſſ.—Canes, 1,500 Pſſ.—and Wool, 277 lb. Such Alterations may happen to this Commerce, in future Times, as may poſſibly make this Account hereafter ſeem incredible.

The *Dutch* lay open their Trade to Part of the *Guinea* Coaſt.

The Trade to the Coaſt of *Guinea* has ſeldom or never been carried on by excluſive Companies, in any Part of *Europe*, to national Advantage: Private Traders, under proper Regulations, ſeeming moſt proper for preſerving and extending that, as well as moſt other Branches of foreign Commerce. Of this the States General of the United *Netherlands* were ſo ſenſible, that they, in this Year 1734, laid their Trade, to a Diſtrict of 60 Leagues of the Weſt Coaſt of *Africa*, open to all their Subjects, which had till now been confined to their *Weſt-India* Company; and was ſo to remain for twenty Years to come, though under certain Regulations, mentioned in their ſaid Placart.

Amſterdam's Shipping and Trade partly conſidered.

The Number of Ships arriving, during the Year 1734, at *Amſterdam*, was 1721, *viz.* From *Archangel*, 33—From *Peterſburgh*, 22—From *Riga*, 70—From *Narva*, 187—From *Wiburg*, 20—From *Koningsberg*, 36—From *Dantzick*, 62—From *Stockholm*, 26—From *Norway*, 163—From *Greenland*, 77—From *Davis's Streights*, 69—From *London*, 51—From *Sunderland*, 62—From *Bourdeaux*, 88—From *Rouen*, 33—From *Bayonne*, 18—From *Nantes*, 22—From *Rochelle*, 12—From *Cadiz*, 53—From *Bilboa*, 20—From *Leghorn*, 45—From *Liſbon*, 32—From *Surinam*, 29; and from *Eaſt-India*, 14. Here is a Miſtake of almoſt four hundred Ships too few, in ſpecifying the Particulars, in *Boyer*'s *Political State* for the Month of *February* 1735, probably to be ſupplied by their own Coaſters. Imperfect as this Liſt is, from it, however, we may learn the immenſe Commerce of *Amſterdam* with the *Northern* Crowns; and yet moſt of it is driven by means of the Fiſh caught on the *Britiſh* Coaſts. Hereafter, ſuch an Account as this may be uſeful for comparing the annual Increaſe or Decreaſe of the general Commerce of the Seven United Provinces, and principally that of the famous City of *Amſterdam*.

And Remarks thereon.

Number of Ships which had arrived at *Cadiz*, during the Year 1734;

The Number of Ships that entered the Port of *Cadiz*, *Anno* 1734, in all the ſaid Year 1734, were, *viz.* 596 *Engliſh*---228 *French*---147 *Hollanders*---13 *Swediſh*---14 *Daniſh*---2 *Portugueſe*,---2 *Genoeſe*---1 *Lubecker*---and 1 *Hamburgher*. In all, 1,004 Ships.

In the ſame Year 1734, there arrived at *Cadiz* the Treaſure and Effects of the *Flota*, *viz.* 11,011,749 Dollars or Pieces of Eight, in Specie, for the Commerce, and 1,464,582 for the King: In all, 12,476,331, or about 3½ Millions, *Sterling*; beſide almoſt five Millions of Dollars by the *Aſſogues* Ships: And beſide the vaſt Quantities of Cochineal, Indico, Sugar, Chocolate, Tobacco, Snuff, Hides, Cacao, Copper, Drugs, and dying Stuffs. The preceding Obſervation, relating to the Trade of *Amſterdam* in this ſame Year, may hereafter be of equal Uſe in the Caſe of the annual Shipping and Trade of *Cadiz* and *Spaniſh America*.

with Remarks.

Regiſter of Mortgages, &c. in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire* legally enacted.

1735 " The Lands in the *North-Riding* of the County of *York* being generally *freehold*, whereby " they could be ſo ſecretly transferred from one Perſon to another, and alſo eaſily and ſecretly en-" cumbered, that ſuch Perſons as were ill-diſpoſed had it in their Power to commit Frauds, and " frequently did ſo; by means whereof, ſeveral Perſons who, through many Years Induſtry, " have been enabled to purchaſe Lands, or to lend Money thereon, have been undone, by prior " and ſecret Conveyances and fraudulent Incumbrances:" [So ſays the Preamble to an Act *for the public Regiſtering of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills,* &c. *that ſhall be made of or that may affect any Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, within the* North-Riding *of the Country of* York.] " It was therefore enacted" (in the 8th of King *George* the Second, Cap. vi.) [*at the humble Requeſt of the Juſtices of the Peace, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the ſaid* North-Riding] " That a Memorial of all Deeds and Conveyances be exhibited by *Michaelmas* 1756, " and alſo of all Wills, Devices, Judgments, Statutes, and Recognizances," [other than ſuch entered into in the Name of his Majeſty and his Succeſſors] " of or whereby any Honours, " Lands, &c. may be any Way affected in Law and Equity, ſhall be regiſtered (or a Memorial " thereof) in ſuch Manner as herein-after directed," [*i. e.* as was by Law directed (*Anno* 1704) for the *Weſt-Riding*; *Anno* 1708, for the *Eaſt-Riding* of this County; and *Anno* 1709, for the County of *Middleſex*] " otherwiſe they ſhall be adjudged fraudulent." How much is it to be wiſhed, That every Part of *England* and *Wales* were put upon the like Regulation! And how eaſily might it be effected would Gentlemen heartily ſet about it!

The *French Eaſt-India* Company's great Increaſe at this Time.

The *French* had of late ſo greatly improved their *Eaſt-India* Commerce, as to have had in the preceding Year *fourteen* Ships out upon that Voyage, whereof *twelve* arrived in *Auguſt* 1734; whereby their *Eaſt-India* Company was enabled afterward, at their *Port l'Orient*, in *Bretagne*, to put up to Sale the following *Eaſt-India* Merchandize, *viz.* " Coffee, Tea, Drugs, &c. by the Pound " Weight to the Amount of 5,334,712 lb.-----Callicoes, Stuffs, &c. 387,820 Pieces-----4,284 " Packets of Canes—500 ditto of Malack—71 Handkerchiefs of *Caſembazard*, for Samples—

" 39 painted Handkerchiefs, for Samples—5,000 Fans—2,124 Sheets of Paper painted—28,000 " Counters and Fiſhes, [for Card-playing] Mother of Pearl—1,992 Cabarets of Varniſh—55 " Cheſts of *China-ware*—and 189 Rolls ditto."

In which Catalogue it may be ſeen, That the ſaid Company were but *new* and *raw* in ſome Part of their ſaid *Eaſt-India* Commerce, notwithſtanding the very large Quantity of Goods now imported.

An immenſely rich Fleet from *Braſil.*

We ſhould here alſo remark, That in the preceding Year 1734 an immenſely rich Fleet arrived at *Liſbon* from *Bahia*, in *Braſil*, and another from *Rio de Janeiro*, which brought Home, for the King and the Merchants, in Treaſure, 15½ Millions of Cruſados in Gold—220 Arobs of Gold Duſt and Ingots—437 Arobs in Bars of Gold—48 Arobs of wrought Gold—8,871 Marks of Silver—42,803 Pieces of Eight—3 Millions, 36 Octaves and 5 Quintals of Diamonds.—Beſide 11,000 Rolls of Tobacco—113,000 Hides—1,000 Cheſts of Sugar, and many other Particulars.

The King of *Portugal*'s Regulation of the Importation of *Diamonds* from *Braſil.*

And whereas great Quantities of Diamonds have of late been brought over from the lately diſcovered Diamond Mines in *Braſil*, the King of *Portugal*, for preventing their ſinking in Value by reaſon of their ſaid Quantity imported, publiſhed an Edict in the Beginning of this Year 1735, whereby he reſerved to himſelf all Diamonds found in thoſe Mines of above *twenty* Carrats, on certain Conditions!

The City of *Vienna*'s Bill of Mortality.

By the Bill of Births and Mortality of the Imperial capital City of *Vienna*, for the preceding Year 1734, were chriſtened 5,620, and buried 5,380: Which laſt Number multiplied by 30 gives 161,400 Souls in that City; and, if by 33, then it will give 177,540 Souls therein.

A new commercial Treaty between *Great Britain* and *Ruſſia.*

In this Year 1735, there was publiſhed an Abſtract of a new *Treaty of Navigation and Commerce* between *Great-Britain* and *Ruſſia*, viz.

" I. Where Navigation and Commerce are permitted to any other Nation, they ſhall be per- " fectly free in *Europe* to the Eſtates of both the contracting Parties, who may ſend all Sorts of " Merchandize, the Importation whereof is not prohibited; and may there likewiſe buy all Sorts " of Merchandize, and export them out of the ſaid Eſtates.

" II. The Subjects of *Ruſſia* ſhall pay the ſame Duties of Exportation as the *Engliſh*, particu- " larly on the Effects exported from *Ruſſia*. And the *Ruſſian* Merchants ſhall enjoy the ſame Li- " berties and Privileges of Commerce in *Great Britain* as do the *Britiſh* Merchants of the *Ruſſia* " Company.

" III. In Caſe *Britiſh* Subjects ſhall make Contracts with the Chancery, or the College of Com- " merce of *Ruſſia*, for the Delivery of Merchandize, the ſaid Merchandize ſhall be received in " the Time ſpecified, upon a Declaration they ſhall make of their being ready.

" IV. The Subjects of *Great Britain* may carry to *Ruſſia* all Sorts of Merchandize, and may " tranſport them thence by Land into *Perſia*, on paying a Duty of 3 *per Cent.* and may likewiſe " bring back from *Perſia*, through *Ruſſia*, all Sorts of Merchandize, on again paying the ſaid " Duty, without being obliged to open their *Bales:* But, if the Officers of the Cuſtoms have " Reaſon to ſuſpect, that the juſt Value thereof hath not been declared, they may ſtop the Goods " for their Inſpection, and in the meantime be paid according to the Value declared.

" V. The Subjects of both Nations may load their Ships with any Kind of Merchandize, pay- " ing the ſame Cuſtom as other Nations do: And, in Caſe of Fraud in paying the ſaid Duties, " their Goods ſhall be forfeited; but without any other Puniſhment.

" VI. If any more warlike Stores ſhall be found on board any *Britiſh* Ship than ſhall be neceſ- " ſary for the Uſe of the ſaid Ship or Paſſengers; it ſhall be lawful to ſeize the ſame: But nei- " ther Ship nor Effects ſhall be liable to be detained.

" VII. In Caſe of Shipwreck, all Manner of Aſſiſtance ſhall be given; without offering the " leaſt Violence to the Ship's Company or Effects.

" VIII. The Subjects on both Sides may build Houſes, and diſpoſe of them, without being " liable to furniſh Quarters for Soldiers. And Paſſports ſhall be granted to thoſe who ſhall " think fit to retire, within two Months after they notify their Intention of going away.

" IX. The *Britiſh* Merchants in *Ruſſia* ſhall not be obliged to ſhow their Books to any one " whatſoever, except it be to prove ſomething in diſpute. And, for the greater Eaſe and En- " couragement of the *Britiſh* Commerce, it is agreed, That, for the future, the *Engliſh* Manu- " factures ſhall pay no greater Duty on Importation than is ſpecified.

" This Treaty is to be in Force for fifteen Years, from the Date hereof, the 2d of *De-* " *cember* 1734."

The Earl of *Derwentwater*'s forfeited Eſtate applied for the Support of *Greenwich Hoſpital.*

In this ſame Year 1735, by a Statute of the 8th of King *George* the Second, (Cap. xxix.) *The net Rents and Profits of the Eſtates forfeited by the Attainder of* James *late Earl of* Derwentwater *and of* Charles Radcliffe, were made applicable for the compleating of the Building of *Greenwich-Hoſpital*, in the firſt Place; [in which Hoſpital it was now hereby enacted, That all Seamen in

A. D. 1735 the Merchants Service who ſhall happen to be maimed (not only, as in a former Act, in fighting againſt *Pirates*, but alſo) in fighting againſt any Enemy whatſoever of his Majeſty, his Heirs, and Succeſſors, ſhall be admitted into, and provided for, in the ſaid Hoſpital, in like Manner as any Seamen maimed, wounded, or diſabled in the King's actual Service.] And, in the next Place, the whole net Rents of thoſe forfeited Eſtates *ſhall be for ever applicable for the Support of the ſaid Royal-Hoſpital, for the better Maintenance of the Seamen therein, worn out and become decrepit in the Service of their Country!* Yet the ſaid Eſtates ſhall ſtill remain veſted in the Crown, ſubject to certain Incumbrances therein mentioned. This is truly a noble Application of thoſe Eſtates, very much to the Nation's Honour, and to the Encouragement and Comfort of our poor worn-out Mariners. Which good Law was farther explained and amended, by a Statute of the 11th of the ſaid King, (Cap. xxx.)

The vaſt Exportation of ſalted Proviſions this Year from *Cork*, in *Ireland*; with Remarks.

We have the following curious Piece of Intelligence from the anonymous Author of an ingenious Pamphlet publiſhed in *Ireland*, intitled the *Queriſt*. He affirms for certain, "That the "ſingle Port of *Cork* did, in the Year 1735, export 107,161 Barrels of Beef—7,379 Barrels "of Pork—13,461 Caſks and 85,727 Firkins of Butter! A prodigious Quantity of Provi-"ſions truly! Whilſt Half the People of *Ireland* are ſtarving for Want of Manufactures and "Tillage; *Paſturage employing ſo much fewer People than any other national Employment*." This is a pregnant Inſtance of the great Trade of the City of *Cork*, which has long been famous for that particular Branch of Commerce. Since this Author wrote, the *Linen* and *Cambrick* Manufactures of *Ireland* are very much increaſed, not only in the Province of *Ulſter*, where the Linen Manufacture firſt began, but are faſt ſpreading over a great Part of the other three Provinces.

Bills of Mortality, &c. of the City of *Paris*.

From *Paris* we received the following Account of the *Chriſtenings*, *Marriages*, and *Burials*, [uſually ſtiled the *Bills of Mortality*] of that great City, for the Years 1733 and 1734, *viz.*

	Chriſtened.	Married.	Buried.
Anno 1733	17,825	4,132	17,406
Anno 1734	19,835	4,130	15,122
			32,528
Medium of the ſaid two Years is			16,264

Number of Souls in *Paris*.

Now, if we multiply the laſt Number by 30, it gives 487,920 for the Number of Souls in that City and Suburbs; and if by 33, [the loweſt Number yet allowed to have died in the moſt healthy Country Places being 1 in 33] then the Number of Souls in *Paris* will be 536,712.

The preſent *Daniſh* Miſſion, Colonies, and Commerce to old *Greenland*.

1736 In the year 1736, upon Mr. *Egede*'s Return from his Miſſion in *Greenland*, he obtained a Miſſion College to be eſtabliſhed at *Copenhagen*, (according to Dr. *Buſching*'s new Geography) for ſending Miſſionaries thither for converting the Natives. And the Trade from *Denmark* to *Greenland*, according to him, is at preſent carried on by a Company at *Copenhagen*, who ſend thither three or four Ships annually. Dr. *Buſching*'s Geography, publiſhed in *Engliſh*, *Anno* 1762, likewiſe acquaints us of three or four Chriſtian Miſſions then ſettled there, and of four *Daniſh* Colonies now exiſting there; and alſo of a *Moravian* Colony and Congregation now grown ſo conſiderable (*viz. Anno* 1761.) as to equal all the four *Daniſh* ones!

The City of *Venice* made a *Free port*.

The Court of *Rome* having (as already related) made the Port of *Ancona*, on the *Adriatic* Shore of the Eccleſiaſtical State, a *Free-port*, the Republic of *Venice*, in their own Defence, or by Way of Precaution, and, after much Deliberation, at length agreed to make the Port of their capital City of *Venice* likewiſe a *Free-port*; to the great Joy of their Merchants. By which new Regulation, no Cargo of Merchandize imported for the future was to pay any more than *one Ducat at Entrance, and half a Ducat upon Exportation.* Whereby the Merchants were thenceforth to be exempted from all that ſlaviſh Attendance and Dependance upon Commiſſioners and Cuſtom-houſe Officers, and the Charges neceſſarily attending the ſame, which ſo much embarraſſed the Commerce of this State, and of the Merchants of other Nations trading thither.

The firſt Law for erecting the fine new Bridge croſs the *Thames* at *Weſtminſter*, and the conſequent Ornaments of that City, enacted.

In this 9th Year of King *George* the Second the firſt Act of Parliament (Cap. xxix.) paſſed, *For building a Bridge croſs the River* Thames, *from the* New-Palace-Yard, *or the* Wool-Staple, *in the City of* Weſtminſter, *to the oppoſite Shore, in the County of* Surrey. This noble Structure, (hitherto the moſt beautiful and uniform Stone-Bridge in all *Europe*, its vaſt Magnitude conſidered) by the Parliament's Bounty in granting ſeveral Lotteries, and at different Times ſeveral Sums of Money for it, was at length compleated; much to the Honour of the Nation, the Conveniency of Inland Commerce, and the Accommodation of all Ranks of People. The ſeveral Statutes made concerning it did likewiſe provide for the removing of many old and decayed Houſes, and the erecting of the three noble and ſpacious new Streets named *Bridge-Street*, *Parliament-Street*, and *George-Street*, beſide the adorning of both the *Palace-Yards*, &c. greatly to the Ornament of the City of *Weſtminſter*, which, inſtead of its former dirty and narrow Streets, now lifts up its Head with Grandeur and Majeſty on every Side!

Hamburgh's final Agreement with the Court of *Denmark*.

The long Diſpute between the King of *Denmark* and the free Imperial City and Republic of *Hamburgh* was, in this Year 1736, at length adjuſted, (as uſual, always to the Diſadvantage of the *weakeſt*) on the Terms following, *viz.* "Iſt, That the *Hamburghers* ſhall pay his *Daniſh* Ma-"jeſty, *once for all*, half a Million of *Daniſh* Crowns." [How often has ſuch *once-for-alls* happened?] "IIdly, That they ſhall in a Year's Time aboliſh their *Bank Current*; whereupon the "Money of *Denmark* ſhall be on the ſame Footing with that of *Hamburgh*. IIIdly, That the "Merchants and Artificers dwelling in the Quarter or Ward of *Schawmberg* at *Hamburgh*, and

“ who are ſubjects of his *Daniſh* Majeſty, ſhall not be ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the City of *Hamburgh*, and ſhall not pay the ſame Poll-Taxes, as the other Inhabitants of that City do, (neither ſhall *Daniſh* Military Officers of Rank, living at *Hamburgh*, be ſubject to its Juridiction, nor the Office of the Royal Poſts eſtabliſhed there. IVthly, That the Commerce of *Hamburgh* with the *Daniſh* Dominions ſhall be reſtored, and put upon its former Footing: The King of *Denmark*, at the ſame Time, cauſing all the Ships and Effects of the *Hamburghers* which he had ſeized to be releaſed. Vthly, Bankrupts of *Hamburgh* taking Refuge at *Altena*, or other Parts of *Denmark*, Juſtice ſhall be done to the Sufferers. VIthly, The *Hamburghers* Rights, concerning Veſſels that may chance to be wrecked on the *Daniſh* Coaſts, ſhall receive no Prejudice.”

York City's preſent Condition and Magnitude.

Although we cannot poſſibly undertake to exhibit an exact and circumſtantial State of the modern Condition of every City and Town even of the *Britiſh Empire* itſelf, and much leſs of thoſe of foreign States; ſince ſuch an Undertaking would be equally endleſs and impracticable: Yet we ſhall ſuccinctly animadvert thereon. Mr. *Drake*, in his Hiſtory and Antiquities of the City of *York*, publiſhed in this Year 1736, has ſupplied us with ſome Materials of that Kind, *viz.*

“ Iſt, There are in the City of *York*, 42 Gentlemen's Coaches, 22 Hackney Coaches, and the like Number of Hackney Chairs in full Exerciſe.

“ IIdly, A Medium of ſeven Years Births and Burials in that City, *viz.* from 1728 to 1735, is 398 Births and 495 Burials *per Annum.*” And, as *York* is deemed a healthful Place, we ſhall ſuppoſe, that only 1 in 33 of its Inhabitants die annually; ſo that 495 being multiplied by 33 gives the higheſt Number of Souls in the City and Suburbs of *York*, viz. 16,335.

A Compariſon between the Circumference of *York* and that of *London* within its ancient Walls, and between the Populouſneſs of thoſe two Cities.

“ IIIdly, *York* within its Gates is two Miles and almoſt three Quarters in Circuit, as ſurveyed *Anno* 1664.” And, in his Notes, he adds, “ That the City of *London* is very little bigger within its Walls, being but barely three Miles in Circumference; yet the latter probably contains ſix Times as many Inhabitants as *York* does, owing to the many more void Spaces in *York* than in *London*.”

Portugal's great Production of *Sugar* in *Braſil*.

It was in this Year 1736 computed, That the *Portugueſe* in *Braſil* produced 67,600 Cheſts of *Sugar*, each of 12 Hundred Weight; in all 811,200 Hundred Weight of that Commodity. The *Portugueſe* ſtill ſupply *Spain*, ſundry Parts of the *Mediterranean* Coaſt, *Holland*, and *Hamburgh*, with a conſiderable Quantity of *Sugar*, as they formerly did *England* and *France*, till they laid 10 *per Cent.* additional Impoſt on their *Sugars*, and until the two laſt-named Nations had well cultivated their own *Sugar Colonies*.

Holland's Increaſe of *Sugar* from *Surinam*, &c.

The *Hollanders* are ſaid uſually to produce between 30,000 and 40,000 Hogſheads of *Sugar* annually at the Colony of *Surinam*; and they are of late improving their Plantations of *Barbecies* and *Iſequebe*, adjoining to *Surinam*, on the Continent of *South-America*. The *Dutch* alſo frequently import *Sugars* from *Eaſt-India*, and ſome alſo from their own Iſles of *Euſtatia* and *Curaçoa*.

One Million paid off on the new *South-Sea* Annuity Stock, being 9 *l.* 2 *s.* *per Cent.*

In this ſame Year, by a Statute of the 9th of King *George* the Second, (Cap. xxxiv.) *For enabling his Majeſty to borrow any Sum of Money not exceeding* 600,000 *l. to be charged on the Sinking-Fund*, &c.——*One Million* was paid off on the *new Joint-Stock of* South-Sea *Annuities*, from and after *Chriſtmas* 1736; which amounted to 9 *l.* 2 *s. per Cent.* written off from each Proprietor's Account excluſive of Fractions.

A new *Mortmain Britiſh* Statute againſt Alienations to charitable Uſes.

In the ſame Seſſion of Parliament an Act paſſed, (Cap. xxxvi.) *To reſtrain the Diſpoſition of Lands, whereby the ſame become unalienable.* The Preamble to this *new Mortmain* Law ſets forth, That “ whereas Gifts or Alienations of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, in *Mortmain*, are prohibited or reſtrained by *Magna Charta*, and by divers other wholſome Laws, as prejudicial to and againſt the common Utility; neverthelеſs, this *public Miſchief* has of late greatly increaſed, by many large and improvident Alienations or Diſpoſitions made by languiſhing or dying Perſons, or by other Perſons, to Uſes called *Charitable Uſes*; to take place after their Deaths, to the Diſheriſon of their lawful Heirs: For Remedy whereof, be it enacted,—That no *Manors*, *Lands*, *Tenements*, *Rents*, *Advowſons*, or *other Hereditaments*, *corporeal* or *incorporeal* whatſoever, nor any Sum or Sums of Money, *Goods*, *Chattels*, *Stocks in the Public Funds*, *Securities for Money*, or any other perſonal Eſtate whatſoever, to be laid out or diſpoſed of in the Purchaſe of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, ſhall be *given*, *granted*, *aliened*, *limited*, *releaſed*, *transferred*, *aſſigned*, or *appointed*, or any-way *conveyed* or *ſettled* to or upon any Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Politic or Corporate, or otherwiſe, for any Eſtate or Intereſt whatſoever, or any Ways charged or incumbered by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, in Truſt, or for the Benefit of any charitable Uſes whatſoever; *unleſs* ſuch Gift, Conveyance, Appointment or Settlement of any ſuch Lands, Tenements, perſonal Eſtate, Money, &c.—*(Other than Stocks in the Public Funds)* be, and be made by Deed, indented, ſealed and delivered, in the Preſence of two or more creditable Witneſſes, twelve Calendar Months at leaſt before the Death of ſuch Donor or Grantor, (including the Days of the Execution and Death) and be enrolled in his Majeſty's High Court of Chancery, within ſix Calendar Months next after the Execution thereof, and unleſs ſuch Stocks be transferred in the public Books uſually kept for the Transfer of Stocks, ſix Calendar Months at leaſt before the Death of ſuch Donor or Grantor—— and unleſs the ſame be made to take Effect in Poſſeſſion for the Charitable Uſe intended immediately from the making thereof, and be without any Power of Revocation, Reſervation, Truſt, Condition, Limitation, Clauſe, or Agreement, whatſoever, for the Benefit of the Donor

“ or

" or Grantor, or of any claiming under him.——*Provided*, That the ſaid Limitations ſhall extend " to Purchaſes or Transfers made hereafter for valuable Conſiderations.——And all ſuch Gifts, " Grants, Conveyances, *&c.* made after *Midſummer* 1736, otherwiſe than herein directed, ſhall " be abſolutely void.——Provided, That nothing in this Act ſhall be conſtrued to extend to " make void Diſpoſitions of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or of Perſonal Eſtate, to be " laid out in the Purchaſe of ſuch Lands, *&c.* which ſhall be made in any other Form than by " this Act directed, to or in Truſt for either of the two *Engliſh* Univerſities and their reſpective " Colleges or Houſes of Learning, or for the Colleges of *Eton*, *Wincheſter*, or *Weſtminſter*, for the " better Support and Maintenance of the Scholars only upon the Foundation of the laſt-named " three Colleges.——Provided nevertheleſs, That no ſuch College or Houſe of Learning, which " doth or ſhall hold ſo many Advowſons of Eccleſiaſtical Benefits as are or ſhall be equal in " Number to half the Number of their Fellows, (or, where there are no Fellows, to half the " Number of their Students upon the Foundation) ſhall, from *Midſummer* 1736, be capable of " *purchaſing*, *taking*, or otherwiſe *holding*, any other Advowſons by any Means whatever; ſuch " Advowſons as are annexed to the Headſhips of Colleges not being computed in the Number " hereby limited."

Several Societies petitioned to be excepted out of this Bill, particularly *The Corporation for the Sons of the Clergy*—that for *Queen Anne's Bounty*—the *Grey-coat Hoſpital*, in *Weſtminſter*—and the Truſtees for the *Charity-Schools* of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*. But they were rejected.

" Laſtly, This Act ſhall not extend to *Scotland*."

The great Succeſs of this Year's *Whale* Fiſhing.

Notwithſtanding the very ill Succeſs of the late *Whale Fiſhery* of the *South-Sea* Company, for eight Years together; yet, in this Year 1736, one Ship of private Adventurers brought Home to *London* no fewer than ſeven Whales; and 130 *Dutch* Ships were ſaid to have caught this ſame Year 600 Whales. So precarious is Whale-fiſhing in the frozen and terrible Seas of *Spitſbergen*, &c.

The *French* in *Miſſiſſippi* begin to encroach on our *American* Colonies, as foreſeen.

Advices were, in this ſame Year 1736, received from *Carolina*, That the *French* of *Miſſiſſippi* Colony began already to ſhew the natural Diſpoſition of that Nation to Encroachments; by making War, jointly with their own *Indians*, on a Nation of *Indians* (called *Chickaſaws*) dependent on *Carolina*. Their Plan undoubtedly being now ſeen to be, to hem in all our Settlements on the Eaſt Coaſts of *North America* by Forts, all along up the River *Miſſiſſippi* as far as *Canada*, and thereby to exclude the *Engliſh* from any Commerce with the almoſt numberleſs Nations of *Indians* Weſt of our Colonies; of which Plan Dr. *D'Avenant* (as we have noted in our Introduction) gave public Warning ſo early as the Year 1698. Yet, *even now*, the Scales did not fall from our Eyes. It ſeems the *French* had got together 2,500 White Men on *Mobile* River, on which they built a Fort with an Intent to invade *Carolina*; but the Advice of Peace between the *French* and *us*, obliged them to diſſemble that Deſign, and our *Chickaſaws* proved too hard in the End for their *Indian* Allies.

The *South-Sea* Company's Proceedings in a General Court, relating to her *Aſſiento* Trade.

For two Years paſt, the General Courts of the *South-Sea* Company had fruitleſs Debates concerning an *Equivalent* propoſed by *Geraldino*, the *Spaniſh* Court's Agent with that Company, in lieu of their *annual Ship*, which ſeemed rather calculated to amuſe the Company, and to delay the *Spaniſh* Court's *Cedula*, or Permiſſion, for ſending out of their ſaid *annual Ship*, than from any ſerious Intent to give the Company due Satisfaction. On the 11th of *Auguſt*, in this Year 1736, that Company's General Court took that Matter again into Conſideration, after much had been printed in News-papers by Way of Letters, for and againſt the ſaid *Equivalent*, and alſo for the Company's farming their Introduction of Negroes into particular Parts of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, *viz.* to *Vera Cruz*, *Campeachy*, *Guatimala*, &c. and the ſeveral Demands made by *Geraldino* before a *Cedula* could be granted: But it being obſerved in this General Court, That their Court of Directors were better acquainted with the ſecret Springs of thoſe Points, it was finally *Reſolved*, " That the ſeveral Matters relating to the diſpatching of an *annual Ship*,—to the Payment demanded by the King of *Spain* of the Quarter Part of the Gains by the *annual Ship Royal Caroline*;—and concerning the ſettling the Value of the Dollars payable for the *Negro* Duties,—be " referred to the Court of Directors, to do therein as they ſhall think may be moſt for the Intereſt of the Company."

Corn of all Kinds, its Quantity exported from *England* in one Year.

In this Year an Account was laid before the *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons of the ſeveral Sorts and Quantities of *Corn* which had been exported from *England*, between *Chriſtmas* 1734 and *Chriſtmas* 1735, with the Total of the Bounty paid thereon, *viz.*

Barley. Quarters.	Malt. Quarters.	Oat-meal. Quarters.	Rye. Quarters.	Wheat. Quarters.
57,520	219,781	1,920	1,329	153,343
Bounty. £. 7,190	£. 26,434	£. 240	£. 232	£. 38,335

Total Number of Quarters of the ſeveral Kinds of *Corn* was 433,893 Quarters.
Total Bounty paid 72,433 *l.*

A. D. 1736

Cargo of a *Portugueſe* Fleet from *Braſil.*

A Fleet of 27 Sail arrived at *Liſbon* from *Pernambuco*, in *Braſil*, in this ſame Year 1736, the Cargo whereof was,

In Money { 1,300,000 Cruſados for the Merchants.
200,000 ———for the King.
4 Octaves of *Diamonds.*
6,294 Cheſts of *Sugar*, and 700 ſmall Cheſts ditto.
8,600 Rolls of *Tobacco.*
84,000 half Hides, and 13,000 whole Hides, in the Hair.
11,000 Hundred Weight of *Braſil-wood.*
450 Hundred Weight of *Violetta-wood.*

1737

A ſuccinct View of the late vaſt Improvements of *France*'s Commerce; and of her Encroachments on the *Britiſh American* Colonies, &c. with Remarks.

The *French* at this Time were juſtly animadverted on by many, for their eagerly puſhing into an univerſal Commerce, as the ſurer though ſlower Way of coming at their old darling Scheme of univerſal Dominion, *viz.*

Iſt, In *Africa*, they had monopolized the *Gum* Trade at and near the River *Senegal*; they had alſo encroached on the *Engliſh* Settlement at the River *Gambia*, and had largely increaſed their Slave-Trade on that Coaſt, for the Encouragement of their *Weſt-India Sugar Iſlands:* Where,

IIdly, They had, at this Time, gained ſo much Ground on *ours* as to be the great Exporters of *Sugar*, and alſo of *Indico*, *Cotton*, and *Ginger*, to many Parts of *Europe*. They had alſo gained a conſiderable Settlement on the Coaſt of *Guiana*, near *Surinam*, in *South-America*, encroaching both on the *Dutch* and *Spaniards* there.——On the North Continent of *America*, they now aſſiduouſly purſued old *Louis*'s Plan of forming a Chain of Forts and Settlements from the Mouth of the great River *Miſſiſippi* up to their Province of *Canada*, thereby to cut off *our* Continent Settlements from any Commerce with the vaſt *Indian* Countries weſtward, and in time to get Poſſeſſion of them all. For that End they had ſtrongly fortified the Iſle of *Cape Breton*, at or near the Entrance of the great River of *St. Lawrence*, ſerving as well to command that Entrance as to protect a very great *Cod* Fiſhery, which they have of late ſo vaſtly increaſed in the neighbouring Seas.

III. From *Quebec*, their Capital of *Canada*, they had opened and fortified a Communication with the Lakes lying behind, and properly as much belonging to our Province of *New-York* as any other Part of that Province can be ſaid to be; and had alſo taken Poſſeſſion of the fertile Lands round thoſe Lakes, much of which they had already cleared and in part cultivated; where they had plentiful Crops of Wheat, and had alſo found Lead Mines, which farther enabled them to improve their Trade with the neighbouring *Indians*. And (by already endeavouring to remove ſuch *Indian* Nations from the Neighbourhood of the *Miſſiſippi* River as might endanger its Navigation) deſigning to carry their Wheat, &c. down that vaſt Stream to *New-Orleans*, their *Miſſiſippi* Capital, from thence to ſupply their Sugar Colonies therewith, poſſibly cheaper than our Northern Plantations can at preſent do.——They had alſo planted *Tobacco* in that Country, and had begun to ſaw Timber for Lumber, with a like View to a Trade from thence with their Sugar Iſlands. *Weſtward* they were ſaid to have already extended their Communication as far as the *Spaniſh* Province of *New-Mexico*; caſting, no doubt, a longing Eye on the rich Silver Mines there.——*Eaſtward* from the *Miſſiſippi* River, they had by this Time ſettled ſo far up the *Albanus* River as thereon to have Forts within twenty Days March of *Charles-Town*, our Capital of *South-Carolina*. Of all which vaſt Improvements and Encroachments on the Territories of other Nations, and more eſpecially of our *own*, authentic Accounts were laid before our Government and our Board of Trade; yet no effectual Regard was ſhewn thereto: Neither did the Court of *Spain* ſeem more to regard their Encroachments in the *Miſſiſippi* Country, and on their Province of *Florida*, nor even their more dangerous one toward *New-Mexico*. In the *Eaſt-India* Commerce alſo, *France* (as we have before partly ſhewn) had by this Time greatly increaſed, even beyond Belief, without being duly regarded by ſuch who might in the Beginning have ruined it and moſt of the above Encroachments, had vigorous Meaſures been in due Time taken.

All which Particulars we have here judged fit to be laid together before our Readers at one ſummary View, for ſerving the better to illuſtrate and explain what may hereafter fall in our Way in reſpect to *France*'s all-graſping Deſigns for univerſal Commerce as well as Dominion. In treating of which, and ſundry other Points, it will be impoſſible to avoid Obſcurity, without being neceſſitated to a brief Repetition of ſome Things previouſly handled in other Parts of our Work. And although, by our late amazing Succeſs againſt the *French* Colonies in *America*, Matters are ſince greatly changed, yet the Steps taken by that Nation are well worth tracing, as *Memento's* for Futurity!

A Propoſal for ſupplying *Great Britain* intirely with *Iron* from her *American* Colonies.

There was at this Time much ſaid in Pamphlets and News-papers in Favour of the Importation of *Iron* and *Hemp* from the *Britiſh* Continent *American* Colonies, as being two Articles of the laſt Importance for our *Navy-Royal* and our *mercantile Shipping*, as well as for numberleſs other Services; and Petitions were preſented to Parliament for this End by the Merchants.

The State of the *Iron* Manufacture of *England.*

Iſt, It was computed, That *England* imported annually about 20,000 Tons of *foreign Iron*, whereof 15,000 Tons were from *Sweden*, which coſt about 150,000 *l.* moſtly paid by *us* in Money, as are moſt of the other 5,000 Tons brought from *Ruſſia*; and that our Exports of *wrought Iron* are from 3,000 to 3,500 Tons, *per Annum.*

IIdly, That the *Iron* of the *Britiſh* Colonies is as good as any *foreign Iron* whatever; and, with proper Encouragement, might be imported in Quantities ſufficient to ſupply all the ſaid *Iron* we get

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get from thoſe two Nations, on whom we are at preſent dependent for that Commodity, without their taking ſufficient of our Product and Manufactures in return; whereas our own Colonies would be intirely paid by our *Woollen* and other Manufactures, the Demand for which would thereby be much increaſed from thence; and thereby about 180,000*l. per Annum* would be clearly ſaved to the Nation in the Balance of our Trade!——It was moreover computed, That *England* makes annually, at Home, about 18,000 Tons of *Bar-Iron*; the Quantity of which, it was ſaid, we could not increaſe, by Reaſon of our Woods being ſo far exhauſted as to have greatly enhanced the Price of Cord-wood uſed in the refining of *Iron-Stone:* And, were we to import more *Pig-Iron* from *America* and make leſs of it at Home, we ſhould be able, with the ſame Quantity of *Wood* we now conſume, to make much more *Bar-Iron* at Home.

IIIdly, That nothing is more likely to prevent our *American* Colonies from falling into ſuch Manufactures as muſt interfere with our own *Iron*, &c. Manufactures, than the giving them Encouragements for raiſing and ſending to us ſuch rough Materials as *Pig*, *Sow*, and *Bar-Iron*, *Hemp*, &c. as it is well known of what great Advantage to this Kingdom the Bounties on the Importation of *Pitch* and *Tar* from thence have been, ſince the Year 1703.

IVthly, That, for this End, a Duty ſhould be laid in our ſaid Colonies on all *Iron* imported there from *Europe*; and that, had the like been done in regard to the prohibiting of the Importation of *Hemp* from *Europe* into our ſaid Colonies, the *Bounty* now ſubſiſting on *American Hemp* would have by this Time proved more effectual for ſupplying us from thence with all the *Hemp* we want.

On the other Hand, the great and natural Oppoſers to the Merchants Petitions were the Proprietors of the *Engliſh Iron-works*, and thoſe of the *Woodlands* of *England*; but where particular Intereſt *alone* is ſo ſtrongly concerned againſt ſo viſible a National Benefit, that Oppoſition ſeemed then not to be much regarded by impartial Men, at leaſt without Doors. In fine, the Promoters of this Scheme, for encouraging the Importation of *Iron* from our *American* Colonies, propoſed, That an additional Duty ſhould be laid on all *foreign Bar-Iron* imported, excepting only ſuch as ſhall be imported from our *American* Colonies:—And to repeal the preſent foreign Duty on all *Bar-Iron* which may be hereafter imported from our ſaid Plantations. Yet ſo many jarring Intereſts prevented the Legiſlature from doing any Thing at this Time therein!

" In *November* of this Year 1737, the *Jamaica* Merchants petitioned King *George* the Second " to be protected againſt the great and violent Interruptions and Seizures committed by *Spaniſh* " Ships in the *American* Seas, under the plauſible Pretences of guarding their own Coaſts, by " not only ſtopping and ſearching, but alſo, for many Years paſt, forcibly and arbitrarily ſeizing " their Ships on the High Seas, inhumanly treating the *Britiſh* Commanders and Sailors, and " condemning our Ships and Cargoes as lawful Prizes, in manifeſt Violation of ſolemn Treaties " between *Great Britain* and *Spain:*—Whereby the preſent Trade to his Majeſty's Plantations in " *America* is rendered extremely precarious:—Humbly praying therefore, ſpeedy and ample Sa" tisfaction to his Subjects for thoſe Loſſes:—And that no *Britiſh* Veſſel be detained or ſearched " on the *High Seas* by any Nation, under any Pretence whatſoever:—And that the Trade to " *America* may be rendered ſafe for the future." Which Petition his Majeſty received very graciouſly, and promiſed Redreſs upon their making good their Allegations to the Privy-Council, which they afterward plainly did. And here we muſt obſerve, That whereas by the Treaty of 1670, ſubſiſting between *us* and *Spain*, our Ships are not to reſort nor trade to the Coaſts of *New-Spain* and its adjoining *Spaniſh* Provinces, (unleſs driven thither by Diſtreſs of Weather) their ſailing near to thoſe Shores renders them liable to be ſuſpected of carrying on a contraband Trade with thoſe *American* Provinces of *Spain*, [the Trade to which is abſolutely and moſt ſtrictly confined to *Spaniards* ſolely.] And there is ſcarcely any Doubt to be made, That our Sloops, *&c.* from *Jamaica* and ſome other *Britiſh* Colonies, did ſometimes run the Hazard, for the Sake of Gain, and therefore ought to ſubmit to the Conſequences. So, on the other Hand, it is notorious, That the *Spaniſh Guarda-Coſtas* [*i. e.* Guard-Ships] did frequently exceed their Powers or Commiſſions, by ſearching, plundering, and often ſeizing on our *Britiſh* Ships ſailing on the *American Seas*, even tho' not ſo near their Shores as to give juſt Ground of Suſpicion of any clandeſtine Trade, and though not laden with the Produce of the *Spaniſh American* Provinces; but only, perhaps, having (by mere Chance) a very few *Spaniſh Pieces of Eight* found in the Ship, or perhaps a ſmall Parcel of *Logwood*, or other *Spaniſh American* Merchandize found in ſuch Ship; the firſt being the only Coin in our Iſland of *Jamaica*, and the two laſt the Produce of that Iſland. In ſhort, theſe mutual Complaints did, a few Years after, bring on the War between *Great Britain* and *Spain:* And although the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, *Anno* 1748, ſeemed to terminate that Affair, yet it was but barely to *ſeem* to do it; and a new and more diſtinct or explicit Treaty *ſeems* ſtill to be wanting (if intended by either Party) for that Point, and alſo for the *Logwood* Trade of our *Britiſh* Subjects in the Bay of *Campeachy*. To theſe Complaints of our Merchants, an Anſwer was indeed given, in *June* 1738, by the Court of *Spain*, wherein moſt of the Grievances and Violences were *promiſed* to be redreſſed; and the reſt were referred to the Enquiry of the *Spaniſh* Governors in *America*; who were themſelves incompetent Judges thereof, as being Parties to many of thoſe Violences, and many of them privately Partners in thoſe *Guarda-Coſtas*. And thus it remained till repeated Injuries obliged his *Britannic* Majeſty to declare War againſt *Spain*, after having in vain tried by an amicable *Convention*, *Anno* 1739, (as will be ſeen) to preſerve Peace.

The *Engliſh* Complaints againſt the Violences of the *Spaniſh* Guard-Ships on the *American* Coaſts, *&c.* not like to be ſoon liquidated.

Chriſtened in *London*, *Anno* 1737, 16,760 Souls—Buried 27,823. Increaſed in the Burials this Year 242.

London's Mortality Bill.

A Million paid off the *Bank of England*'s Capital.

By a *Britiſh* Statute of the 11th Year of King *George* the Second (Cap. xxvii.) One Million of the Capital Stock of the *Bank of England* was paid off, being a Moiety and farther Part of the Two Millions Capital created by an Act of the 3d Year of King *George* the Firſt. So that the Capital Stock of the *Bank of England* was hereby reduced to 3,875,027 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* (500,000 *l.* other Part of the ſaid Two Millions having been paid off by an Act of the 1ſt Year of King *George* the Second, *For granting an Aid to his Majeſty by Sale of Annuities to the Bank*, &c.)

The Province of *Virginia*'s eſtabliſhed annual Revenue.

Sir *William Keith*, in his Hiſtory of *Virginia*, (p. 174.) publiſhed in this Year 1738, gives the following Account of the Revenue of that Colony, as it then ſtood, and is eſtabliſhed by Acts of their Aſſemblies, *viz.*

	£.
“ Iſt, The annual Receipt of *Quit-Rents*, at two Shillings *Sterling per* 100 Acres, being “ the Revenue of the Crown, paid into the Receipt of the King's private Exchèquer, “ is an *increaſing Fund*, amounting at preſent to about - - - - - - - - - - ---	3,500
“ IIdly, The two Shillings *Sterling per* Hogſhead on *Tobacco* exported, at a Medium “ of 32,000 Hogſheads, *per Annum* is - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ---	3,200
“ Out of which [alſo increaſing] Tax is paid the Governor's Salary of 2000 *l. per Ann.*	
“ IIIdly, One Shilling *Sterling per* Ton on 10,000 Tons of Shipping yearly, is - ---	500
“ IVthly, The eſtabliſhed Fees for Marriage-Licences, Probates of Wills, and entering and clearing of Ships; together with other legal Perquiſites belonging to the Go- “ vernor reſiding there, is, *per Annum* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ---	600
	7,800

☞ It is more than probable, That, ſince that Time, every one of the ſaid four Articles are conſiderably increaſed.

Linen imported from *Scotland*; with Reflexions.

There was imported into the Port of *London*, on the 23d of *October* 1738, 151,219 Yards of Linen, manufactured in *Scotland*, and alſo 3,000 Spindles of their Linen-Yarn. Such large Entries of the Linen Manufacture, both from *Scotland* and *Ireland*, of late, every Year increaſing, merit the higheſt Encouragement; as they do not only uſefully employ our own People, and better enable them to pay Taxes, Exciſe, &c. and to conſume more of the Product of the Country, but (which is of very great Importance in the general Balance of our Commerce) as their ſaid Linen Manufactures ſhall gradually increaſe, the Importation of foreign Linen muſt neceſſarily decreaſe in a ſimilar Proportion.

London's Mortality Bill.

The *London* Bill of Mortality for the Year 1738, *viz.* Chriſtened 16,060——Buried 25,825. Decreaſed in the Burials this Year 1,998.

Obſervations thereon.

☞ It is not ſo eaſy as ſome have pretended, to account for this and many of the preceding Years large Mortality Bills of *London*, compared with much later Years, whilſt no extraordinary Sickneſs happened, and whilſt at the ſame Time great Additions were conſtantly making to the Buildings in its Suburbs. The beſt Reaſons uſually given for the late Decreaſe of its Mortality Bills are, 1ſt, The many Hoſpitals ſince erected for *ſick* Perſons, whereby and by the Small-pox, &c. Hoſpitals, many Lives are, probably, preſerved which formerly were loſt. 2dly, Many private Dwelling-houſes, in many Parts within the City of *London*, are, from the very viſible Increaſe of our Commerce, pulled down and turned into mere Warehouſes for Merchandize, whereby the Number of Houſeholders are ſenſibly decreaſed within the Lord-Mayor's Juriſdiction: But this we doubt will ſcarcely be admitted as any good Reaſon for the general Decreaſe of the Burials, unleſs it appeared, that thoſe Houſeholders had removed from within the Limits of the general Bills of Mortality. 3dly, The late Wars in *Germany* and *America* have undoubtedly carried away ſome Thouſands of our lower People, Vagrants, &c. Laſtly, it is much to be ſuſpected (as elſewhere noted) that the Company of *Pariſh-Clerks* of *London* either have not ſufficient Powers by Law, or elſe do not exert thoſe Powers, for enabling them to be more exact in their ſaid Weekly Bills.

The preliminary Treaty of the 14th of *January* 1739, between *Great Britain* and *Spain*.

Under this Year we have ſeen briefly related the barbarous and illegal Captures of our *Britiſh* Merchant-Ships on the High Seas of *America*, by the *Spaniſh Guarda la Coſtas*, or Veſſels pretending to be ſuch. Thoſe Grievances were loudly complained of by our Merchants, and the Houſe of Commons, in the Year 1738, did thereupon addreſs the King for obtaining due Satisfaction of the Court of *Spain*. Moreover, the *Britiſh* Houſe of Peers, in the ſame Year, came to the following Reſolution, *viz.* “ That the *Spaniards* ſearching of our Ships on the open Seas, under “ Pretence of their carrying contraband or prohibited Goods, is a Violation of the Treaties ſub- “ ſiſting between the two Crowns.” Hereupon, the ſtrongeſt Remonſtrances being made to the *Spaniſh* Court, the King acquainted his Parliament, That he had concluded a preliminary Convention with *Spain*, ſtipulating in Subſtance;

“ Iſt, That immediately after the ſigning thereof, two Plenipotentiaries on each Side ſhould “ meet at *Madrid*, finally to regulate the reſpective Pretenſions of the two Crowns.

“ IIdly, Until the Limits of *Florida* and *Carolina* can be adjuſted, Things ſhall remain there in their preſent Situation.

“ IIIdly, His *Catholic* Majeſty ſhall cauſe to be paid to his *Britannic* Majeſty 95,000 *l. Sterling*, “ as a Balance admitted to be due to the Crown and Subjects of *Great Britain*, after Deduction “ made of the Demands of the Crown and Subjects of *Spain*; to the End that the above-men-

“ tioned

“ tioned Sum, together with the Amount of what has been acknowleged on the Part of *Great Britain* to be due to *Spain* on her Demands, may be employed by his *Britannic* Majeſty for the Satisfaction and Payment of the Demands of his Subjects upon the Crown of *Spain*.——But this reciprocal Diſcharge ſhall not relate nor extend to the Differences ſubſiſting between the Crown of *Spain* and the *South-Sea* Company, nor to any particular or private Contracts between either of the two Crowns, or their Miniſters, with the Subjects of the other, or between the Subjects of the one Crown with thoſe of the other.

“ IVthly, If it ſhall happen that, in Conſequence of Orders diſpatched by the Court of *Spain*, any Part of the Value of certain Ships taken from the *Engliſh* and included in the foreſaid 95,000 *l.* be already paid, the ſame ſhall be deducted thereout.

“ Iſt *Separate Article.* The ſaid 95,000 *l.* ſhall be cauſed to be paid by his *Catholic* Majeſty at *London*, within *four Months* after the Ratification of this *Convention*.

“ IId *Separate Article.* The IIId above-named Article ſhall not extend to Ships taken ſince the 10th of *December* 1737: In which Caſes Juſtice ſhall be done according to the Treaties, as if this *Convention* had not been made. It being however underſtood, That this relates only to the Indemnification and Satisfaction to be made for the Effects ſeized or Prizes taken: But that the Deciſion of the Caſes which may happen, in order to remove all Pretext for Diſpute, is to be referred to the Plenipotentiaries to be determined according to the Treaties.”

This is the Subſtance of a *Convention*, which made ſo much Noiſe and gave ſo much Diſguſt in *England*. What gave the greateſt Diſguſt of all was, the King of *Spain*'s following Declaration and Proteſt, which he inſiſted on as a preliminary Condition of his ratifying the above *Convention*, *viz.* “ That he reſerves to himſelf, in its full Force, the Right of being able *to ſuſpend the* Aſſiento *for* Negroes, *and of diſpatching the neceſſary Orders for the Execution thereof*, in caſe the *South-Sea* Company doth not ſubject herſelf to pay, within a ſhort Term, the Sum of 68,000 *l.* *Sterling*, which ſhe has confeſſed to be owing on the Duty for *Negroes*, according to the Regulation of 52 Pence *per* Dollar, and on the Profits of the Ship *Royal-Caroline*: And farther declares, That under the Validity and Force of this Proteſt the ſigning of the ſaid *Convention* may be proceeded on, and in no other Manner.”

The Injuſtice of which previous Demand on the Company was ſo apparent, that, ſoon after, the ſaid Company's General Court, on the 1ſt of *March*, reſolved not to pay the ſame, without the King of *Spain*'s coming to a juſt Account with them for all the Seizures and Captures of their Ships and Merchandize which he had by former Agreements engaged to refund to them, *viz.*

The *South-Sea* Company's great and juſt Claims on the Court of *Spain* fruſtrated.

“ I. On our Rupture with *Spain*, *Anno* 1718, the King of *Spain* ſeized on all the Company's Effects in every Part of his Dominions, amounting to about *one Million* of Dollars, or nearly, in *Sterling* Money, to 225,000 *l.* whilſt the Company's Factories were kept up at *La Vera Cruz*, *Panama*, *Porto Bello*, *Carthagena*, and *Buenos Ayres*; and two Agents at *Madrid*; all which was a very great Expence. (Which Sum the King of *Spain* engaged to make good to the Company by the Treaty of the Year 1721.)

“ II. The King of *Spain* having, *Anno* 1727, beſieged *Gibraltar*, he again ſeized on every Thing belonging to the *South-Sea* Company, amounting to about *half a Million* of Dollars, or about 122,000 *l.*”

Yet, in the Treaty of that ſame Year, he promiſed not only to reſtore this laſt-named Seizure, but alſo the preceding one of the Year 1718; although all that was ever received was but a mere Trifle, compared to their whole Loſs. Now, thoſe Confiſcations were the more unjuſt, as being expreſsly contrary to the ſaid *Aſſiento Contract*; wherein it is ſtipulated, That whatever Differences may ariſe between the two Crowns, the Company ſhall be always allowed *eighteen* Months for the Removal of their Effects.——The Company has alſo farther Demands on the King of *Spain*: For Inſtance, Iſt, Their juſt Claim on him, For One-fourth Part of all *their* Loſſes ſuſtained in Trade; as by the *Aſſiento Contract* he was to be a Quarter Part Sharer in their ſaid Trade.

IIdly, The King of *Spain* ought to make good the Loſs the *South-Sea* Company has ſuſtained by his frequent Refuſal of their *annual Ship*, as well as by the Number of ſuch *annual Ships* ſhort of what they ſhould have been allowed by the ſaid *Aſſiento Contract*.

IIIdly, The Company has yet farther Demands to make, whenever a Treaty ſhall be ſet on Foot: But, in the mean time, theſe Conſiderations are more than ſufficient to juſtify their Proceedings, and to demonſtrate that the Court of *Spain* was never diſpoſed *in earneſt* to do Juſtice to our injured People. For the King of *Spain* did not only ſuffer the *four Months* to elapſe, within which Time he was to pay the before-named 95,000 *l.* on the Pretext of the *South-Sea* Company's Failure of paying his Demand of the 68,000 *l.* but, inſtead of fulfilling the foreſaid *Convention*, he ordered Seizures to be made of the Ships and Goods of his Majeſty's Subjects wherever they could be found in his Dominions or elſewhere; and alſo ordered all the *Britiſh* Subjects in his Dominions to depart in a ſhorter Time than allowed by Treaties. Whereupon *Geraldino*, his Envoy Extraordinary, and *Terry*, his Agent, at *London*, for the *Aſſiento Contract*, were obliged to leave the Kingdom. And his *Britannic* Majeſty, on the 23d of *October*

War declared by *Britain* againſt *Spain.*

1739, declared War againſt *Spain*; for the maintaining the Honour of his Crown and Kingdom, and for the obtaining Redreſs of his much injured Merchants and Traders, who from all Parts of the Kingdom made earneſt Petitions for Relief! It was indeed high Time for our Government to take this Step, (though with more than ſeeming Reluctance) for the Violences and Inſolence of the *Spaniards* in *America* were become abſolutely intolerable! Principally owing to our own ſhamefully puſilanimous temporizing at any Rate, rather than reſolutely doing ourſelves Juſtice by Force of Arms; they more than ever perſiſting in the ſearching and ſeizing of *Britiſh Ships*, and putting their Commanders into Irons and Priſons, their detaining of the *South-Sea* Company's Ships, and locking up of that Company's Warehouſes at *Porto Bello*, *Carthagena*, *Havanna*, &c.

A *Britiſh* Statute concerning *Wool* and *Woollen* Yarn imported from *Ireland* to *England*; and for preventing their Exportation to foreign Parts.

By a *Britiſh* Statute of this 12th Year of King *George* the Second, (Cap. xxi.) it was enacted, "That whereas the taking off the Duties upon *Woollen* or *Bay* Yarn imported from *Ireland* may be a Means to prevent the Exportation of *Wool* and of *Woollen* Manufactures from *Ireland* to foreign Parts, and may alſo be of Uſe to the Manufacturers of *Great Britain*, That, from the 1ſt of *May* 1740, the ſame ſhall be no longer payable; excepting only the Duties upon *Worſted Yarn* of two or more Threads *twiſted* or *thrown*, or on *Cruel*, imported from *Ireland*. And whereas, notwithſtanding the ſeveral Laws for preventing the Exportation of *Wool* unmanufactured from *Britain* and *Ireland* to foreign Parts, ſuch Exportation is notoriouſly continued.— For farther Prevention thereof,—it was farther enacted,—That all *Wool*, *Woollen* or *Bay Yarn*, *Woolfels*, *Shortlings*, *Mortlings*, *Woolflocks*, *Worſted Yarn*, *Cloth*, *Serge*, *Bays*, *Kerſies*, *Says*, *Friſes*, *Druggets*, *Cloth-Serges*, *Shalloons*, *Stuffs*, and other *Draperies*, or mixed with *Wool* or *Woolflocks*; which ſhall from Time to Time be exported from *Ireland* into the Ports of this Kingdom hereafter-mentioned, ſhall be ſhipped off and entered at the Ports of *Dublin*, *Waterford*, *Youghal*, *Kingſale*, *Cork*, *Drogheda*, *New-Roſs*, *Newry*, *Wexford*, *Wicklow*, *Sligo*, *Limerick*, *Galway*, and *Dundalk*;—and from no other Part of *Ireland* whatever. Nor to any other Ports of *Britain* but to *Biddiford*, *Barnſtaple*, *Minehead*, *Bridgewater*, *Briſtol*, *Milford-haven*, *Cheſter*, and *Liverpoole*——And in Veſſels only of the Built of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, and duly regiſtered upon Oath"——With ſundry other Clauſes for preventing of Frauds herein, needleſs here to be particularized.

The immenſe Benefit at this Time of the *Britiſh Woollen Manufacture.*

Upon this Subject, the Author of *Conſiderations* now laid before the *Britiſh* Parliament, relating to the Running of Wool, thinks it highly probable, "That more than 1,500,000 People are employed in our *Britiſh Woollen Manufacture:* And if theſe earn one with another Six-pence *per* Day for 313 working Days in the Year, it will amount to 11,737,500*l.*" Which is rightly computed, and demonſtrates the immenſe Benefit of this Manufacture!

A *Britiſh* Statute for Leave to carry Sugars directly from the *Sugar Iſles* to any Parts South of *Cape Finiſterre*, without firſt landing them in *Great Britain.*

The *French* having gradually gained the Aſcendant over *us* in the ſupplying of the *European* Market with their *Sugars*, by being permitted to carry them directly from their own *Sugar Iſlands* to foreign Parts, without being firſt landed in *France*, it was therefore enacted by a *Britiſh* Statute of this 12th Year of King *George* the Second, (Cap. xxx.) *To grant Liberty to carry Sugars of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any* Britiſh *Sugar Colonies in* America, *from the ſaid Colonies directly to foreign Parts Southward of* Cape Finiſterre, *in Ships built in* Great Britain, *and navigated according to Law.* The major Part of the Proprietors of which Ships ſhall, upon Oath, be reſiding in *Great Britain*, and the Reſidue in the *Britiſh Sugar Iſlands*, and not elſewhere, and cleared out from *Great Britain* or the ſaid *Britiſh Sugar Iſles*; on certain Conditions therein ſpecified. The *French* had the Start of us in this prudent Regulation by at leaſt twelve Years, as by their Edicts *Annis* 1726 and 1727.

The Number and Tonnage of the Shipping of the Port of *Liverpoole.*

In conſequence of a *Britiſh* Statute, for laying a Duty on the Tonnage of all Ships belonging or trading to or from the Port of *Liverpoole*, for the making of a Dock, Piers, &c. for that Port, we have ſeen a printed Liſt of all the *Ships* belonging to that famous maritime Port and Town, taken on the firſt of *May* 1739: Whereby it appeared, That their Number from 30 Tons and upwards was 211 Ships and Veſſels, amongſt which that Year there were 1 of 400 Tons—1 of 350—1 of 300—1 of 250—2 of 340—2 of 200—2 of 190—4 of 180—7 of 160—15 of 150—10 of 140—5 of 130—13 of 120—6 of 110—and 16 of 100 Tons each: The reſt from 90 to 30 Tons downward. And although the printing of the Number of their Ships be ſince laid aſide, we are well aſſured that the Number of Shipping of that Port is ſince very conſiderably increaſed.

Amſterdam's Number of Ships entering there inwards in one Year: And *London*'s thought to be twice as many.

On this Subject we may remark, That during the Year 1738 there arrived or were entered inwards at the Port of *Amſterdam* 1,813 Ships of all Sorts; where *Deſcartes*, (ſays the Happy future State of *England*, already quoted in this Work) p. 167, in one of his Epiſtles, remarks, That all People are Traders. [*Ubi nemo non Mercaturam exercet.*] ——*Boyer's Political State*, for the Month of *January* 1739, *(N. S.)* from whom that Number of Ships is taken, remarks, "That the *Amſterdamers* conjecture, that *London* has double their Number of Ships frequenting their Port!"

At *Rotterdam* the Shipping entered inwards in one Year.

In the ſame Year *Rotterdam* had about 500 Ships entered inwards.

London's Mortality Bill.

At *London*, in this Year 1739, Chriſtened 16,181.——Buried 25,432. Decreaſed in the Burials in this Year 393.

Exports from *Carolina* in one Year.

Exported in the Year 1739 from *South-Carolina*, viz. 71,484 Barrels of Rice—8,095 Barrels of Pitch—33 Ditto of Turpentine—2,734 Ditto of Tar—559 Hogſheads of Deer Skins—and 1,196 looſe Skins unpacked—*Indian* Corn and Peaſe 20,165 Buſhels—Pine and *Cypreſs* Timber and Planks 209,190 Feet—*Cedar* Boards 3,200 Feet—Shingles 42,600 Pieces—Caſk-ſtaves 56,821—Tanned

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Leather 1,535 Hides—Roſin 45 Barrels—*Saſſafras* 4½ Tons—Beef and Pork 539 Barrels—Potatoes 790 Buſhels. *Cleared outward* 238 Ships and Veſſels.

1740 In this Year was firſt erected in *Sweden, a Board for the encouraging of Trade and Manufactures*; which has proved very advantageous to that Nation.

Sweden firſt erects a Board for *Trade and Manufactures.*

For the better Supply of Seamen to ſerve in *Britiſh* Ships of War, and alſo on board of Merchant Ships and Privateers, and for the better carrying on the preſent War againſt *Spain*, or any future War, an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament paſſed in the 13th Year of King *George* II. (Cap. iii.) [*For the better Supply of Mariners and Seamen to ſerve in his Majeſty's Ships of War, and on board Merchant Ships*, &c.] “ Whereby, during the preſent War, Merchants Ships may be navigated “ by any Number of foreign Seamen, not exceeding Three-fourths of the Ship's Company—— “ And for the better Encouragement of foreign Seamen to ſerve on board *Britiſh* Ships, either “ of War, Merchant Ships, or Privateers, during this War, ſuch foreign Seamen ſo ſerving for “ *two* Years, ſhall afterward be deemed in all Reſpects *natural-born Subjects*.——Provided, *They* “ *ſhall not thereby be enabled to be of the Privy-Council, or to be a Member of either Houſe of Parlia-* “ *ment, or to take any Office of Truſt, Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands*, &c. *from* “ *the Crown to himſelf, or to any other Perſon in Truſt for him*.——And the King, his Heirs, and “ Succeſſors, are hereby impowered in any future War, by Proclamation, *during ſuch War, and* “ *no longer*, to permit the like Number of foreign Seamen to ſerve in Merchant Ships or Priva- “ teers, as well as in Ships of War.” This prudent Law was followed by another very wiſe one, in ſundry Reſpects reſembling it, *viz.*

A prudent Law for permitting foreign Seamen during this or any future War to ſerve on board *Britiſh* Ships.

A Statute of the ſaid 13th Year of King *George* II. Cap. vii. [*For naturalizing ſuch foreign Proteſtants, and others therein mentioned, as are ſettled, or ſhall ſettle, in any of his Majeſty's Colonies in* America] the Preamble whereof ſets forth, That “ whereas the Increaſe of People is a “ Means of advancing the Wealth and Strength of any Nation or Country: And whereas many “ Foreigners and Strangers, from the Lenity of our Government, the Purity of our Religion, “ the Benefit of our Laws, the Advantages of our Trade, and the Security of our Property, “ might be induced to come and ſettle in ſome of his Majeſty's Colonies in *America*, if they were “ made Partakers of the Advantages and Privileges which the *natural-born Subjects* of this Realm “ do enjoy.”——It was now therefore enacted, “ That, from the 1ſt Day of *June* 1740, all Per- “ ſons born out of the Liegance of his Majeſty, who ſhall have reſided, or ſhall hereafter reſide, “ for the Space of *ſeven* Years or more, in any of his Colonies in *America*, and ſhall not have “ been abſent from thence above two Months at any one Time;—and ſhall take the uſual *Oaths* “ *of Fidelity*, or, if *Quakers*, ſhall ſubſcribe the *Declaration of Fidelity*, (or if *Jews*, with the Omiſ- “ ſion of ſome Chriſtian Expreſſions)——and ſhall alſo ſubſcribe the Profeſſion of their *Chriſtian* “ *Belief*, (*Jews* excepted) as directed by a Statute of the 1ſt of *William* and *Mary*, [intitled, *An* “ *Act for exempting their Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects from the Penalties of certain Laws*] before any “ Judge of the Colony they ſhall reſide in,——and ſhall have received the *Sacrament of the Lord's-* “ *Supper in ſome Proteſtant or reformed Congregation* in *Great Britain*, or in the ſaid Colonies, (*Quakers* “ and *Jews* excepted) within 3 Months of his or her ſo qualifying, and producing a Certificate here- “ of, ſigned by the Miniſter of the ſaid Congregation, atteſted by two Witneſſes: A Certificate “ of all which, under the reſpective Colony's Seal, ſhall be a ſufficient Proof of his or her being “ thereby become *a natural-born Subject of* Great Britain, *to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever*. “ And the Secretary of each Colony ſhall annually tranſmit to the Board of Trade and Planta- “ tions, Liſts of the ſaid Perſons ſo *naturalized*, to be regiſtered in their Office. *Proviſo*,” (as in the before-named Act of Parliament) “ That ſuch Perſons ſhall not thereby be enabled to be a “ Privy-Counſellor, *&c.* as in other Naturalization Statutes.” The more immediate Object of this Statute was in Favour of ſome Thouſands of Proteſtants perſecuted and oppreſſed in *Germany* and elſewhere, and alſo in Favour of Proteſtants from *Switzerland*, &c. all of whom were before and about this Time ſettled in the different Provinces of the *Britiſh* Continent Colonies of *America*, chiefly on the back Parts thereof Weſtward.

Another wiſe Law, for naturalizing foreign Proteſtants ſettled in the *Britiſh American* Plantations.

By a Statute of the ſaid 13th of King *George* II. (Cap. xvii.) [*For the Increaſe of Mariners and Seamen to navigate Merchant Ships, and other trading Ships and Veſſels*] it was enacted, “ 1ſt, That “ all Seamen of the Age of fifty-five Years or upwards, and all ſuch as have not attained the “ full Age of eighteen Years, and alſo all Foreigners ſerving in any *Britiſh* Merchant Ships or “ Privateers, ſhall be exempted from being impreſſed into his Majeſty's Service. 2dly, Perſons “ of any Age, uſing the Sea, ſhall alſo be exempted from being impreſſed for the firſt two Years “ of his being at Sea; as ſhall likewiſe all Sea-Apprentices for the firſt *three* Years of their ſaid “ Apprenticeſhip.”

A *Britiſh* Statute aſcertaining who ſhall be exempted from being impreſſed in the King's Service at Sea.

It was in or about this Year 1740, or perhaps ſomewhat earlier, that the manufacturing of *Tin-Plates*, or more properly of thin Plates of Iron *tinned* over, [which Foreigners term *White-Iron*] was brought to ſuch Perfection in *England*, (after having been long loſt or neglected) ſo that now very little of it was imported from foreign Parts: Our *own* being now made of a finer Gloſs or Coat than that made beyond Sea, the latter being hammered, and ours being drawn under a Rolling-Mill. This Improvement is a conſiderable Benefit to the Nation in the *general annual Balance of Trade*; there being a very great Quantity of this Manufacture conſumed in *Britain*, *Ireland*, and the *Plantations*, for many neceſſary and various Uſes. And although the Duty on foreign *Tinned-Plates* is hereby ſunk, yet the Employment given to our own Manufacturers thereof, and the Money kept at Home which was formerly paid for this Commodity from *Hamburgh*, greatly over-balances the Loſs of the Cuſtoms thereon. It was indeed long juſtly wondered at, That *England*, which had the beſt *Tin* in *Europe*, and in greateſt Quantity, and had Iron enough for the Purpoſe, ſhould have ſo long continued to pay ſuch great Sums to foreign Nations for what

Tinned Plates, or thin Plates of Iron tinned, now brought to Perfection in *England.*

we might long ſince have made of our own. The making of *Tinned-Plates* was one of the Projects named *Bubbles* of the Year 1720, (as elſewhere ſhewn.) And although nothing might then be ſeriouſly intended by it, but to pick the Pockets of the Credulous; yet ſome Perſons of Judgment ſoon after ſeriouſly attempted it with Succeſs.

The *Britiſh Whale Fiſhery* farther encouraged by Parliament.

By a *Britiſh* Statute of this 13th Year of the King (Cap. xxviii.) [*For continuing the ſeveral Laws therein mentioned, relating to the Premiums upon the Importation of Maſts, Yards, Bowſprits, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Sail-Cloth*, &c.] amongſt other Matters, " the Bounty of *twenty Shillings* " *per* Ton on Ships employed in the *Whale* Fiſhery was not only farther continued to the 25th of " *December* 1750, but alſo an additional Bounty of *ten Shillings per* Ton was granted on the ſaid " *Whale-Fiſhing Ships* to continue during our then War with *Spain* only: During which Time " alſo it was hereby enacted, That no Harponeer, Line-manager, Boat-ſteerer, or Seaman, in " that Fiſhery ſhould be impreſſed from the ſaid Service." Which Statute ſhews the Senſe the then Legiſlature had of the Benefits accruing to the Public by the *Whale* Fiſhery.

Regular *Poſts* for Letters attempted to be eſtabliſhed in *Turkey*.

The current Advices this Year from *Conſtantinople* brought, That the *Turks* had juſt begun to eſtabliſh regular *Poſts* for the Carriage of Letters throughout their Dominions, after the Manner of *Chriſtendom*; which they hoped would be very advantageous to their Commerce, and likewiſe to the *Sultan*'s Revenue, greatly impaired by their late Wars with the Emperor and with *Ruſſia*.

Great Britain's Trade to *Virginia* and *Maryland*, for Tobacco, employed at this Time 200 Sail of Ships.

In this ſame Year 1740, it appeared, by the Information of Perſons of Worth, concerned in the two *Britiſh* Tobacco Colonies of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, That about 200 *Britiſh* Ships were annually and conſtantly employed in that Trade, *viz.* about 80 or 90 Sail for *Virginia*, and about 110 to 120 for *Maryland*: That the Ships trading thither from the Out-ports of *Great Britain* were generally of a leſſer Burden than were thoſe from the Port of *London*: And that of about 30,000 Hogſheads of *Tobacco*, annually imported from thoſe two Colonies into *Great Britain*, 18,000 were brought Home in the *London* Ships. Alſo that this Computation was excluſive of the Veſſels employed by the ſaid two Colonies in their Trade with our other *Britiſh* Continent and Iſland Colonies of *America*.

A View of the mercantile Shipping and maritime Strength of *France*.

The anonymous Author of a Pamphlet, intitled, *The preſent State of the Revenues and Forces of* France *and* Spain, *compared with thoſe of* Great Britain, (Octavo, 1740) aſſerts, " That in *France* " there were not then more than 600 Sail of Merchant Ships at the moſt, of all Sizes. And " that, reckoning 25 Sailors to each, one with another, all the Seamen of *France* did not exceed " 30,000, including the 11,000 Seamen claſſed by the King, who have Leave to ſerve on board the " Merchant Ships, till wanted for the King's Service. And, that in Caſe of a naval War with *Britain*, *France* will be obliged to augment her Marine to what it was in their former War with *England*, *viz.* to 120 Ships of War and 40 Gallies." What this plauſible and ſpirited Writer computes, might then poſſibly be true; but we have ſince had recent Experience, that both their Merchant Ships and Sailors were conſiderably more in Number than he then computed them to be.

Gibraltar has a Patent for a Civil Government to be eſtabliſhed at it, though it has not as yet taken Effect.

In the ſame Year his *Britannic* Majeſty, by Letters-Patent, erected Civil and Criminal Courts of Juſtice at his Town and Port of *Gibraltar*. How far this Regulation has been put in Practice ſince this Time, or, if at all, how far it may, in Time, influence greater Numbers of *Britiſh* Subjects to ſettle there, we ſhall not venture preciſely to gueſs: But, if that ſhould come to be the Caſe, the Rents of Houſes would gradually Increaſe, and therewith Fines upon Entry,—Acknowlegements for landing of Goods, (as at *Leghorn* and other Free-ports)—Anchorage in the Bay,—Leaſes of Ground,—ſome moderate Taxes on Liquors and Proviſions conſumed there,—and ſuch other Benefits which might naturally be expected from a Civil Government's being there actually eſtabliſhed under the mild Laws and Privileges of a *Britiſh* Conſtitution; which might poſſibly, altogether, occaſion ſuch a Revenue to accrue to the Crown and Nation there, as might in Time eaſe the Public of more than 60,000 *l. per Annum*, which that moſt uſeful and important Fort and Port coſts the *Britiſh* Nation. Why our Expectations in theſe Reſpects have not been fully anſwered hitherto, lies properly before a higher Tribunal than we ſhall name, whoſe Intereſt is ſo nearly concerned therein, and whoſe Power as well as Inclinations, when proper Informations ſhall be laid before them, can undoubtedly rectify whatever ſhall be found to have hitherto been amiſs.

The *Toll* payable at *Staden* by all Ships ſailing up the *Elbe* is by King *George* II. of *Great Britain* intirely remitted to all *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* Ships.

In this ſame Year his Majeſty King *George* II. of *Great Britain*, and Sovereign of the Town of *Staden*, in the Dutchy of *Bremen*, was graciouſly pleaſed intirely to remit to all *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* Ships the *ancient Toll* payable at *Staden* by the Ships of all Nations in ſailing up the River *Elbe*. For which Bounty (as in Duty bound) his ſaid Majeſty received an humble Addreſs of Thanks from *the* Britiſh *Company of Merchants-Adventurers trading to* Hamburgh.

The Value of 100 *l. Sterling* in the nominal Paper-Currency of the *Britiſh* Continent Colonies of *America*.

The King of *Great Britain* having been addreſſed in the preceding Year by his Parliament, for regulating the Currency of the Paper-Money of his *American* Continent Colonies, we ſhall here exhibit the then preſent Value thereof as follows, *viz.*

New-England, [*i. e.* principally the *Maſſachuſet's Bay*] *Connecticut*, *Rhode-Iſland*, and *New-Hampſhire* - - - - - - - - - - - -	525 *l.* Currency *.	For 100 *l. Sterling* Money.
New-York - - - - - - - - - - - -	160	
The *Jerſeys* - - - - - - - - - - - -	160	
Penſylvania - - - - - - - - - - - -	170	
Maryland - - - - - - - - - - - -	200	
North-Carolina - - - - - - - - - - -	1,400	
South-Carolina - - - - - - - - - - -	800	

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Paper Currency in our *American* Colonies explained.

⁂ In a Letter [on this Occaſion] from a Merchant at *Boſton* (in *New-England*) to a Friend in *England*, concerning the different Values of *Paper Currency* in the *Britiſh* Plantations, we have an Explanation hereof, *viz.* “ Upon the Continuance of a favourable Turn in the Trading Circum-
“ ſtances of the Province [of *New-England*] the Government might ſtop at any Rate which Sil-
“ ver ſhould fall to, and make that Rate the fixed Silver Pound, and make it a lawful Tender;
“ and the common Conſent or Acceptance of the People would complete the Scheme of *Silver*
“ Money. And thus the *Sterling Pound* is fixed [in *England*] to 3 Ounces 17 Penny-Weight
“ and 10 Grains of Silver of a certain Fineneſs, or Silver at 5 *s.* 2 *d. per* Ounce. But, if that
“ Kingdom were under *our* unhappy Circumſtances, *as not having a Sufficiency in Value of Silver*
“ *and all other Exports, to diſcharge the whole Demand in return for their*” [i. e. Great Britain's]
“ *Imports; it would then be next to a Miracle if Silver did not riſe to above* 5 s. 2 d. per *Ounce in the*
“ *Markets, in Proportion to the Balance of Debt againſt them:* And *their Trading Circumſtances con-*
“ *tinuing to decline,* (as *ours* have) *their Silver would be brought to* 27 *Shillings* per *Ounce (as ours is)*
“ *and the current Money of* Great Britain *be at the Rate of* 27 *Shillings* per *Ounce, whatever the law-*
“ *ful Money might be.* This is evident from the Succeſs of Queen *Anne*'s Proclamation, in the 3d
“ Year of her Reign, and the Act of Parliament ſubſequent upon it, deſigned to fix the Plantation
“ Pound to 2 Ounces 16 Penny Weights 16 Grains of Silver, of the Fineneſs of common *Pieces of*
“ *Eight* at 6 *s.* 10½ *d. per* Ounce. Which moſt certainly was well intended, but for the aforeſaid
“ Reaſons could not take Effect: And there is but one Plantation that I know of, *viz. Barbadoes,*
“ where common Silver is received by Weight, agreeable thereto: *Virginia* not ſo high, and all
“ the others got beyond that Standard, in very different Degrees.”

The vaſt Increaſe of the *French* Commerce to *Eaſt India*.

In the Month of *Auguſt* 1740, the Sale of the *French Eaſt-India* Company's Merchandize at *Port-l'Orient* amounted to *twenty-two Millions of Livres*, or about *one Million Sterling*; which ſufficiently demonſtrates the vaſt Increaſe of that Company's Commerce to *Eaſt-India*, in the Space of a few Years paſt.

Ships arrived at *Amſterdam*, *Anno* 1740.

☞ Ships entered *inward* at *Amſterdam* during the Year 1740, 1,645; which is 168 Ships fewer than in the Year 1738.

Burials at *Amſterdam*, *Anno* 1740.

At that City, in the ſaid Year 1740, there died 10,056 Perſons; being above 2,500 more than in the preceding Year.

Paris Chriſtenings and Burials. *Annis* 1739 and 1740.

					Average of Burials:
At *Paris*,	*Anno* 1739 Chriſtened	19,781	--------	Buried 21,989	½ — 47,273
	—— 1740 ————	18,632	--------	———— 25,284	
	In both Years - - - -			47,273	23,636½ in one Year.

Lord *Anſon*'s Expedition againſt *Spain*, into the *South-Seas*, and round the Globe, in near four Years Space.

Being ſtill at War with *Spain*, his Majeſty of *Great Britain* had ſent out, in this ſame Year 1740, an experienced Commander, Commodore *George Anſon*, Eſquire, [ſince a Peer of the Realm, and worthily placed at the Head of the Admiralty-Board] with one Ship of 60 Guns, two of 50 Guns each, one of 40, and one of 20 Guns, a Sloop and two Victualers, into the *South-Seas* of *America*, for the diſtreſſing of *Spain* as much as poſſible. It is true, this Expedition was rather a Matter of War than of commercial Hiſtory; yet, as it has ſome Relation to Commerce, and as it likewiſe ſhews *Spain*'s Feebleneſs in the *South-Sea* when at War with us, it ſeems needful, though very briefly, to relate its Succeſs. He failed from *Portſmouth* in *September* 1740, and in *May* 1741 he got round *Terra del Fuego* into the *South-Sea*, (after much Peril and Loſs by Storms.) In *September* 1741, he took a rich *Spaniſh* Prize; and, coaſting along *Chili*, in *November* the ſame Year, he took another *Spaniſh* Prize, laden with *Cloth* and *Iron*. Sailing to the Coaſt of *Peru*, he took, plundered, and burnt the Town of *Payta*, in the ſame Month and Year. Thence he ſailed to the Coaſt of *Mexico*, and oppoſite to the Harbour of *Acapulco*, he learnt that the *Manilla* Ship was not to ſail during that Seaſon; wherefore, in *May* 1742, he ſteered Weſtward for the Coaſt of *China*, where he arrived in *November* 1742, and he remained in the Road of *Macao* until *April* 1743, when he ſailed for the *Philippine Iſles*; where, in *June* 1743, he fought and maſtered an immenſely rich *Acapulco Ship*, bound for *Manilla*, with the Treaſure of which he ſailed Homeward, reaching the *Cape of Good Hope* in *March* 1744; and, on the 14th of *June* the ſame Year, he anchored at *Spithead* with only the *Centurion*, the above-mentioned 60 Gun Ship, all the reſt being loſt, or left as unable to proceed. This is the laſt *Britiſh* Circum-navigation of the terraqueous Globe, much to the Glory of the Nation, and to the greatly-merited Emolument of the noble Commander of it. We have in our general Index placed this Circum-navigation as the *ſixth* and *laſt* of that Sort; yet we are not unacquainted, that there were others beſides thoſe ſix made before, and ſome poſſibly ſince my Lord *Anſon*'s Voyage; but thoſe ſix being the moſt authentic, may ſuffice for our general Purpoſe.

South Carolina's great Increaſe of its Exports.

In this ſame Year 1740, the Province of *South-Carolina* exported 91,110 Barrels of *Rice*, 10,263 Barrels of *Pitch*, 2,374 Barrels of *Tar*, 562 Barrels of *Turpentine*, 432 Hogſheads of *Deer Skins*, beſide Cheſts and looſe ones, &c.

1741

An authentic Account of the Number of *Houſes* in the City of *London*, comprehended within the Bars; with Remarks hiſtorical and critical.

In the Year 1741, the late induſtrious and ingenious Mr. *John Smart*, of the Town Clerk's Office in *London*, publiſhed an accurate Account of the Number of *Houſes* in every Precinct of the twenty-five Wards within the Bars, or Limits of the Lord Mayor of *London*'s Juriſdiction, [the twenty-ſixth Ward, named *Bridge Ward without*, not having any Houſes reckoned therein] dedicated to and for the Uſe of the Deputies and Common Council-men of thoſe Wards, whereby he makes the whole Number of Houſes therein to amount but to 21,649. And, although in his ſaid Dedication to the *Common Council*, he deſires them to correct the Errors in his ſaid Ac-

count,

count, [which (ſays he, like a modeſt Man) I fear are many;] yet, as he was known to be an accurate Perſon, and that no one has animadverted on nor contradicted the ſaid Account, we may take it for granted, that it is a true one. How inaccurate then muſt the Writers of the former Part of the preceding Century have been, by magnifying the Number of Souls within the ſaid Juriſdiction beyond all poſſible Probability? More eſpecially when it is conſidered, that after the great Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, very many void Spaces were built up, as well as the Ground of ſpacious Houſes and Gardens of moſt of our Nobility, Gentry, *&c.* who formerly reſided within thoſe Limits, which have ſince been built up into narrow Streets, Allies, and Courts; whereby the Number of Houſes muſt, upon the whole, have been conſiderably increaſed ſince that fatal Period; even although, for the greater Ornament, we admit that ſeveral Streets ſince then have been made wider and more uniform than they were before the ſaid Year 1666. Of the Number of Perſons ſuppoſed to be contained in every Houſe, one with another, in the ſaid modern City of *London*, enough will be found in our Preface. The late great Increaſe indeed of Merchants and wholeſale Dealers in our own Time in that City, has obliged them to pull down Numbers of Houſes in different Parts of it, for erecting in their Room large Warehouſes with Cellars, which farther leſſens the Number of Houſes in that City.

The immenſe Increaſe of *Ireland*'s *Linen* Manufacture,

The immenſe Increaſe of the *Linen* Manufacture of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, at this Time, is almoſt aſtoniſhing, were there not ſo many undoubted living Teſtimonies of it; enough indeed to alarm all the foreign *Linen* Countries, and to give ſolid Pleaſure to all truly intelligent *Britons*; as whatever adds to the Wealth and Strength of the Kingdom of *Ireland* is a real Acceſſion of ſo much of both to the *Britiſh Empire!* In a Letter from *Ireland*, in this ſame Year 1741, we were told, That at the Acceſſion of King *William* the Third, *Anno* 1689, *Ireland* did not export to the Value of 6,000 *l.* in Linen; whereas (ſays the ſaid Letter-Writer) they now exported annually *an hundred Times* as much in Value, or 600,000 *l.*

foreſeen and foretold long before, by Sir *Wm. Temple.*

This great Improvement long before was foreſeen partly and foretold by Sir *William Temple*, in his *Miſcellanies*, (2d Edition, 1681.) "No Women" (ſays that great Man) "are apter to ſpin "*Linen* Thread well than the *Iriſh*; who, labouring little in any Kind with their Hands, have "their Fingers more ſupple and ſoft than other Women of the poor Condition amongſt *us!* And "this may *certainly* be advanced and improved into a *great Manufacture of Linen*, ſo as to beat "down the Trade both of *France* and *Holland*, and draw much of the Money which goes from "*England* to thoſe Parts upon this Occaſion into the Hands of his Majeſty's *Subjects of* Ireland, "*without croſſing any Intereſt of Trade in* England! For, beſide what has been ſaid of *Flax* and "*Spinning*, the Soil and Climate are proper for Whitening, both by the frequent Brooks, and "alſo of Winds in that Country."

A *Britiſh* Statute for enabling the *Ruſſia* Company to import *Raw-Silk*, &c. from *Perſia* thro' *Ruſſia*.

By the *Engliſh Ruſſia* Company's Charter, of the 1ſt and 2d of *Philip* and *Mary*, which was confirmed by a Statute of the 8th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, they have the ſole Privilege of not only trading (from *London*) to the Dominions of *Ruſſia*, but likewiſe to the Countries of *Armenia-Major* and *Minor*, *Media*, *Hyrcania*, and *Perſia*, on the *Caſpian Sea*. An Attempt was accordingly made by that Company for trading into *Perſia* by the great River *Volga* and the *Caſpian Sea*, in the Year 1558, as related under that Year: But that Project was ſoon dropped, as being in thoſe early Times thought too hazardous; and it has remained in Suſpence ever ſince, until this Year 1741, when an Act of Parliament was obtained by that Company, *For opening a Trade to and from* Perſia *through* Ruſſia. For which End a Clauſe was inſerted in this Act, (14th of King *George* II. Cap. xxxvi.) *For opening a Trade to and from* Perſia *through* Ruſſia; whereby the *Act of Navigation* of the 12th of King *Charles* II. was ſo far diſpenſed with, which enjoins, *That no Merchandize ſhall be imported to* England *or* Ireland *but from the Place of their Growth, Production, or Manufacture, or from thoſe Parts where the ſaid Goods and Commodities could only be had, or were uſually or actually wont to be firſt ſhipped for Tranſportation.* And as *Raw-Silk* and other *Perſian* Commodities had not been uſually wont to be brought to *England* through *Ruſſia*, it was hereby enacted, That the ſaid *Raw-Silk*, &c. might nevertheleſs be ſo imported through *Ruſſia*, in *Britiſh* Ships, legally navigated, ſuch *Raw-Silk*, &c. being purchaſed by *Barter* with Woollen or other *Britiſh* Manufactures or Product exported to *Ruſſia*, upon paying the like Cuſtoms as the *Levant* Company now pays for the ſame brought from the *Levant*. This new Scheme was for ſome Time ſucceſsfully practiſed, conſiderable Quantities of *Raw-Silk* and other *Perſian* Merchandize, having been imported in this Way, as appears by a ſupplemental Statute, of the 23d of the ſaid King, *For permitting Raw-Silk, of the Growth or Produce of* Perſia *purchaſed in* Ruſſia, *to be imported into this Kingdom from any Port or Place belonging to the Empire of* Ruſſia. By which laſt-named Statute it was enacted, "That, from *Chriſtmas* 1750, all Freemen of the *Ruſſia* Company (and they only) "may import into this Kingdom from *Ruſſia*, in *Britiſh*-built Ships, navigated according to Law, "*Raw-Silk* of the Growth of *Perſia*, purchaſed by Barter with Woollen or other Manufactures, "*&c.* from *Great Britain* to *Ruſſia*, although the ſame be not carried from thence into *Perſia*, or "with the Produce ariſing from the Sale of ſuch Commodities, and not otherwiſe, atteſted "upon Oath, under the ſame Cuſtoms and Regulations, *&c.* as the *Turkey* Company are ſubject "to for *Raw-Silk* from *Perſia*:" Until the Wars and Deſolations rendered that Trade quite impracticable; as it remains ſo to the preſent Time. And it was ſaid to be a profitable Branch of Buſineſs to the *Ruſſia* Merchants.

Projects of *Banks*, &c. in *Britiſh America*, reſtrained by Law.

Whereas, at this Time, certain Projects and Schemes were publiſhed in the *Britiſh* Continent Colonies of *America*, *For ſupplying a Want or pretended Want of a Medium in Trade*, by ſetting up a *Bank* on *Land-Security:* The Stock of which *Bank*, to be raiſed by public Subſcriptions for large Sums of Money, whereof ſmall Sums were from Time to Time to be paid in by the particular Subſcribers, and to be managed by *Directors*, *Treaſurers*, and other Officers; and Dividends were to be made, as therein mentioned: And the ſaid Company of Subſcribers were to promiſe to receive the Bills which they ſhould iſſue as ſo much lawful Money in all Payments, Trade, and Buſineſs; and, after the Expiration of twenty Years, to pay the Poſſeſſors the Value thereof in Manufactures. And as ſundry other Schemes, Societies, Partnerſhips, or Companies, have been propoſed, and may be ſet on Foot in *America*, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of a Statute of the 6th of King *George* the Firſt, (Cap. xvii.) *For better ſecuring certain Powers and Privileges intended to be granted by his Majeſty's two Charters, for Aſſurance of Ships and Merchandize at Sea*, &c. *And for reſtraining ſeveral extravagant and unwarrantable Practices therein mentioned and deſcribed; and for preventing the like for the future.* Whereby, "the preſuming to act as a Corporate Body,—or to make Transfers or Aſſignments of Shares, without legal Authority,—or "the pretending to act under any Charter, formerly granted from the Crown, for any particular "or ſpecial Purpoſes therein expreſſed, by Perſons endeavouring to make Uſe of ſuch Charter "for any ſuch other Purpoſe not thereby intended, and all acting under any ſuch obſolete Charter herein deſcribed,—ſhould be deemed to be public Nuiſances, and to be triable accordingly—as *per* the Statute of the 16th Year of King *Richard* II.——And whereas Doubts have "ariſen, whether that Act does extend to his Majeſty's Dominions in *America*"—it was now enacted, (14th of King *George* II. *For reſtraining and preventing ſeveral unwarrantable Schemes and Undertakings in his Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in* America) "That the ſaid Act of the 6th "of King *George* the Firſt, and every Part thereof, ſhall extend to *Britiſh America*, and the "Contraveners ſhall be liable to the like Fines, Puniſhments, *&c.*—to be tried in the King's "Courts in *America*." This was a prudently intended Law: For, as our ſaid Colonies grow greater and more populous, Projects and Schemes might get into their Heads, which would prove very detrimental to the Induſtry and Parſimony neceſſary to ſuch Colonies.

The Welfare and Proſperity of *Great Britain* depending much on the giving all due Encouragement to Mariners to enter voluntarily into the King's Ships; an Act of this ſame 14th of King *George* II. (Cap. xxxviii.) was made, *For the Encouragement and Increaſe of Seamen, and for the better and ſpeedier Manning his Majeſty's Fleet.* "Whereby a Bounty of 5 *l.* over and above his "Wages, was granted to every *able Seaman*, and 3 *l.* to every *ordinary Seaman*; and the Widows "of ſuch as ſhall be killed in the King's Service ſhall receive one Year's Pay, as a Bounty. And "this Act ſhall extend to *Ireland*.——And whereas Sailors (taking Advantage of the preſent "War with *Spain*) have inſiſted on very extravagant Wages,—it was hereby enacted, That, for "one Year to come,—no *Seaman* in the *Merchants Service* ſhall be paid more than 35 Shillings "*per* Month."

A Law made for the farther Encouragement and Regulation of Sailors to ſerve in the *Britiſh Royal Navy*, and alſo in the *Merchants Service*.

The remote Weſt and North-weſt Parts of the Coaſts of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and the Iſles thereunto belonging, not being thought as yet to be in all Reſpects accurately laid down in the Sea-Charts, a Statute paſſed in this 14th Year of King *George* II. (Cap. xxxix.) *For ſurveying the chief Ports and Headlands on the Coaſts of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *and the Iſlands and Plantations thereto belonging, in order to the more exact Determination of the* Longitude and Latitude *thereof.* Which Act reciting the Statute of the 12th of Queen *Anne*, *For providing a public Reward for ſuch Perſons as ſhall diſcover the* Longitude *at Sea*, which directs the Commiſſioners of the Navy to ſet apart 2,000 *l.* for making Experiments towards finding out the ſaid *Longitude*; "The Commiſſioners for diſcovering the *Longitude* are hereby empowered to apply ſuch Part of the ſaid "2,000 *l.* as has not already been laid out in Experiments, for the making ſuch Survey, and "determining the Longitude and Latitude of the ſaid chief Ports and Headlands." It is even ſtill to be apprehended, that ſome Parts on the *Britiſh* Shores, and more eſpecially thoſe of the Weſtern and North-weſtern Iſles of *England*, and on the Weſt Side of *Ireland*, require a more accurate Survey; but more than the whole Sum herein named would be required to execute that neceſſary Point to effectual Purpoſe.

Great Britain's and *Ireland*'s chief Weſt Coaſts, and Ports and Headlands directed by Law to be ſurveyed.

Remarks thereon.

Married in the Year 1741, at *Amſterdam*, 2,666 Couple of Perſons; Buried, in this Year 1741, at *Amſterdam*, 9,864 Perſons.

Died this Year at *Amſterdam*.

Arrived this Year at *Amſterdam* 1,813 Ships; as by the *Dutch* News-papers, *viz.*

Ships arrived this Year, at *Amſterdam*.

	Ships.
Whereof there came from *Sweden*	25
from *Ruſſia*, and other Parts of the *Baltic Sea*	405
from *Greenland* and *Davis's-Sreights*	150
from *France*	336
from *Spain*	111
from *Portugal*	80
from *Italy*	23
from the *Levant*	10
from *Barbary*	5
from *Eaſt-India*	15
from the *Weſt-Indies*	99
	1,259

As *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *Flanders* are not herein named, the reſt muſt have come from thence, as being near Neighbours, and may very well be ſuppoſed to have amounted to 554 Ships or Veſſels of all Kinds. It is needleſs here to remark, how vaſt a Commerce muſt be carried on by this mighty City, and conſequently what immenſe Riches its Inhabitants muſt be poſſeſſed of!

The North-weſt Paſſage to *China*, &c. again fruitleſsly attempted, by Authority.

After twenty Years Silence concerning the formerly ſo much talked of, and wiſhed for, and ſo often fruitleſsly attempted *North-weſt* Paſſage to *China*, *Japan*, and *India*; an ingenious and knowing Gentleman of *Ireland*, *Arthur Dobbes*, Eſquire, [ſince Governor of *North-Carolina*] earneſtly applied to the Admiralty-Board for a new Attempt to be made for finding that ſuppoſed Paſſage, at the Government's Expence; urging the great Probability of finding it, by ſundry very plauſible Arguments. The King and his Miniſters being unwilling to diſcourage a Propoſal, which, if ſucceſsful, muſt probably be attended with great Advantages to the Nation, gave Directions to the Admiralty-Board (where Sir *Charles Wager*, an experienced Navigator, at this Time preſided) to ſend out two of the King's Ships on that Diſcovery, under the Direction of Captain *Chriſtopher Middleton*, who had been twenty Years a Commander in the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company's Service.

His Inſtructions from the Board of Admiralty (on a Suppoſition of finding a Paſſage) were in Subſtance as follows:

“ In Places where you meet with Inhabitants, make Purchaſes with their Conſent, and take “ Poſſeſſion of convenient Situations in the Country, in the Name of his Majeſty of *Great Britain*: But where there are no Inhabitants, you muſt take Poſſeſſion, by ſetting up of proper “ Inſcriptions, as firſt Diſcoverers and Poſſeſſors. If, in your Paſſage, you meet with any Ships “ trading to the weſtern Countries, eaſtward of *Japan*, or any *Japaneze* Ships, and you apprehend “ any Danger from them, either from their Force or Number, you are to proceed no farther on “ the Diſcovery, but immediately to return; that Ships of ſufficient Force may be ſent out next “ Seaſon, to begin a Trade or make a Settlement, without any Apprehenſion of Diſturbance from “ any powerful Nations on that Side, leſt any Accident ſhould prevent your Return, and diſcourage any farther Attempts to be made for the future. If you ſhould arrive at *California*, “ without any Apprehenſion of Danger, and chuſe to winter in 42 Degrees, (where *Caxton* is “ ſaid to have found a civilized Nation, and a good Harbour) or elſe more ſoutherly; then endeavour to meet Captain *Anſon*, in the Month of *December*, before the Arrival of the *Manilla*” [or *Acapulco*] “ Ship at *Cape St. Lucas*, the ſouthern Cape of *California*; and leave a Copy of “ your *Journal* with him, leſt any Accident ſhould happen to you upon your Return, and ſo the “ Diſcovery be loſt, and that it might prevent Ships being ſent out to your Relief in Caſe of “ Shipwreck.

“ Given under our Hands, the 20th of *May* 1741.

“ *Charles Wager*,
“ *Thomas Frankland*,
“ *Glenorchy*.”

☞ Theſe Inſtructions are printed in Captain *Middleton*'s Defence of his own Conduct, publiſhed *Anno* 1743.

He ſailed, in 1741, on the Diſcovery, and wintered in the vaſt Bay of *Hudſon*, at one of the Company's Forts at *Churchill-River*; and in the Summer of 1742, he ſailed again as far North as 66½ Degrees, and ſearched into an Inlet or River, Weſtward, which he named *Wager-River*, &c. and being now fully confirmed, that no ſuch Paſſage was to be found, he returned Home, that ſame Year, with the King's Ships.

This produced a great Deal of Altercation, in Print, between him and Mr. *Dobbes*, who was ſo eagerly bent on that Diſcovery: Captain *Middleton* inſiſting on the above Inlet's being merely a River above-named: Mr. *Dobbes* inſiſted, it was the Paſſage wiſhed for: [though he was never in thoſe Seas] Here the Captain had greatly the Advantage of him. Mr. *Dobbes* accuſed the latter of favouring the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company, who, as he alleged, had no Sort of Inclination to forward this Diſcovery, as believing it would be the Means of laying their Trade open, as they certainly have no legal excluſive Right by Act of Parliament, but merely by King *Charles* the Second's Charter.——He alſo alleged, that this Company ſell their Goods to the Savages in that Bay at 2000 *per Cent.* Profit: He is therefore for diſſolving the Company, and for laying the Trade open to all the King's Subjects.——He accuſes him (whom, however, he admits to be a capable Perſon) as well as the Company, of knowing and concealing the Paſſage.——That there are many Marks of ſuch a Paſſage; as, particularly, the Saltneſs of the Water, the Strength of Tides and Currents up *Wager-Streight*, [alias *River*] and the finding black Whales therein, and in the Opening called the *Welcome*, near it.——Yet Captain *Middleton* endeavours to account for this, by ſuppoſing ſome under-ground Paſſage for the Sea out of *Baffin's-Bay*, or *Davis's Streights*, &c. And here we muſt leave this dark Subject for the preſent.

The *Bank of England*'s Capital increaſed, and their Term excluſive, prolonged to the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1765.

The old or original Capital of the *Bank of England*, of 1,600,000*l.* being at an Intereſt of 6 *per Cent.* till the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1743, when alſo that Company's excluſive Privileges expire; and the natural Intereſt of Money being at this Time very low; the Government, availing itſelf thereof, made this Year a Contract with the *Bank*, and had it confirmed by an Act of Parliament, (of this 15th Year of King *George* the Second, Cap. xiii.) [*For eſtabliſhing an Agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for advancing the Sum of* 1,600,000*l. towards the Supply for the Service of the Year* 1742] “ That the *Bank* ſhould advance the ſaid 1,600,000*l.* “ more, without any additional Intereſt whatever; *i. e.* by agreeing that both Sums, amounting “ to 3,200,000*l.* ſhould bear an Intereſt of only 3 *per Cent.* In conſideration of which Service “ to the Public, the *Bank*, by this Statute, had their Privileges of *excluſive Banking*, (of any “ Partnerſhip beyond *ſix* Perſons) till one Year's Notice, and Repayment of Principal and Arrears, after the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1764.”——By this Act “ Perſons forging, counterfeiting, or “ altering of any *Bank Note*, *Bill of Exchange*, *Divided Warrant*, or any *Bond* or *Obligation* under “ that Company's Seal, or any *Indorſement* thereon, or knowingly uttering the ſame, ſhall ſuffer “ Death, without Benefit of Clergy.——Moreover, the Company's Servants breaking their Truſt “ to the Company *ſhall ſuffer Death* as a *Felon*, without Benefit of Clergy.”—It was alſo enacted,

Counterfeiting *Bank Notes*, *Bills of Exchange*, *Dividend Warrants*, or *Bonds* under the *Bank*'s Seal, or any *Indorſe-*

“ That

A. D. 1742

"That when, at a Court of Directors of the *Bank*, neither the Governor nor Deputy-Governor "ſhall attend in two Hours after the Time appointed for Buſineſs, then any thirteen or more of "the Directors may chuſe a Chairman for the Time, for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs; which Court "ſhall be as valid as if either the Governor or Deputy-Governor had duly attended.—Hereby "the *Bank* was authorized to take in Subſcriptions for advancing the ſaid 1,600,000 *l.*

ment thereon, is made Felony.

In the Abſence of their Governors, how the Court is to proceed.

In this ſame Year 1742, the *Britiſh* Parliament taking into their Conſideration, That the *Linen* Manufactures of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* were of late Years greatly improved; whereby the Prices as well of foreign as of home Fabric were conſiderably reduced, did, for extending of thoſe Advantages as much as is poſſible, by an Act of Parliament of the 15th and 16th of King *George* II. (Cap. xxix.) [*For granting to his Majeſty an additional Duty on foreign Cambricks imported into* Great Britain; *and for allowing thereout a Bounty upon certain Species of* Britiſh *and* Iriſh *Linen exported*] "lay an additional Duty on foreign Cambricks imported of 1 *s.* 5 *d.* for every "half Piece, and 2 *s.* 10 *d.* for every whole Piece. Out of which additional Duty there ſhall be "allowed a Bounty of *one Penny* for every Yard of *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* Linen, worth from ſix Pence "to twelve Pence *per* Yard in Value; and one Halfpenny *per* Yard for Linen under the Value "of ſix Pence *per* Yard exported."

An additional Duty on foreign Cambricks imported into *Great Britain*; out of which a Bounty to be paid on *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* Linen exported.

It has, for very many Years paſt, been judged of the laſt Conſequence, that the Trade and Navigation to and from the *Britiſh American Plantations*, ſhould be intirely confined and ſecured ſolely to *Britiſh*, *Iriſh*, and *American* Subjects: For which End it was, by a Statute of the 7th and 8th of King *William* III. and the 5th of Queen *Anne*, and now confirmed by an Act of Parliament of the 15th and 16th of King *George* II. Cap. xxxi. [*For farther regulating the Plantation-Trade*, &c.] enacted, "That all Ships trading from *Britain* and *Ireland*, and alſo all the Ships of our "*American* Plantations, ſhould be regiſtered, as *Britiſh*, *Iriſh*, or *Plantation built*, or elſe Prize-"Ships made *free*: And a Certificate of ſuch Regiſter was to be always ready in the Maſter's "Hands: Many Frauds had nevertheleſs been diſcovered in this Reſpect, Certificates of ſuch "Regiſters having been frequently ſold to Foreigners, whoſe Ships, under Colour thereof, have "been admitted to trade to and from the *Britiſh* Plantations, contrary to thoſe former Laws. For "Prevention whereof, the laſt above-named Statute obliged the Maſter of every Ship arriving "in *America* to take an Oath of all the Qualifications neceſſary for aſcertaining of ſuch Ship to "be a qualified one for trading thither, and to be abſolutely and ſolely the Property of his Ma-"jeſty's *Britiſh*, *Iriſh*, or *American* Subjects."

Foreign-built Ships farther prevented from trading or ſailing to the *Britiſh American* Plantations.

In this Year 1742, ſome *Ruſſian* Adventurers from *Tartary*, for the Diſcovery of *America*, having now, as well as in ſome former Years, diſcovered the Coaſts of *America*, of which they actually had ſight, and particularly of *California*, had it ſeems ſailed 12½ Degrees North of that Country, where on Voyager had been before. From thoſe Diſcoveries of the *Ruſſians*, it may be concluded, [ſays Dr. *Buſching*, in the firſt Volume of his very valuable Geography of *Europe*, (p. 524.) *Engliſh* Tranſlation] That *Aſia* and *America*, about the 66th Degree of North Latitude, are ſeparated from each other only by a very narrow Channel.

America diſcovered from *Ruſſia*.

At the City of *Dublin*, in this Year 1742, there were Chriſtened - - ---- 1,357 Children.

Buried - - - - - - ---- 2,320 Perſons.

Which laſt Number multiplied by - - - - - - - - - - - 33

Gives the probable Number of Souls in *Dublin* to be - - - - - - 76,560

Dublin's Bill of Mortality.

Provided the numerous Papiſts of that City, and all the Proteſtant Diſſenters, do duly regiſter their Burials, which is at leaſt doubtful.

At *Amſterdam* there arrived in the Year 1742, 1,591 Ships.

Ships arrived *Anno* 1742, at *Amſterdam*.

1743 Although the Controverſy from the Preſs between Mr. *Dobbes* and Captain *Middleton*, concerning the Paſſage through *Hudſon's-Bay* weſtward to *China*, &c. and the Nature of the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company's Trade with the Savages of that Bay, be too prolix to be totally tranſcribed into this Work; yet there were ſundry Branches thereof thereby brought to Light, which are well worth recording in this Work.

More Anecdotes concerning the *Hudſon's Bay* Company and Trade.

The *Captain*, in his farther Vindication, printed *Anno* 1743, obſerves, "That, until a little "above twenty Years before, the Voyage to *Hudſon's-Bay* was ſeldom made without wintering "there." Which ſhews, that the Company has thereby made a conſiderable Improvement therein, and a conſiderable Saving muſt needs be made by not wintering at their Forts on ſo inhoſpitable a Shore.

A new Improvement in that Trade.

Mr. *Dobbes* has taken the Pains to give the Public the intire Sale of all that Company's Returns, *Anno* 1743, *viz.*

The *Hudſon's Bay*'s Returns and Sales in the Year 1743.

		£.	s.	d.
26,750	Beaver Skins, ſold for - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9,780	4	—
12,370	Martens Skins - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ---- ---	4,242	7	—
2,360	damaged ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ---- ---	442	10	—
590	Otters Skins - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ---- ---	413	—	—
850	Cats ---- ---	765	—	—
42,920	Carry forward - - - -	15,643	1	—

		£.	s.	d.
42,920	Brought forward	15,643	1	—
260	damaged ditto	52	—	—
320	Foxes	200	—	—
600	Woolverins	205	—	—
170	Ditto, damaged	27	12	—
320	Black Bears	368	—	—
1,580	Wolves	1,580	—	—
270	Ditto, damaged, and Stags	123	15	—
40	Woodſhock Skins	22	6	—
10	Mink Skins	1	10	—
5	Raccoon Skins	—	16	—
120	Squirrel Skins	2	—	—
46,615	of all Sorts, ſold for	18,226	—	—

He adds the following Articles, but without their Prices, *viz.* 130 Elk Skins—440 Deer Skins—3,170 Pound Weight of Bed-Feathers, and 220lb. in a Tick—140 *Caſtorum*—470 Whale-Fins—23 Caſks of Whale Oil—and 8 lb. of *Weſaguipaka.*

	£.	s.	d.
And in their *March* Sale 40,125 Beaver, worth	14,670	—	—
Unvalued Goods, about	400	—	—
Total Amount of their Sales, *Anno* 1743	33,296	—	—

A critical and political Enquiry into the Juſtice and Expediency of laying the *Hudſon's Bay* Trade intirely open at preſent; and into the Feaſibility and Conſequences of a ſuppoſed Paſſage weſtward.

Upon this State of this little Company's Sales we may obſerve, That if their Capital Stock be but about 100,000 *l.* and that thereon they had not for many Years divided more than 10 *per Cent.* on that Capital annually, and if this Year's Sale be any Rule to determine for other Years, it will follow, That the Company's annual Expence for Shipping, Forts, Garriſons, Salaries, and Home Expence, may be about 20,000 *l.* So that although Mr. *Dobbes* has ſpared no Pains to be Maſter of this Subject, yet after all, conſidering the Riſques the Company conſtantly runs, their Gains are little to be envied. Captain *Middleton* tells us, That the Company has in all 120 Perſons, Officers, Soldiers, and Servants, in their four Forts in *Hudſon's-Bay*; which Forts are abſolutely requiſite for their People's preparing Cargoes during Winter, for the enſuing Summer, againſt the Arrival of their Ships, as well as to protect their People from the Attempts of the Savages and of wild Beaſts. So that, if the Company ſhould be diſſolved, as Mr. *Dobbes* propoſes, and the Trade laid open, thoſe Forts muſt be kept up by a Rate or Tax on the private Traders; and undoubtedly the Company muſt, in ſuch a Caſe, have a reaſonable Compenſation for them: And as the Company, through the Means of the ſaid Forts,—by their long Experience of the Trade, and by ſome Sort of Correſpondence with the Savages, has raiſed and carried on a very beneficial Commerce to the Nation for many Years; they might probably and perhaps reaſonably hope for a farther Compenſation on that Account likewiſe. All Things therefore being duly weighed, it may ſeem doubtful, whether it would be more eligible to diſſolve the Company, in Expectation (as Mr. *Dobbes* believes) of extending the Trade much farther when laid open, or to ſuffer this Branch of our Commerce to go on in its preſent Channel; unleſs the ſo much deſired Paſſage weſtward to the *Aſiatic* World could be found practicable; in which Caſe, indeed, there may be found good Reaſons for the taking thoſe Forts into national Management, and for erecting others in or near that ſuppoſed Paſſage: Concerning which Paſſage not only Mr. *Dobbes*, but even Captain *Middleton*, and others alſo, later than him, have deſcribed ſundry very plauſible Symptoms of a Paſſage weſtward to, or Communication with, the Sea of *Japan*. Yet, on the other Hand, even ſuppoſing that Communication to be certain, it may happen to be impracticable for Shipping, either through its frozen Situation, (like *Weygatz* Streights) or from its being blocked up by Rocks and ſmall Iſlands; or, laſtly, it may be found too hazardous and impracticable to guard and keep the ſaid Paſſage intirely to *ourſelves* alone, for Reaſons obvious enough. Should our Nation be the Diſcoverers of ſuch a practicable Paſſage weſtward, it would, doubtleſs, open ſundry new and very unuſual Scenes and Opportunities commercial, and would give *us* great Advantages over other Nations, not only in ſhortening the Voyage to *Japan* and *China*, and even to *India*, properly ſo called, and to the adjacent Iſles; but likewiſe in opening a Commerce to *us* with the whole weſt Side of *North-America*, without Rivals, where Mines of the richer Metals are known to abound near and at *New-Mexica*, *California*, &c. More fine-ſpun Speculations of this kind would rather amuſe than inform, and therefore we ſhall leave them, and come again to more practicable Matter.

A Catalogue of *Britiſh* Merchandize uſually exported to *Hudſon's Bay*, and the Manner of their Valuation.

Mr. *Dobbes* has given us a Catalogue of *Britiſh Manufactures*, &c. which the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company exchanges with the Savages in that Bay: It ſeems that one *Beaver*'s *Skin* is in that Country the *Standard Medium* of the whole Trade. For Inſtance,

For every Pound Weight of Braſs Kettles	one *Beaver.*
For 1½ lb. of Gunpowder	one *Beaver.*
—— 5 lb. of Lead Shot	one Ditto.
—— 6 lb. of *Braſil* Tobacco	one Ditto.
—— 1 Yard of Bays	one Ditto.
—— 2 Combs	one Ditto.
—— 2 Yards of Gartering	one Ditto.
—— 1 Pair of Breeches	one Ditto.
—— 1 Piſtol	one Ditto.
—— 2 Hatchets	one Ditto, *&c.*

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The other Skins and Goods of the Savages are, doubtleſs, valued alſo by this *Standard* of a *Beaver Skin*, although he has not ſhewn the Proportions thereof.

Other Goods uſually carried thither are, Glaſs-beads, Black-lead, Sugar, Thread, Vermillion, Brandy, Broad Cloth, Blankets, Duffles, Flannel, Awl-blades, Buttons, Fiſh-hooks, Fire-ſteels, Files, Guns, Flints, Yarn, Mittins, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Hawks-bells, Knives, Ice-Chizels, Looking-Glaſſes, Needles, Net-Lines, Rings for the Fingers, Runlets, Sword-blades, Spoons, Shirts, Shoes, Stockings, Saſhes, Worſted, Thimbles, Tobacco-boxes, Tongs, Trunks, Twine, *&c.* Which ſhews, in ſome Meaſure, that Mr. *Dobbes*'s Opinion may be right, That the enlarging of this Trade, by extending it farther into the vaſt in-land Countries (ſouthward and ſouth-eaſt from the *Bay)* might prove a national Advantage. Yet, whether thoſe Countries be ſo fertile and ſo well inhabited as he alleges, is at leaſt doubtful, until we can gain more certain Intelligence thereof.

		£.	s.	d.
There was exported by the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company, in Value, *Anno* 1737	----	4,124	18	2
—— —— *Anno* 1738	----	3,879	17	11

Thus this Diſpute between Mr. *Dobbes* and Captain *Middleton* has brought to light more Particulars for illuſtrating this Trade, than either the Company would, probably, have readily done, or the Public could have otherwiſe expected.

An Account of the *Peltry* imported from *Canada* into *France*, *Anno* 1743.

Mr. *Dobbes* has moreover given us alſo a Catalogue of the *Peltry* imported from *Canada* or *New-France*, into the Port of *Rochel*, for the Year 1743, *viz.*

127,080	Beaver Skins.
16,512	Bears ditto.
110,000	Raccoons.
30,325	Martens.
12,428	Otters and Fiſhers.
1,700	Minks.
1,220	Fine Cats.
1,267	Wolves.
92	Woolverines.
10,280	Grey Foxes and Cats.
451	Red Foxes.

311,355 Skins. In all, worth about 120,000*l. Sterling*, according to the before-named Valuation of the *Hudſon's-Bay* Peltry. But whether our being now in Poſſeſſion of *Canada* may not lower the Value of thoſe Furs and Peltry, we muſt leave to farther Experience.

Farther Accounts by Mr. *Dobbes* of Improvements to be made in the Countries weſt and ſouth of *Hudſon's Bay*; and of the Probability of a *North-weſt Paſſage.*

Both Mr. *Dobbes* and Captain *Middleton* admit, that there is a good Copper-Mine on the weſt Side of *Hudſon's-Bay*, not far from the Coaſt, which might, probably, be brought to good Account, were a Fort built near it. It is on that Weſt Side where the Company's chief Forts and Trade are leſs in Danger of being annoyed by the *French* Forts, (North of *Canada*, and which were much too near *ours* on the ſouth Side of *Hudſon's-Bay)* ſuch as our beſt and ſtrongeſt Fort, named the *Prince of Wales's Fort*; from whence, *Anno* 1742, the Company got 20,000 Beavers Skins;—that on *Churchill* River;—another, named *York Fort*, on *Nelſon*'s River, (anciently called on our Maps, *Port-Nelſon*;)—another on *New-Severn* River;—one on *Albany* River;—and one one *Mooſe* River, at the very *Southern* Bottom of the Bay; where they keep themſelves cloſe both *Summer* and *Winter* for the moſt Part, having no Country Plantations, and with only a *Kitchen-Garden*, under the Walls of their Forts, wherein they raiſe a few Herbs and Greens. Whereas (ſays Mr. *Dobbes)* would the Company ſettle and build Forts higher up from the Sea, on the Weſt and South Sides of the Bay, where the Froſts and Cold are not near ſo intenſe, and where they will find a rich Country, well wooded, with all Manner of Plants, Herbs, *&c.* with Plenty of Graſs, Rivers and Lakes; or rather, were the Trade laid open, and thoſe fine in-land Countries upon *Rupert*'s, *Mooſe*, *Albany*, and *Nelſon* Rivers, ſettled by our People, *we* might regain the whole Trade from the *French*, and ſupply the Natives with *Woollen* and *Iron* Wares, *&c.* which (he ſays) the Company do not do; but, inſtead thereof, by their exorbitant Rates, do enable the *French* from *Canada* to underſell them.—He adds, (with reſpect to this Company) That eight or nine private Merchants do ingroſs nine-tenth Parts of the Company's Capital Stock, whereby they are *perpetual Directors.*——Mr. *Dobbes*, for the greater Corroboration of his Opinion of the Probability of a Paſſage out of *Hudſon's-Bay* into the *South-Seas*, gives us an Abſtract of *De Fonté*, the Vice-Admiral of *Peru*'s, Voyage from *Lima* Northward, on the Weſt Side of *North-America*, as far as the *Tartarian* Seas in 77 Degrees of North Latitude, in the Year 1640, by Order of the King of *Spain*, who had Advice of freſh Attempts, *Anno* 1639, for a *North-weſt Paſſage* by certain Navigators from *New-England*; and that the ſaid *Spaniſh* Admiral had found in thoſe Seas a Ship from *Boſton* in *New-England*, commanded by one Captain *Shaply*, who was told by that Admiral, That his Inſtructions were to make Prize of any People ſeeking a North-weſt Paſſage into the *South-Sea*; but that, nevertheleſs, he would look upon them as Merchants trading with the Natives for *Beavers*, &c. and ſo diſmiſſed him generouſly.——Which Account Mr. *Dobbes thinks has all the Appearance of being authentic*, although it is plain, there are ſundry very improbable Circumſtances therein; particularly that Admiral's aſſerting, at the Concluſion of his Journal, That he found there was no Paſſage into that Sea by what is called the *North-weſt Paſſage*, after he had related his finding the *New-England* Ship in the ſaid *Tartarian* Sea; which Circumſtance, however, Mr. *Dobbes* has laboured to clear up. He thinks, that *Boſton* Ship might have paſſed into the *Tartarian* Sea through ſome of the Openings near *Whale-Cove*, in trading for Furs, and might have been afterward loſt, or elſe ſurprized by the *Eſquimeaux* Savages,

Savages, upon her Return Home; ſeeing no Account of this Voyage was ever tranſmitted from *Boſton*: And that upon Sir *Charles Wager*'s making Inquiry, whether any of the Name of *Shaply* had lived at that Time in *Boſton*, it did appear from certain Writings, that ſome of that Name had then lived at *Boſton*; which (ſays Mr. *Dobbes*) adds to the Weight of *De Fonté*'s Account, and confirms its being an authentic Journal!

The annual Revenue of *France*, on a Medium of ſix Years; and the Number of her Land and Sea Forces in this Year 1743.

The following Extracts from a well-written Octavo Pamphlet, intitled, *An Account of the Numbers of Men able to bear Arms in* France, *taken by the* French *King's Order*, Anno 1743; *alſo of his Revenues and Expence*, Annis 1741, 1742, *and* 1743; Printed at *London* in the Year 1744, about a Month before *our* declaring War againſt *France*; may be hereafter uſeful in ſeveral Reſpects, *viz.*

1. In the laſt Years of King *Louis* XIII. [*Anno* 1642.] Cardinal *Richlieu* raiſed in *Revenue* the Sum of 124,429,000 Livres. But the preſent Crown of 6 Livres conſiſted then of only 3 Livres.

	Livres.
2. The Comptroler-General *Deſmaret*'s Memoirs of the Finances of *France*, at the Death of *Louis* XIV. at the Medium of ſeven preceding Years, was, *per Annum* - - - - - - - - - - -	219,028,000.
3. *Anno* 1734, there was raiſed - - - - - - - - - - - -	254,968,000.
4. *Anno* 1740, there was raiſed - - - - - - - - - - - -	204,881,000.
5. *Anno* 1741, there was raiſed - - - - - - - - - - - [*France*'s Expences exceeding this Sum by 20 Millions.]	243,503,000.
6. *Anno* 1742, there was raiſed [partly to diſcharge the ſaid 20 Millions and other Debts.] - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	305,924,000.
7. *Anno* 1743, there was raiſed - - - - - - - - - - - -	232,000,000.
	1,460,304,000

Medium of ſix Years is 243,384,000 Livres, [or near *eleven* Millions Sterling.]

[☞ The judicious Reader wants not to be told, That the *Revenue* of arbitrary Governments is but another Word for all that they thought fit to raiſe in ſuch reſpective Times on their People!]

1. Land-Forces of *France*, in *May* 1743, *viz.*

Regular Troops, Horſe and Dragoons - - - - - -	37,164.
Foot - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	182,600.
Total regular Forces - - - - - - - - - - -	219,764.
Militia - - - - - - - - - -	75,000.
Invalids - - - - - - - - - -	9,296.
Total Land-Forces - - - - - - - - - - - -	304,060.

2. And *France*'s Seamen of all Sorts, *viz.*
Mariners, Bombardiers, and Marines, were, in this ſame Year 1743, 42,440 Men.

Another new Pariſh erected on the North-eaſtern Suburbs of *London*.

The Suburbs of *London* ſtill increaſing on every Side, and particularly on the Side of the Hamlet of *Bethnal Green*, which at this Time was increaſed to about 1,800 Houſes, and computed to have more than 15,000 Inhabitants, which is above eight Perſons to each Houſe, [by Reaſon they are moſtly Manufacturers, and the meaner Sort of working People, many Lodgers or Inmates often crowding into one Houſe;] an Act of Parliament was paſſed in this 16th Year of King *George* II. (Cap. xxviii.) *To make that Hamlet a ſeparate and diſtinct Pariſh from that of St.* Dunſtan's, Stepney; *and for erecting a Pariſh-Church therein.* Since known by the Name of *St. Matthew*, *Bethnal Green.*

Mortality Bill for *Dublin*.

Buried, during the Year 1743, at *Dublin*,	2,193 Perſons.	Multiplied by 30 is - -	65,790
Chriſtened, ——— ——— —————	1,517	by 33 is more	6,579
By this Rule, the Perſons in *Dublin* were - - - - - - - -			72,369

We are obliged to wiſh, we could depend on thoſe Mortality Bills.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's excluſive Trade prolonged to 1780, and three Years longer, on their lending one Million to the Public, at 3 *per Cent.* Intereſt.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company being inclinable to have an Enlargement for fourteen Years longer of their preſent excluſive Trade and Privileges, they, in Conſideration thereof, agreed to advance one Million of Money for the public Exigency, for the Year 1744, at 3 *per Cent.* Intereſt. Which was accordingly confirmed by an Act of Parliament of the 17th of King *George* II. (Cap. xvii.) *For granting to his Majeſty the Surplus or Remainder of the Monies ariſen or to ariſe by the Duties on Spirituous Liquors, granted*, &c. to commence from *Michaelmas* 1744. The ſaid Company being for this End, hereby enabled to borrow Money on their Common-Seal, by creating a Million of new Bonds, at 3 *per Cent.* Intereſt. So that the intire Debt thenceforth due by the Public to this Company was 4,200,000 *l.* hereby declared to be redeemable, upon one Year's Notice after *Lady-day* 1745, by Payments of not leſs than 500,000 *l.* at any one Time. Yet, notwithſtanding ſuch Redemption, this Company ſhall continue to enjoy their *excluſive* Commerce to *Eaſt-India*, not only for the Term granted by former Laws, but, in conſideration of this Loan to the Public, they ſhall have an Addition of fourteen Years to their preſent excluſive Term, which will therefore hereby extend to three Years Notice to be given by Parliament after *Lady-day* 1780: And at the Expiration of the ſaid three Years, and Re-payment of the above 4,200,000 *l.* and

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and all Arrears of Intereſt, then their Title to an excluſive Trade ſhall ceaſe and determine.—— Yet, after the ſaid Determination, the Company ſhall continue to have a common Right with other Subjects in and to the Trade to *India*.

Thus the preſent Condition of the *Eaſt-India* Company is as follows, *viz.*
Due to them in their Corporate Capacity 3,200,000 *l.* at 4 *per Cent.* being 128,000 *per Annum.*
And 1,000,000 *l.* at 3 *per Cent.* being 30,000 *l.* *per Annum.*

Rattan Weſt-India Iſle planted and fortified by *Great Britain*, though afterward given up by the general Peace.

In our War with *Spain* we happened (about two Years and an half before this Time) to ſeize on and maſter the Iſle of *Rattan*, in the *Weſt-Indian* Seas, near the Bay of *Honduras*, belonging to that Kingdom; and, in this Year 1744, the *Britiſh* Parliament made an Eſtimate and Proviſion for the Expence of a Garriſon, Fortifications, Stores, &c. for it: It being then thought extremely well ſituated for a Trade between *Jamaica* and the *Spaniſh Main*. Yet, ſoon after, on a general Peace, it was again relinquiſhed to *Spain*.

In certain Extracts from a *French* Treatiſe, *Of Maritime Affairs, or a Compariſon between the Commerce and Naval Power of* England *and* France, *with a View to ſome Paradoxes*, by Monſieur *Deſlandes*; addreſſed to the Earl of *Winchelſea*, by Mr. *Horſley*; we have the following Memoirs.

A Compariſon between the Revenues of *France* and *England*, (according to Mr. *Horſley*.)

"The annual Revenues of *France*, ordinary and extraordinary, by the Account of their own *Fi-* "*nanciers*, (including *Lorrain*) do not amount to clear *ſix* Millions *Sterling*; which is not equal "to the natural Revenue of *England* alone. They have out of this,

	£.
"1. To pay the Intereſt of *ſeventy-five* Millions *Sterling*, remaining Debt," [*one hundred* Millions more being cancelled by *Louis* XIV. and the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent] "which, at 6 *per Cent.* is	4,500,000
"2. The King's Houſhold, and Penſions to the Princes of the Blood, &c.	1,000,000
"3. To the Pay of 200,000 Land-Forces, at 1 *s.* *per* Day, including Officers, &c.	3,650,000
"4. Garriſons, Stores, &c.	1,500,000
"5. For the regiſtered Militia	500,000
"6. To 40,000 Seamen, &c.	1,500,000
"7. Intendants, Port-Charges, Building and Repairs of Ships, &c.	200,000
"8. Ambaſſadors, Subſidies to foreign Princes, Spies, &c.	2,000,000
"Total annual Expence	14,850,000
"*France*'s clear Revenue," [according to this Author]	6,000,000
"Annual Debt created by *France*	8,850,000

On the other Hand, the before-named Author preſents us with the annual Expences of *Great Britain*, *viz.*

	£.
"1. The Intereſt of our" [then] "public Debts	2,000,000
"2. 40,000 Seamen, including Stores, &c.	2,080,000
"3. 40,000 Land-Forces, and Contingencies	1,200,000
"4. Ordinary of the Navy	120,000
"5. Guards and Garriſons	500,000
"6. Subſidies and Extra-Charges	600,000
"7. Civil-Liſt	800,000
"Total annual Expence of *Great Britain*	7,300,000

Britiſh Turkey Company's Trade, an unſucceſsful Attempt to lay it open:

With that Company's Reaſons againſt the laying it open.

The *French* having (as formerly noted) conſiderably gained upon *England* in their Trade to the Ports in the *Levant* Seas, not merely by the greater Nearneſs of the Voyage thither from *Marſeilles* than from the Port of *London*, but likewiſe by their judiciouſly ſtudying the manufacturing of ſuch Kinds of ſlight though fine-looking Woollen Cloths as may beſt ſuit their Climate; which they can afford to ſell at a cheaper Rate than that of our more ſubſtantial and really finer Drapery; beſide their ſupplying the *Turks* alſo cheaper than we can with great Quantities of Sugar, Indico, &c. It was at this Time much canvaſſed without Doors, in Converſation, Pamphlets, and News-Papers, whether the ſhorteſt Way for *England*'s regaining the Aſcendant in that very important Branch of Commerce, would not be to lay the *Turkey* Trade intirely open to *all Britiſh* Subjects. This went ſo far with many, that a Bill was brought into Parliament, *For enlarging and regulating the Trade to the* Levant *Seas*; hoping, that by the Number of Traders, in an open Trade, they ſhould be able to underſell the *French*, and recover the Ground which they had gradually loſt. But our *Turkey* or *Levant* Company being heard at the Bar of the Houſe, gave thereby, and by their printed Caſe, ſuch convincing Reaſons againſt the Bill, that it was at length dropped. The Company readily admitted that their Trade was much decayed; but they alleged in Subſtance the following genuine Grounds of and for that Declenſion, *viz.*

The genuine Cauſes of the Decay of *England's Turky* Trade enquired into.

"That during the moſt flouriſhing Periods of their Trade, it was principally carried on with "a coarſe Kind of Cloth, made intirely of *Engliſh* Wool, in which no other Nation could vie with "them. But the *French*, after the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, enjoying a long Courſe of Proſperity, "turned their Views very much to foreign Commerce, and particularly to that of the *Levant*, "which the great *Colbert* puſhed forward at a vaſt public Expence; until, at length, the Cloth "Manufacture of *Languedoc*, *made of two-thirds* Spaniſh *Wool and one-third of the Wool of that* "*Province*, could be afforded at ſo low a Price in *Turkey* as the *Engliſh* could afford to ſell a "coarſer Cloth, made all of their own Wool, not worth above nine Pence *per* Pound Weight. That this Superiority of the Material, and alſo that of the finer Spinning, made a more ſhowey Cloth; which, though ſlighter, found its Vent in a warmer Climate.—That, moreover, the *French* make Cloths of all *Spaniſh* Wool, for the *Turkey* Markets, which they ſell cheaper than ours, although ours be more ſubſtantial. And although there are *Engliſh* Cloths made of a Mixture of *Engliſh* and *Spaniſh* Wool, yet the *French* Cloth of that Sort happens to be much cheaper. That the *French*, by this acquired Advantage of *Spaniſh Wool*, have got the better of the before-named natural one which we long enjoyed; and that our Clothiers are not able to make ſuch a Cloth to ſuit the *Turks*, ſo cheap as the *French* can and do afford theirs before-mentioned.—That, moreover, the *French* have increaſed their Trade to *Turkey* by carrying thither *Indico* and *Coffee* in great Quantities, which we have not, as alſo *Sugar*, which they ſell much cheaper than we can do!——The Wars of the great *Peter*, Czar of *Ruſſia*, againſt *Perſia*, having obſtructed the bringing of *Sherbaff Silk*, from the Province of *Ghilaun*, through *Turkey*, the *Engliſh* before that Period uſually bought at *Aleppo* and *Smyrna* at leaſt *one Thouſand Bales* one Year with another, worth about 100 *l.* each Bale; and chiefly in Barter againſt *our* Cloth; a great Part whereof the *Silk Merchants* carried back into *Perſia*, ſo that little or no *Silk* comes now that Way; and indeed it is now permitted to be brought through *Ruſſia*, as is alſo *Rhubarb* (once a good Article of Return, but now become a Monopoly in the Hands of that Court.) And that, although that Province has been reſtored to *Perſia*, yet the Wars that have ſince been in thoſe Provinces have ſo interrupted the Commerce, that it is now much diverted into the other before-named Channel through *Ruſſia*.——That there is a Decreaſe, of One-half at leaſt, in the Conſumption of ſundry Drugs, as well as in *Gauls*, *Goats-wool*, and *Mohair-Yarn*, occaſioned by the Change of Faſhions.——That the great Increaſe of *Italian* and *Spaniſh Raw-Silk* alſo leſſens the Vent for *Turkey Raw-Silk*; although thoſe *Silks* are bought with ready Money; whereas the *Turkey Raw-Silk* is taken in Return for the *Britiſh* Manufactures ſold there!——That the Company, confiding in the *Royal Charters* and *Privileges*, have conſtantly carried on a very conſiderable Commerce to *Turkey*, whither they annually export large Quantities of Woollen and other Manufactures, *&c.* and bring back great Quantities of *Raw-Silk*, *Mohair-Yarn*, &c. for the Uſe of our Home Manufactures: And are at a very great Expence in ſupporting the Charge of an Ambaſſador at *Conſtantinople*, and of Conſuls in other Parts of *Turkey*; as alſo in obtaining and renewing the needful Capitulations with the *Ottoman Port*, and alſo in making conſiderable Settlements at *Conſtantinople*, *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, &c. And that they apprehend this Bill will deprive them of thoſe Privileges ſo dearly purchaſed; if it does not likewiſe occaſion the total Loſs of the Trade."

It ſeems the *Jews* were very active in promoting of this Bill, which afforded the Company and their Friends within Doors an Occaſion to explain to the Parliament and People how probable it was, that *they* would (by being admitted, as was by many intended, into this Trade when laid open) engroſs the intire *Levant* Trade, in Conjunction with their own People in *Turkey*, who are the Agents for the great Men there, and the general Brokers for Merchants; and who, by Combination amongſt themſelves, very much govern the Sale of Merchandize. For which, and other Reaſons before-named, it was judged fit to drop this Bill. This brief Account will let Gentlemen and others who were before ignorant of the Nature of this Trade, in a great Meaſure into at leaſt a general Idea of it; which indeed is as much as Perſons unacquainted with the Practice of that particular Branch of Commerce can reaſonably deſire to know.

A ſummary View of the Stock, Profits, and Funds of the *Bank of England.*

We ſhall cloſe this Year 1744, with a ſummary View of the then State of the *Stock* and *Funds* of the *Bank of England*, viz.

	£.
1. The original Capital doubled, and reduced to 3 *per Cent.* Intereſt, is - - -	3,200,000
2. For cancelling of Exchequer Bills (3*tio Geo. Primi.* (at 4 *per Cent.*) - - -	500,000
3. Purchaſed, *Anno* 1722, of the *South-Sea* Company (at 4 *per Cent.*) - - -	4,000,000
4. Annuities charged on the Surplus of the Funds of Lottery 1714 (at 4 *per Cent.*)	1,250,000
5. Annuities (at 4 *per Cent.*) charged on the Duty on Coals ſince *Lady-day* 1710 -	1,750,000
Total *Bank* Capital - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,700,000

Beſide the ſeveral 3 *per Cent.* Lottery Annuities, transferrable at the *Bank*, *i. e.* of the Year 1731, being 800,000 *l.*—of the Year 1742, being alſo 800,000 *l.*—of the Year 1743, being 1,800,000 *l.*—and the like Sum of the Year 1744, or 1,800,000 *l.* All which four laſt-named Sums are quite ſeparate and diſtinct from what is known by the Name of the *Capital Stock* of the *Bank* aforeſaid, the ſaid four Sums being intitled to their reſpective Annuities alone, without any other Profit whatever; whereas the ſaid *Capital Stock* of 10,700,000 *l.* was intitled to all the Benefits of that Company's *Banking*, in the largeſt Senſe of that Word. We are here, however, to note, That although the ſaid principal Sum of 10,700,000 *l.* was actually due from the Public to the *Bank*, yet the transferrable Capital in the *Bank-Books*, as divided amongſt all their Proprietors, was really but 9,800,000 *l.* Bank-Stock; there being the Sum of 900,000 *l.* undivided Capital remaining in that Company's Corporate Capacity: By the Intereſt whereof, and their Profits by *Banking*, [*i. e.* by all the Advantages the *Bank* can make, either by circulating of the Government's *Exchequer-Bills*, and by other Dealings with the Public—by what they make by *diſcounting* of *Merchants Bills of Exchange*—by dealing in foreign Bullion—and, laſtly, by their employing of ſo much of the Caſh of their Circulating-Notes as is not judged abſolutely requiſite to remain in *Bank*, for anſwering all the Demands of thoſe Notes] that prudent and moſt uſeful Corporation was enabled to make at this Time an annual Dividend of 5½ *per Cent.* on their ſaid transferrable Capital of 9,800,000 *l.*

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An Enquiry into the Profits of the *Bank of England*, both certain and caſual.

	£.
Now the annual Intereſt paid to them from the Public on 3,200,000 *l.* at 3 *per Cent.* is	96,000
And on 7,500,000 *l.* at 4 *per Cent.* is - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	300,000
Total of the *Bank*'s Intereſt from the Public - - - - - - - - - -	396,000
But, as the *Bank of England* has for ſeveral Years paſt divided 5½ *per Cent.* yearly to the Proprietors of the ſaid 9,800,000 *l.* being - - - - - - - - - - - -	539,000
By deducting the ſaid yearly Intereſt received from the Public, being - - - -	396,000
There remains the annual Profits of the ſaid 900,000 *l.* their undivided Capital, and all their other various Profits by *Banking*, as aforeſaid, amounting together to - - *per Annum.*	143,000
Now, if the Intereſt paid by the Government for the 900,000 *l.* undivided Capital, at 4 *per Cent.* be deducted, being - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	36,000
☞ Then the clear annual Profits of the *Bank*, by their Money Concerns with the Public, and by all their other certainly known *Banking* Concerns will be - - - -	107,000
Deduct thereout (ſuppoſe) for Houſe-Expence of all Kinds, as Salaries, &c. - -	17,000
And there will remain then of the *known* annual Profit by *mere Banking* - - - -	90,000

Laſtly, Some might poſſibly be ſo much farther inquiſitive, as to form Conjectures, (for they can be no other) concerning the Proportion which the *Quantum* of ready Caſh always neceſſary to be reſerved in this or any other public or private Bank, for the Circulation of *all* their Caſh-Notes and Credit of Accounts in a Bank bears or ſhould bear to the total Amount of thoſe Caſh-Notes and Credit; and which is the ultimate Article in all Banking Buſineſs, and probably alſo the moſt conſiderable one, more eſpecially with reſpect to our *London* private Bankers, though at the ſame Time an extremely caſual and uncertain one: Nevertheleſs, as this laſt-named Point may be properly termed the *fair* and reaſonable Myſtery or Secret of all *Banking*, we can ſee no Benefit which can ariſe by any ſuch minute Enquiries, to the Generality of Men; neither do we apprehend them proper to be enquired into at all, without there ſhould ariſe any reaſonable Suſpicion for Fraud. For, as it has been a political Obſervation of long ſtanding, *That even the Reputation of great and powerful Monarchies and States often ſubſiſts more by common Fame or Opinion than by real Strength or Ability,* [*Magis Fama quam Vi:*] So it may more ſtrictly and properly be applicable to a *Bank* and *Bankers*; of which we had a moſt pregnant Inſtance a few Years ago, at the breaking up and dividing the Profits of an eminent Partnerſhip of a *private Bank* in the City of *London*, which for many Years had cleared or divided ſeveral Thouſand Pounds yearly for the Partnerſhip; when, upon valuing or appraiſing all the *real Stock* of that Partnerſhip before the higheſt Judge of *Great Britain*, it appeared even to that great Man's Amazement, That the whole did not amount to above three or four Hundred Pounds, intirely conſiſting of Shop Implements, and certain Houſhold Furniture, &c.

A critical Enquiry into the Poſſibility as well as Expediency of determining what Proportion of ready Caſh any Bank or Banker ſhould conſtantly keep, for the Circulation of all *Caſh-Notes*, and the anſwering of other Credits.

Perhaps this Obſervation may, in ſome Reſpects, be extended to moſt of the great Commercial as well as *Banking* Societies of the World; whoſe internal Condition, Circumſtances, and Profits, may not be by any Means proper to be too narrowly pried into, ſo long as they, to all Appearances, are proſperous and punctual in all their Affairs; although, like a private Merchant, their Circumſtances may not be alike proſperous at all Times.

1745 Our Author having read in one *John Ker* of *Kerſland*'s Memoirs, That the City of *Hamburgh* had no fewer than 5,000 Ships and Boats belonging to it; that looſe Way of deſcribing its Naval Commerce not giving him ſufficient Satisfaction, he applied, in the Year 1745, to a *Hamburgh* Broker or Agent, then reſiding at *London*, concerning the Truth thereof: Who freely acknowleged, "That "if all the Boats on the River *Elbe* belonging to *Hamburgh*, and the vaſt Number of Veſſels "which that opulent City conſtantly employed in carrying of Merchandize up and down that "large River to and from the Countries of *Mecklenburg*, *Pomerania*, *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, *Bohemia*, *Sileſia*, &c. were to be taken into the Account, he knew not whether there might not be "ſo many of all Kinds: But that the Number of real Ships trading on the Ocean and belonging to *Hamburgh* were not above 300; whereof 150 conſiſted of from each 200 Tons to upwards of 500 Tons Burden; 27 of which Ships were then actually lying in the River *Thames*. "And that the remaining 150 were what is uſually called *ſmall Craft* or *Coaſters*, trading principally "to *Holland*. Beſide which," (added he) "they had *three* Ships of War, for the Protection of "their Commerce from the *Barbary* Rovers, which they keep conſtantly in their Pay, *viz.* *two* "of 40 to 50 Guns each, and the *third* a ſmaller Frigate." This Account (ſeemingly a probable one) gives an high Idea of the extenſive Commerce and numerous Shipping of that City.

The City of *Hamburgh*'s numerous Shipping and extended Commerce.

The Diſcovery of a *North-weſt Paſſage*, to the Seas of *Japan* and *China*, continuing to be much the Subject of Converſation at *London* and other Parts of *Great Britain*, an Act of Parliament paſſed in this 18th Year of King *George* II. (Cap. xvii.) [*For granting a public Reward to ſuch Perſon or Perſons (his Majeſty's Subject or Subjects) as ſhall diſcover a* North-weſt Paſſage *through* Hudſon's Streights *to the Weſtern and Southern Ocean of* America] whereby it was enacted, "That if "any Ship of his Majeſty's Subjects ſhall find out and ſail through any Paſſage by Sea between "*Hudſon's Bay*, and the Weſtern and Southern Ocean of *America*, the Owner, or his Aſſigns, "ſhall receive a Reward of 20,000 *l.* The Commiſſioners for determining this Diſcovery are "therein named, being the great Officers of State, and of the Treaſury, Admirals, &c. Provided however, That nothing in this Act ſhall any ways extend to the Prejudice of any Part "of

A Reward by a *Britiſh* Statute of 20,000 *l.* enacted for the Diſcoverers of a *North-weſt Paſſage*, through *Hudſon's Bay* to the Seas of *Japan* and *China*.

" of the Eſtate, Rights, or Privileges belonging to *the Governor and Company of Adventurers of* " England *trading into* Hudſon's Bay."

A *Britiſh* Statute for preventing the Exportation of foreign Linens, under the Denomination of *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* Linens:

To prevent the Frauds committed in counterfeiting the Stamps put on *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* Linen, in order for receiving the Bounty allowed on their Exportation, a Statute paſſed this ſame Year, " *For effectually preventing the Exportation of foreign Linens, under the Denomination of* Britiſh *or* " Iriſh *Linens*." [Cap. xxiv.] Whereby ſundry good Regulations were made for preventing the counterfeiting the ſaid Stamps, *&c.*

And another Statute granting a farther Bounty on *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* Linens exported.

And by the next following Statute, (Cap. xxv.) [*For allowing certain additional Bounties on the Exportation of* Britiſh *and* Iriſh *Linens*] it was enacted, " That whereas the Linen Manufactures " of *Britain* and *Ireland* are of late Years greatly improved and increaſed; whereby the Price of " Linens, as well of foreign as of home Fabric, hath been conſiderably reduced——a farther " Bounty on their Exportation was hereby enacted of one *Half-penny per* Yard on Linen of the " Value of 5 *d.* and not exceeding 12 *d. per* Yard; and of *three Half-pence per* Yard for Linen " from above 12 *d.* to 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Yard;" with ſundry other Regulations for preventing of Frauds, *&c.* Which Statute, it is hoped, will in Time produce great and good Conſequences for the Increaſe of *our own* and the diſcouraging of *foreign* Linens, for which ſuch great Sums are and have ſo long been paid, for ſupplying of the *Britiſh*, *African*, and *American* Trades, and all our other Exportations of Linens; whereby *our own* People will be employed, and the Money kept at Home, ſo long paid to *Germany*, *Pruſſia*, and *Ruſſia* for the ſame!

The Manner of collecting the Duty on *Tea* imported into *Great Britain*, altered, *&c.*

As the Statute of the ſaid 18th Year of King *George* II. (Cap. xxvi.) *For repealing the preſent in-land Duty of* 4 s. per *Pound Weight upon all* Tea *ſold in* Great Britain, *and for granting to his Majeſty certain other in-land Duties in lieu thereof*, &c. relates only to the Alterations thereby made in the Manner of collecting the Duty on that Commodity thereafter; we ſhall take no farther Notice of it, than merely to remark, That hereby it is enacted and provided, " That if at any Time the " *Britiſh Eaſt-India* Company ſhall neglect to keep the *London* Market ſupplied with a ſufficient " Quantity of *Tea* at reaſonable Prices, to anſwer the Conſumption thereof in *Great Britain*, the " *Board of Treaſury* may grant Licences to any other Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Politic or Cor- " porate, to import *Teas* into *Great Britain*, from any Part of *Europe*,—ſubject to the like Duties, " Reſtrictions, and Limitations, *&c.* as herein before preſcribed, with reſpect to *Tea* to be im- " ported by the ſaid *Eaſt-India* Company from any Parts of *Europe*, &c."

Foreign Cambricks and *French* Lawns prohibited to be worn in or imported into *Great-Britain.*

It being evidently for the Advantage of *Great Britain*, and particularly for the farther promoting of her own Linen Manufactures and thoſe of *Ireland*, that the wearing of foreign *Cambricks* and *French Lawns* ſhould not be permitted; a Statute of this ſame 18th Year of King *George* II. (Cap. xxxvi.) [*For prohibiting the wearing and Importation of* Cambricks *and* French Lawns] enacted, " That it ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon in *Great Britain* to wear any *Cambrick* or *French* " *Lawn*, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* and the like Penalty on the Sellers thereof, *&c.*" If this Law was ſeriouſly intended to be executed, as its Title and Preamble ſeem to import, there is Reaſon to apprehend it has not fully anſwered the Intention thereof: Neither, perhaps, has a ſubſequent ſhort Act, of the 21ſt Year of this Reign, (Cap. xxvi.) *For explaining, amending, and enforcing the ſame*; by farther extending the Penalties to the *Venders*, and alſo to the *Milliners making up ſuch Cambricks.*

Cape-Breton and *Louiſbourg* maſtered by the *New England* Forces, and the *Britiſh* Navy-Royal.

Great-Britain being at War with *France*, her Province of *New-England* alone (aſſiſted by the King's Ships of War) were, in this ſame Year 1745, able to raiſe a ſufficient Land-force to beſiege and take the Town, Forts, and Port of *Louiſbourg*, and the reſt of the Iſle of *Cape-Breton*, formerly ſhamefully yielded to *France* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. Thoſe Forces conſiſted of 4,070 Men, (excluſive of Commiſſion-officers) *viz.*

By the *Maſſachuſet's-Bay*, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,250 Men,
By *New-Hampſhire*, -	304
By *Connecticut*, -	516
	4,070

beſide the armed Sloops and Sailors, belonging to thoſe three Colonies, and to that of *Rhode-Iſland.* " The Importance of *Cape-Breton* is now well underſtood," [ſays Sir *William Pepperell*, Commander of thoſe Forces, in his Journal of its Siege] " or rather of the Iſlands of *Madam* and *Cape-Breton*, " (which are ſo contiguous, that they are by moſt People ſuppoſed to be but one Iſland, by the " Name of *Cape-Breton)* It extends from the Gut of *Canſo* or *Canceſſo*, (the Eaſtern Boundary of " *Nova-Scotia)* Eaſt-North-Eaſt about 34 Leagues, and is what helps to form the Gulph of " *St. Laurence*;——which Gulph is full of commodious Bays, Havens, Iſlands, Rivers, and, at " all Seaſons of the Year, has great Plenty of *Cod-fiſh*; and, at particular Seaſons of the Year, has " Herrings, Mackerell, *&c.* for Bait: But the Ice in Winter renders its Navigation unſafe, if " not altogether impracticable, at leaſt to make Voyages of *Fiſh*; though in the Summer Seaſon " there have been yearly Fiſheries carried on at *Gaſpay*, at the Entrance of *Canada-River*, and " in the little Harbours from thence to *Bayverte*, at the Iſlands of *St. John* and *Magdalene*,——at " and through the Gut of *Canſo*;——and thence along the Shore," [to many other Places therein named]—" and from *Gaſpay* round the North Side of the Gulph at the ſeveral convenient " Ports on the Main, quite to the Streights of *Belle-Iſle.*——And, by an Allowance to the *French* " in the Treaty of *Utrecht*, (which they have made the moſt of) in all the Harbours at the " Northward of *Newfoundland*, that were unemployed by the *Engliſh*. And although, comparatively ſpeaking, there was but a ſmall Number of their Ships that fiſhed at *Cape-Breton* itſelf, " yet

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“ yet the Situation of that Iſle is ſuch, that they could all of them at Pleaſure repair thither on
“ any Emergency or Danger; eſpecially thoſe that fiſhed in the Gulph, on the Main, or thoſe at
“ the Northweſt of *Newfoundland*, who were all within one or two Days Sail at moſt; and alſo
“ thoſe Ships that laded with *Mud-fiſh* on the Banks. So that this Iſland of *Cape-Breton* was the
“ *Key and Protection of their whole Fiſhery*; and for that End it was fortified and garriſoned, and
“ valued by *France* equal to any other of its Colonies; *although the Harbour of* Louiſbourg *is not*
“ *an extraordinary good one, and that the Iſland produces nothing either for Food or Rayment*;” [this is
in part contradicted by-and-by] “ ſo that the Situation and Conveniency of this Place (being, as it
“ were, *the Center of the whole Fiſhery, and a Cover and Command to the whole Gulph*) *was the greateſt*
“ *Inducement to* France *to fortify it.* What other Uſes it might ſerve for, as a Port, to the *Eaſt*
“ and *Weſt-India Ships*, and to thoſe bound to *Canada*, on Occaſion to reſort to for Wood and
“ Water,—to clean or to repair, *&c.* not being ſo much in their View as the ſecuring and upholding
“ the Fiſhery.——Their Conviction of the growing Profits of the Fiſhery there, and the
“ Hopes of, one Time or other, *monopolizing* it, made them take ſuch indefatigable and indirect
“ Means, the laſt War,” [*i. e.* of Queen *Anne*] “ to procure a Neutrality, ſo far as related to
“ the Fiſhery, which they obtained by Dint of Money; and on the Peace, in order to ſecure it
“ to them for the future, ſtuck at no Terms to obtain this Iſland, which they had no ſooner
“ effected but they immediately ſettled it with a new Colony of Fiſhermen only.——And a
“ Fiſhery flouriſhed here ſo faſt, that *they could and did afford to underſell us at foreign Markets.*
“ And for the Protection of the Trade ſo to do, they had annual Ships of War ſent them from
“ *France* to viſit and ſupply them, with Orders to protect and defend not only their Sea-coaſts,
“ but their Veſſels on the Banks of *Newfoundland*, *&c.* and alſo to make and keep their Pretenſions
“ good to the ſeveral Banks, either within or without their Line; and to make themſelves a
“ Privilege, as it were, of fiſhing almoſt where they pleaſed, by Force of *Cuſtom:* In which they
“ gradually increaſed, ſo that, in the Year 1732, two of their Men of War were ordered on that
“ Station, to cruiſe on the *Banks*,—to examine into the State of the Fiſhery,—and to give them
“ any neceſſary Aſſiſtance and Protection;—and to go from thence to *Canada*, and ſo back to the
“ Fiſhery again, and thence to convey thoſe Ships that had made their Voyages, and were ready
“ to depart for *Europe*. The Marquis *de la Maiſon Forte*,” (continues Sir *William Pepperell*) in his
“ Journal, thus remarks, *Louiſbourg is a good Port and a ſafe Harbour.*——More than 100 Veſſels
“ from *France* arrive there every Year to fiſh, and make Fiſh” [*i. e.* to cure them] “ of the *Cod*
“ which they catch in ſmall Craft of the Country, and are after put into larger Veſſels where
“ they ſalt them and dry them, from the Beginning of *June* till *October*, when they all get ready
“ to depart each for his aſſigned Port. This Iſland produces ſome Grain; but though there are
“ more than four thouſand Inhabitants, they find their Account much better in *fiſhing* than in
“ *Huſbandry*, and conſequently the Land lies waſte; they procuring all Neceſſaries in Exchange
“ for their Fiſh.”

The great Importance of *Cape-Breton* to the *French*.

Our Author proceeds to illuſtrate the Magnitude and Profits of the Fiſhery of the *French* in thoſe Seas, *viz.*

The Magnitude of the Fiſhery at *Cape-Breton* and its Neighbourhood.

“ I. From the Gut of *Canſo* down along the Shore to *Louiſbourg*, and from “ thence to the North-eaſt Part of *Cape-Breton*, there were annually employed “ at leaſt 500 Shallops, each of which required at Sea and on Shore at leaſt “ five Men; in all	2,500 Men
“ II. Sixty Brigantines, Schooners, and Sloops, with each 15 Men, - - -	900 Men
Total Men employed,	3,400 Men
“ III. Each of the ſaid 500 Shallops catch 300 Quintals of Fiſh, in the “ Summer Seaſon; in all	150,000 Quintals
“ IV. And each of the *Brigantines*, *Schooners*, and *Sloops*, catch 600 Quintals	36,000
“ Total Fiſh annually made at *Cape-Breton*, - - - - - - - - - - -	186,000 Quintals
“ V. Now to carry this *Fiſh* to *Europe*, there muſt be employed ninety-three Ships, of the Burden of two thouſand Quintals each, and each Ship “ has twenty Sailors; in all	1,860 Men
“ Total Men employed in the Fiſhery of *Cape-Breton*, - - - - - - - -	5,260

“ VI. At *Gaſpay*, *Quadre*, and other Harbours, mentioned in the following Eſtimate, there are
“ ſix Ships yearly; which as they come out from *France*, manned to catch their own Cargoes in
“ Shallops, (which they haul up, and leave in the Country every Winter, till they return in the
“ next Spring) theſe may, one with another, be allowed ſixty Hands. And it has always been
“ allowed, from *St. Maloes* and *Granville*, that they have at leaſt three hundred Sail of thoſe Ships
“ in this Fiſhery, that fiſh at *Petit-nord*, *Fichance*, *Belle-Iſle*, and the Gulph; which (all being
“ computed as above, and allowing thoſe Ships that ſo come out to make their own Voyages, to
“ carry each three thouſand Quintals) will be as follows, *viz.*

	Ships	*Men*	*Quintals*
At *Cape-Breton*, - - - - - - -	93	5,260	186,000
— *Gaſpay*, - - - - - - - - -	6	360	18,000
— *Quadre*, - - - - - - - - -	6	360	18,000
— *Porte en Baſque*, - - - - - - -	6	360	18,000
— *Les Foils Iſles*, - - - - - - -	3	180	9,000
— *St. Maloes, &c.* - - - - - -	300	1,8000	900,000
Total,	414	24,520	1,149,000

“ There go alſo Ships from *St. Jean de Luz*, *Bayonne*, *Nantes*, and *Havre de Grace*; and beſide all theſe, there have been conſtantly from the Rivers *Sindie*, *Olune*, *Poiteux*, *Havre*, &c. 150 Ships at leaſt, (the *French* ſay 200 Sail) employed in the *Mud-fiſhery*, (or *Mort-Veſt*, as they call it) from 16 to 24 Men each; which carry Home from 22,000 to 30,000 Fiſh each. So, on the moſt moderate Computation, 150 Sail of Ships with 20 Men each, is 3000 Men; and by Tale, 3,900,000 Fiſhes in all.

The Value of that Fiſhery in *Sterling* Money.

“ In regard to the Value of this Branch of Trade, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that it alſo produces a large Quantity of *Train-oil*, viz. a Hogſhead of 60 Gallons of Oil out of every hundred Quintals of Fiſh, and this, out of the whole Quantity before-named, will produce 11,490 Hogſheads of Oil. And, allowing that 4000 Fiſh in Number are equal to 100 Quintals when cured, then the 3,900,000 *Mud-fiſh*, by the ſame Rule, will yield 975 Hogſheads of Oil; which makes in all 12,465 Hogſheads of Oil.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
“ Now let the 1,149,000 Quintals of Fiſh be valued only at ten Shillings *Sterling per* Quintal, (the prime Coſt uſually at *Newfoundland)* and then it is worth	574,500	00	00
“ And to this allow 3 *s. Sterling per* Quintal, for Freight, in *Engliſh* Bottoms, to Market	172,350	00	00
“ And then the Fiſh alone is worth - - - - - - - - - - - -	746,850	00	00
“ And let the 12,465 Hogſheads (or 3,116$\frac{1}{4}$ Tons) of Oil be valued at 18 *l. Sterling per* Ton,	56,092	10	00
“ As to the Mud-fiſh, they are generally ſold in *France*, at 1000 Livres for 1000 Fiſh; and then at eleven Pence *Sterling per* Livre, their Value is	178,750	00	00
“ And thus it appears, that one Year's Fiſhery of the *French*, is worth - -	981,692	10	00

“ Which great Branch of Trade, in a Manner, depends intirely on their Poſſeſſion of the Iſland of *Cape-Breton*, as it is impoſſible to carry it on without ſome convenient Harbour of Strength, &c.

“ In Addition to this, in regard to the *woollen Manufacture:* Every Man employed in this Fiſhery conſuming in his Back and Bed-cloaths, the Value of 30 *s. Sterling* therein yearly, is 41,250 *l. Sterling*. Add alſo hereto, the *Canvas*, *Cordage*, *Hooks*, *Lines*, *Twine*, *Nets*, *Lead*, *Nails*, *Spikes*, *Edge-tools*, *Graplins*, *Anchors*, &c. which 564 Ships and Shallops muſt expend at Sea and on Shore; and allow all theſe to be *Britiſh*, and that *Britain* could keep it all to herſelf, and the Value will be found of greater Conſequence than any other Trade dependent on our Plantations, *not even excepting the Tobacco Trade*. *Firſt*, in regard to the raiſing of Seamen for the Royal Navy. *Secondly*, In the Conſumption of *Britiſh* Manufactures and Product: And, *Thirdly*, and above all, in a certain annual Remittance of the Balance of this Trade from *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, and other Parts.”------[To all theſe Advantages our Author has forgot to add two very conſiderable ones, *viz.* 1ſt, The great Number of Perſons employed in building, and of Trades in fitting out of thoſe Veſſels: And, 2dly, the additional Benefit to our landed Intereſt, by the victualling of them]———“ So that, all Things duly conſidered, this Acquiſition of *Cape-Breton* is, of itſelf and alone, *a ſufficient Compenſation for the War*.———Moreover, by this Conqueſt, *France* has not any one Sea-port for the Relief of their trading Ships, either from the *Eaſt* or from the *Weſt-Indies*, open to them any-where in *North-America* to the Northward of the River *Miſſiſſippi:* For *Canada* is not to be looked upon as an open Port to the Sea, it being impracticable to go thither for Shelter, as being 60 or 70 Leagues within Land, through the Gulph, to the Mouth of the River; and then a great Way farther up the River.——And even as to *Canada* itſelf, the River is *now* ſo much under our Command, as well as the Gulph, that *all Trade* and even *Communication there*, may be very eaſily ſtopped by our Ships from *Cape-Breton:* Inſomuch that, without Force of Arms, in a very few Years that Colony would fall, and the whole Trade of *Furs* carried on with the *Indians* there, come into *Engliſh* Hands. And a happier Conſequence ſtill is, that hereby the *French* in *Canada* may not only be kept from ſupplying the *Indians*, but alſo from encouraging them to annoy our Frontiers; ſo that thoſe *Indians* muſt become dependent on *Us*.——By this Acquiſition, likewiſe, we have ſecured to the Nation the Garriſon of *Annapolis-Royal*, and the Colony of *Nova-Scotia*, which Country being a very rich and fertile Soil, and its Coaſts and Rivers abounding with Fiſh, and ſettled with *French Catholics*, that Nation has much regretted the Loſs of, and wanted to recover.——Our holding of *Cape-Breton* will alſo keep thoſe *French* Inhabitants of *Nova-Scotia* in ſtrict Allegiance to his Majeſty, or elſe oblige them to quit their Poſſeſſions, which are all Farms brought to Perfection, and fit for any Service immediately. Had we not taken *Cape-Breton* this Year, and the *French* had taken *Annapolis*, the Conſequence then would have been, that all the Inhabitants of *Nova-Scotia* would have declared for *France* immediately; and the Colony would have been at once the *French* King's: Whereby all the *Cape Sable* and *St. John's Indians*, who aſſiſted *France* laſt Year, at the Siege of *Annapolis*, together with thoſe of *Canada*, would have been let looſe upon our Frontiers.”

Remarks on this Narrative concerning *Cape-Breton*.

This Account of the vaſt Value of *Cape-Breton*, written by one living altogether in its Neighbourhood, and who was knighted for the ſucceſsful Part he acted in the reducing of it to his *Britannic* Majeſty's Obedience, is, in the main, juſtly to be depended on; as not being like the vague and romantic Reports of unſkilful Writers, but as being the faithful Narration of one who was every way qualified for, and equal to the Taſk: He died in the Year 1759, much about the Time that it was again taken from *France*. And as this Narrative is ſo copious, and at the ſame Time

A. D. 1745 Time ſo authentic, when we come to treat of its being ſo re-taken, *Anno* 1759, we need only then to refer our Readers to this Survey of its Benefits to us; or, at leaſt, of the immenſe Damage which our Poſſeſſion of that Place and the Demolition of *Louiſbourg*, will undoubtedly bring to the Fiſhery of the Port Towns of *France*, and to their almoſt general Commerce, Navigation, and Manufactures.

Fort St. George, in *Eaſt-India*, maſtered by *France*; and finally exchanged for *Cape-Breton*.

1746 To balance the before-named great Loſs of the *French* in our maſtering of *Cape-Breton*, they, in the following Year 1746, took from our *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company their moſt important Fort and Town of *Fort St. George*, on the *Coromandel* Coaſt, with the annexed Black Town of *Madras*; being the Capital of all our ſaid Company's Places in *Eaſt-India*; wherein they found no inconſiderable Quantity of Wealth, Merchandize, and Treaſure: They alſo maſtered one of that Company's Capital Ships. This Diſaſter obliged *Us*, in the Treaty of Peace, *Anno* 1748, to reſtore *Cape-Breton* to *France*, as the latter did *Fort St. George* to our ſaid Company.

A *Britiſh Linen* Company erected, and its main End.

On the 5th of *July* 1746, his *Britannic* Majeſty's Charter paſſed, for erecting the *Britiſh Linen Company*. Whereby a Number of *Peers*, and eminent Gentlemen and Merchants, were incorporated, “ with a Capital Stock, not at firſt to exceed 100,000*l. Sterling*; but may be farther in-“ creaſed, from Time to Time, as their Affairs ſhall require, to any limited Sum, by his Ma-“ jeſty's Sign-Manual. Their ordinary Affairs to be conducted by a Governor, Deputy-gover-“ nor, and five Directors. Their firſt Governor was his Grace *Archibald*, Duke of *Argyle*:” (the great Promoter of this Charter) “ The Company's principal Reſidence to be at *Edinburgh*.” One of the main Intentions of this Company being to ſupply the *Britiſh* Merchants trading to *Africa* and to the *American Plantations*, with the like Kinds of Linen-cloth as they hitherto were obliged to purchaſe from foreign Nations. Whereby it is to be hoped that much Money will be ſaved to the Nation, which till now has been carried abroad for thoſe Goods. A moſt worthy and truly public-ſpirited Deſign, which there is good Ground to hope, will, in due Time, fully anſwer Expectation. The two before-quoted Acts of Parliament of the preceding Year 1745, the 18th of King *George* the Second, (Cap. xxiv, and xxv.) were principally calculated to further this moſt laudable Purpoſe.

The Capital of the *Bank* of *England* increaſed.

By a *Britiſh* Statute of this 19th Year of King *George* the Second, (Cap. vi.) *For eſtabliſhing an Agreement with the Bank of* England, *&c.*——“ The ſaid Bank agreed to deliver up to the Trea-“ ſury, 986,800*l.* in Exchequer-bills; in Lieu of which they were to have an Annuity of 4 *per* “ *Cent.* for that Sum, out of the Fund for licenſing of Spirituous Liquors. And the Bank were “ hereby impowered to add the ſaid 986,800*l.* to their Capital Stock, taking in Subſcriptions “ for that End.”

So that at *Michaelmas* 1746, the whole Debt due to the *Bank* from the Public, was	£ 11,686,800
But the *Bank* now hold thereof, in their corporate Capacity, the undivided Sum of	906,800
And the laſt Sum being deducted, there remained of transferable Capital, divided amongſt all the Proprietors, only	10,780,000

An uſeful Statute for the better Preſervation of the Havens and navigable Rivers of *England*.

It being too common for Commanders and Mariners of *Britiſh* Ships, lying in Havens, Rivers, Ports, &c. to throw out their Ballaſt on the Shore or Side, below the uſual full Sea-mark, to the great Detriment and filling up of thoſe Havens, Ports, Rivers, &c. a Law was paſſed in this 19th Year of King *George* the Second, (Cap. xxii.) prohibiting the throwing out thereof, or of any Filth, Rubbiſh, Gravel, &c. but only on the Land or Ground where the Tide never flows; under the Penalty of at leaſt fifty Shillings, and not exceeding five Pounds for every Offence. And Ships or Veſſels ſunk or ſtranded in any ſuch Port, Haven, or River, ſhall be forthwith weighed up and removed, by Order of the Magiſtrates. This Act [*For the better Preſervation of Havens, Roads, Channels and navigable Rivers*] extended only to that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*.

A new Law for encouraging the Manufactures of *Britiſh* Sail-cloth.

The Manufacture of Sail-cloth for Shipping had been long improving in *Great-Britain*, and had been encouraged by ſundry Acts of Parliament; particularly by that of the 9th Year of King *George* the Second, and another of the 13th of his ſaid Majeſty; whereby all foreign-made Canvas or Sail-cloth imported, uſually entered by the Name of *Holland's Duck* or *Vitry Canvas*, fit for Ships Sails, and for which Duties are payable, ſhould be ſtamped, as ſuch, on its Importation, to prevent its paſſing for *Britiſh*-made Sail-cloth; and if found unſtamped to be forfeited; and the Importer of it to forfeit 50*l.* all which was now confirmed by an Act of the 19th of the ſaid King. (Cap. xxvii.) And that every Ship or Veſſel which ſhall be built in *Great-Britain*, and in his Majeſty's Plantations in *America*, ſhall, upon her firſt ſetting out, or being firſt navigated, have or be furniſhed with one full and complete Set of new Sails, made of Sail-cloth manufactured in *Great-Britain*, under the Penalty of 50*l.* on the Maſter of the Ship or Veſſel. And every Sail-maker in *Britain* or the Plantations ſhall, on every new Sail, affix or impreſs, in Letters and Words at length, a Stamp of eight Inches Diameter, whereon his Name and Place of Abode ſhall plainly appear, under the Penalty of 10*l.* All which particular Clauſes were hereby to continue in Force for ſeven Years longer.

Aſſurances or Inſurances on *Britiſh* Ships and Merchandize regulated, and alſo *Bottomree* Bonds.

“ It being found by Experience, that the Cuſtom in *England* of making *Aſſurances, Intereſt or* “ *no Intereſt*, or without farther Proof of Intereſt than the Policy, hath been productive of many “ pernicious Practices; whereby great Numbers of Ships with their Cargoes have either been “ fraudulently loſt and deſtroyed, or taken by the Enemy in Time of War: And that ſuch Aſſu-“ rances have encouraged the Exportation of Wool, and the carrying on of many other prohibit-“ ed and clandeſtine Trades, &c.” So ſays the Preamble to a Statute of this 19th Year of King *George* the Second, (Cap. xxxvii.)—It was therefore now enacted, “ That no Aſſurance ſhall be “made on any Ship belonging to his Majeſty or any of his Subjects, or on any Goods laden on board any ſuch Ship, *Intereſt or no Intereſt*, nor without farther Proof of Intereſt than the Policy, nor by any Way of Gaming or Wagering, or without Benefit of *Salvage* to the Aſſurer. *And that every ſuch Aſſurance ſhall be null and void.* Yet, Iſt, Aſſurance on private Ships of War may be made for the Owners thereof, *Intereſt or no Intereſt.* IIdly, Any Goods, Merchandize, or Effects, from any Ports or Places in *Europe*, or *America*, in the Poſſeſſion of the Crowns of *Spain* or *Portugal* may be aſſured in ſuch Manner as if this Act had not been made. IIIdly, It ſhall not be lawful to make Re-aſſurance, unleſs the Inſurer ſhall be inſolvent, become a Bankrupt, or ſhall die; in either of which Caſes, Re-aſſurance may be made. IVthly, All Sums to be lent on *Bottom-ree*, or at *Reſpondentia*, upon any *Britiſh* Ship bound to *Eaſt-India*, ſhall be lent only on the Ship, or on the Merchandize laden on Board of ſuch Ship, and ſhall be ſo expreſſed in the Bond: And Benefit of *Salvage* ſhall be allowed to the Lender, who alone ſhall have a Right to make Aſſurance on the Money ſo lent.—And none ſhall recover more than the Value of his Intereſt on the Ship or on its Merchandize, excluſive of the Money ſo borrowed. And if it appears, that the Value of his Share in the Ship or Merchandize does not amount to the full Sum ſo borrowed, ſuch Borrower ſhall be reſponſible to the Lender for ſo much of the Money borrowed as he hath not laid out on the Ship or Merchandize, with lawful Intereſt, together with the Aſſurance and Charges, in the Proportion the Money not laid out ſhall bear to the whole Money lent, notwithſtanding the Ship and Merchandize may be totally loſt. Vthly, In all Actions the Plaintiff ſhall declare, within fifteen Days, what Sums he has aſſured. VIthly, Perſons ſued on Policies of Aſſurance are to bring the Money into Court; and the Plaintiff not accepting it with Coſts to be taxed, in full Diſcharge; and ſhall afterward proceed to Trial in ſuch Action, and the Jury ſhall not aſſeſs greater Damages to pay Coſts than the Money ſo brought into Court: Such Plaintiff, in every ſuch Caſe, ſhall pay to ſuch Defendant, in every ſuch Action, Coſts to be taxed.”

A Subſcription made, and two Ships ſent out, for Diſcovery of the *North-weſt* Paſſage to *Japan, China*, &c. but unſucceſsful.

In conſequence of an Act of Parliament, of the preceding Year 1745, for granting a Reward of 20,000 *l.* to the Diſcoverers of a *North-weſt* Paſſage through *Hudſon's-Bay* to the Seas of *Japan* and *China*, as already related, a Subſcription for 10,000 *l.* was *now* ſet on Foot, divided into 100 Shares of 100 *l.* each, for fitting out two Ships in this Year 1746, in ſearch of that Paſſage. Thoſe Ships wintered at *Port-Nelſon* in *Hudſon's-Bay*, and in the Year following, *Anno* 1747, they made ſeveral Attempts for a Paſſage *Weſtward*, but were obliged to return Home the ſame Year, quite diſheartened and unſucceſsful; as has alſo been another Attempt ſince made from *Philadelphia.* Yet as this ſuppoſed Paſſage was brought under the Conſideration of Parliament, in the Year 1749, we ſhall ſuſpend any farther Obſervations thereon till we come to that Year.

An erroneous Account from *Ireland* of the Magnitude of *Dublin* and *Rome.*

“By an exact Survey very lately pretended to have been made of the City and Suburbs of *Dublin*, the Capital City of *Ireland*, its Circumference meaſured 7¾ *Iriſh* Miles, which are equal to nine Miles and three Quarters of *Engliſh* Statute Meaſure: An *Iriſh* Mile containing 2,240 Yards, and an *Engliſh* one but 1,760 Yards. Whereby” (ſaid the public News-papers, in this Year 1747, from *Ireland*) “it appears, that *Dublin* is the ſixth (in Rank) of the largeſt Cities in *Europe*, for Magnitude and Number of Inhabitants; the five greater Cities being *London*, *Paris*, *Conſtantinople*, *Rome*, and *Moſcow*.” This was quite an inaccurate Account, for *Rome* is far from coming into the Rank into which the Writer of that Account places it: And (leſt any one may thereby be miſled) we ſhall here juſt remark, that it is certain, that neither *Rome* nor *Dublin* ought to ſtand ſo forward amongſt the great Cities of *Europe.* For undoubtedly *Milan*, *Naples*, *Nurenberg*, *Peterſburgh*, *Amſterdam*, &c. ſtand higher than either of thoſe two Cities, as we hope to ſhew in our Appendix.

A ſuccinct Survey of the *European* Forts, Settlements, and Factories, in the Way toward, and at the *Eaſt-Indies.*

The following ſuccinct Survey is taken from Voyages, and other modern Accounts, publiſhed about this Time, being a Catalogue of all the Forts, Settlements, and Factories, of the ſeveral *European* Nations trading to, and in the Way to *Eaſt-India*, from the Iſle of *St. Helena* quite to *Japan*; and which may give Readers a good general Idea of *Europe*'s Correſpondence with *Eaſt-India, viz.*

Viz. I. Thoſe of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company. *St. Helena.*

Poſſeſſed by *Great-Britain*,

1. The Iſle of *St. Helena*, ſituated in the 16th Degree of South Latitude, about 1,200 Miles Weſt of the *African* Coaſt, and 1,800 Miles Eaſt of *South-America*, being almoſt an intire Rock, with a thin Covering of vegetable Earth, about twenty Miles in Circumference, with only one Paſſage up to it, well fortified. It contains about two hundred Families, who have ſufficient Produce to ſupply our *Eaſt-India* Ships, in their Way from *India*, (and thoſe of other Nations we are in Peace with) with freſh Proviſions, Fruits, and Vegetables: But it is difficult for Ships going to *India* to find it, becauſe of the Winds.

Baſſora.

2. *Balſcra* (or *Baſſora*) at the upper End of the *Perſian Gulph*, at the Confluence of the *Tigris* and *Euphrates* Rivers. Here is a *Britiſh* and alſo a *Dutch* Factory. Hither come many Ships from ſeveral Nations of *Europe* and *Aſia*, it being a Place of great Commerce. This Place is alſo commodious to the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, for conveying their Letters Home over Land, by Way of *Aleppo*.

In *Perſia*; *Gomroon* and *Iſpahan.*

3. *Gomroon*, in the ſaid *Perſian Gulph*, has both an *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Factory, and ſubordinate inland ones, at *Iſpahan:* There being a conſiderable Trade carried on betwixt this Place and *India*.

☞ As to *Mocha*, in *Arabia*, near the Mouth of the *Red Sea*, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Companies reſort to it for its Coffee, hitherto the beſt in the World; but they have no ſettled Factories there.

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In *Cambaya*; *Surat*, &c.

4. In *Cambaya*, (a Province of *Proper India*) the *Engliſh* Company have a Preſident and Council at *Surat*, who have (or lately had) the ſupreme Direction of the Commerce on all the Weſt Coaſt of *Malabar*. Its ſubordinate Factories are at *Agra*, *Amadabat*, *Lahor*, &c. but not always confined to ſuch Places. At *Anjengo* the Company built a Fort, *Anno* 1695.

Malabar Coaſt.

5. On the ſaid Coaſt of *Malabar*, the Town and Port of *Bombay*, with its Iſle, is a Sovereignty of our Company's; of which enough has been ſaid elſewhere. And on the ſame Coaſt there are Factories, at *Carwar*, [*Carwar* is famous for the beſt *Pepper* in *India*, for which Reaſon our Company has a Fort there, as well as a Factory; but *Pepper* grows in general all over *India*, and therefore cannot be monopolized] *Calecut*, *Telichery*, *Dabul*, &c.

Coromandel Coaſt.

6. On the *Coromandel* Coaſt, *Britain* has *Fort St. George*, having only an open Road, and the adjoining Black Town of *Madras*. It is but a Week's Journey from the *Diamond* Mines of *Golconda*, held of the *Mogul*. Under the Governor and Council of this Place all the Factories Eaſtward, or beyond the *Malabar* Coaſt, are ſubordinate, as,

Fort St. David, and the leſſer ones of *Vizagapatan*, *Ganjam*, &c. on that Coaſt.

Bengal.

7. In the Kingdom and Bay of *Bengal*, the *Engliſh* Company has *Fort William* at *Calcutta*, *Ballalore*, *Cazembazar*, *Dacca*, *Patana*, and ſome other ſubordinate Factories; though their later ſucceſsful Conflicts with the *French*, in thoſe Parts, have ſince made conſiderable Alterations in this Part of *India*.

Sumatra Iſle.

8. In the great Iſland of *Sumatra*, our Company have a Fort and Factory at *Bencouli* (or *Bencoolen*) alſo *Fort Marlborough*, near it; and ſome other ſubordinate Factories.

9. In *Borneo* Iſland the *Engliſh* have a Factory at *Benjar*.

IIdly. By *Holland*. Thoſe of the *Dutch* *Eaſt-India* Company.

Cape of Good Hope Colony.

By the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company are held the following, *viz.*

1. The extenſive and conſtantly-improving Colony of the moſt famous Southern Point of *Africa*, called the *Cape of Good Hope*, in full Sovereignty, with all its Forts: Where the Ships of all Nations in Amity with the States-General of the *United Netherlands* have Liberty to ſtop and refreſh: Under it is the Iſle of *Mauricius*, Eaſtward of *Madagaſcar*.

Ceylon Iſle.

2. A Factory at *Baſſora*, before-mentioned.

3. A Factory at *Surat*, under which are many ſubordinate ones.

4. On the Weſt Coaſt of *Malabar*, the *Dutch* Company have *Rajapore*, *Barcelor*, *Cananor*, *Panane*, *Cranganor*, *Cochin*, [taken from the *Portugueſe*, in the Year 1662, after being poſſeſſed by them 150 Years, and ſo fortified as to be deemed impregnable: It is their principal Settlement on this Coaſt] *Porcha*, *Carnapole*, *Coulan*, *Tegnapatan*, *Calecutt*, &c. all taken from *Portugal*.

5. The intire Coaſt, Ports, and Forts of the Iſland of *Ceylon*, in full and abſolute Propriety, and the abſolute Engroſſment of the beſt *Cinnamon* in the World.

6. In *Manaar Iſle*, they have *Teutecorin* and *Manapaar*.

7. On the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, they have *Negapatan*, *Porto-Novo*, *Sadraſpatan*, *Cabelon*, *Palicat*, famous for Cotton Cloths, [their chief Fort and Factory of that Coaſt, and of *Pegu*: It was retaken by the *Dutch* Company, *Anno* 1719, from the *Portugueſe*, who had held it ever ſince the Year 1613, when they drove out the *Dutch* with great Slaughter] *Caletour*, *Maſulipatan*, *Binlipatan*, &c.

8. In *Bengal*; *Hugueiy*, [the chief Factory] *Balaſore*, *Cazembazar*, *Malda*, *Barnagal*, *Chinchara*, *Patana*, *Dacca*, &c.

Malacca.

9. In *Malacca* Peninſula; the ſtrong Fort and Territory of that Name.

10. In the Iſland of *Sumatra*, the *Dutch* Company have Factories at *Acheen*, *Padang*, *Palimbam*, *Priaman*, *Bancalis*, *Siaque*, &c.

Java Iſle.

11. In *Java* Iſland, they have the great and ſtrong City of *Batavia*, the Capital and dernier Reſort of all their *Eaſt-India* Forts, Settlements, and Factories; with a far-extended Territory adjoining: Alſo in the ſaid Iſland they have Factories at *Bantam*, *Cheraban*, *Tagal*, *Japara*, *Rombang*, *Sorobay*, &c.

Siam.

12. In the Kingdom of *Siam*, Factories at *Siam*, its Capital, and at *Ligore*.

Aracan.

13. And at *Aracan*, in the Kingdom of that Name.

Celebes, *Solor*, *Borneo*, &c.

14. In the Iſle of *Celebes*, they have *Macaſſar*, its Capital.

15. In the Iſles of *Borneo*, *Solor*, *Buro*, *Poleroon*, *Noro*, *Ceram*, *Ambay*, &c. the *Dutch* Company have Forts or Factories; and in the *Spice Iſlands* of *Amboyna*, *Ternate*, *Banda*, *Timor*, &c. they are

abſolute Sovereigns, poſſeſſing *ſolely* and *excluſively* all the Spices of *Cloves*, *Nutmegs*, and *Mace*, no where elſe to be found upon Earth, that is as yet certainly known.

16. In *Perſia*, *Gomroon*, and under it *Iſpahan* and *Balſora*.

IIIdly, By *France*. The Forts and Factories of the *French Eaſt-India* Company in and near *India*.

Poſſeſſed by *France*, viz.

Thoſe of the *French Eaſt-India* Company in *India*, were, *viz.*

1. A Factory at *Surat*.

2. On the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, the ſtrong Fort and very populous Town of *Pondichery*, with ſome ſubordinate ones. Piece-goods, Diamonds, and Rice, being the ſtaple Merchandize not only here, but on all this Coaſt. It has, however, no Harbour, being only an open Road like *Fort St. George*, where they lade and unlade their Merchandize by Boats. But this Fort and City of *Pondichery* was taken by our *Eaſt-India* Company's Forces, jointly with ſome of our King's Troops, in the Year 1761.

3. In *Bengal*, they have *Balaſore* and *Charnagar*, &c.

Bourbon Iſle.

4. The *French* Iſle of *Bourbon* [formerly called *Maſcareen* Iſle] to the Eaſtward of the great Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, ſerves principally for a refreſhing Place for their *Eaſt-India* Ships: They have alſo, more lately, raiſed Quantities of *Coffee* therein, and made ſundry other good Improvements,

IVthly, By *Portugal*. The remaining Forts and Factories of *Portugal* in *Eaſt-India*, and near it.

Portugal (as already noted) was once Lords-Paramount of all the Trade of *Europe* to *Eaſt-India*, from whom the *Dutch* gradually plucked off the beſt Feathers of their Wings. What they have ſtill left is but inconſiderable, compared with what they have loſt, or with thoſe of *England* and *Holland*, although they ſtill retain a great Sound.

South-Eaſt Coaſt of *Africa*. *Portugueſe.*

1. On the North-eaſt Coaſt of *Africa* beyond the *Cape of Good Hope*, they have *Quiloa*, *Mombaza*, *Melinda*, *Mozambique*, *Magadoxa*, &c. Ports very uſeful in their Voyages to and from *India*, originally ſettled by them for that End: They alſo get conſiderable Quantities of Gold and Drugs from thence.

2. In *Cambaya*, they ſtill retain the ſtrong Forts of *Diu* and *Daman*, (often in vain beſieged by great Armies of the *Moguls*.)

3. On the *Malabar* Coaſt, *Baſſaim*, near the Iſle of *Salſet*, *Choul* and *Bandara*: *Goa*, on the ſame Coaſt, is the Capital of all their *Eaſt-India* Settlements; now inconſiderable for its Commerce, and much decayed from its ancient Splendor. Alſo the Iſles of *Elephant*, *Carranjaa*, *Anjediva*: Alſo *Annanor*, *Cavarda*, *Mangalor*, and *Moors Fort*.

4. On the *Coromandel* Coaſt, they have *St. Thomas*, (or *Meliapour*.)

Macao Iſle, at *China*.

5. And laſtly, they have ſtill *Macao* Iſle, near the Mouth of *Canton* River in *China*, but tributary to, and abſolutely at the Mercy of the *Chineſe*.

Vthly, By *Denmark*. *Daniſh* Settlements in *Eaſt-India*.

The *Danes* have long poſſeſſed the Port and Fort of *Tranquebar*, on the *Coromandel* Coaſt, and the ſubordinate one of *Daneſburg*.

VIthly, *Sweden*. *None*.

The *Swedes* have as yet no eſtabliſhed Factories in *India*, although they generally ſend one or two Ships yearly thither. Neither have they at preſent any Settlements any where out of their own Kingdom, but in *Germany*.

VIIthly, By *Spain*. *Spain*'s Settlements in *Eaſt-India*, or near it. *Philippine Iſles*.

Spain poſſeſſes the beſt Forts of the *Philippine Iſles*, as *Manilla*, the Capital Town and Port of the large Iſle of that Name, otherwiſe called *Lucon*. To which Port of *Manilla*, the *Spaniards* from *Acapulco*, in *Mexico*, generally ſend two great Ships yearly. But *Spain* can carry on no Trade at all directly from *Europe* to *Eaſt-India*; being bound by Treaty with *Portugal*, not to ſail thither by the *Cape of Good Hope*, as well as by the general Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, *Anno* 1648.

Dutch, the only *Europeans* trading at *Japan*.

N. B. The *Dutch Eaſt-India Company* are the only *Europeans* who have any Trade to the Empire of *Japan*, from their great Emporium of *Batavia*; but are not permitted to have any Fort or Factory at *Japan*.

No *European* Factories permitted in *China*.

Neither are any of the *European* Nations, who trade to *China*, permitted to have Factories there. The *Engliſh* Company had formerly Settlements on the Coaſts of *Cochin-China* and *Tonquin*, but now they only trade thither occaſionally. It is not the Deſign of our Work to be particular with reſpect to all the Squabbles which the ſeveral *European* Nations have had with each other in *India*, or with the ſeveral Nations of the *Eaſt*, (that being largely done by Voyagers long ſince) but purely to point out the general Extent of their Commerce in that remote Part of the World.

I. All Clanſhips, Vaſſalage, and heretable Juriſdictions in *Scotland*, legally abrogated, and thereby the Liberties of the Subjects there placed on the ſame Footing as in *England*.

After a mad Rebellion, raiſed in the Summer of the Year 1745, by a Number of deſperate and ſtupid Tools of our hereditary Foes the *French*, and carried on till the Spring of the following Year 1746; the Legiſlature at length wiſely determined to enact what ſhould undoubtedly have been made an eſſential Preliminary of the conſolidating *Union* of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotand*, (concluded forty Years before) whereby, and not till now, the true and ſolid Liberties of the People of *Scotland* were eſtabliſhed, not only in thoſe Parts of that Country called the *Highlands*, (the Source of all the Rebellions againſt the beſt Conſtitution upon Earth) where *Clanſhip*,

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ſhip, or an abject Submiſſion of the Bulk of the People to the ſovereign Will of their Chieftains, had ever prevailed even from the earlieſt Times, but even (though in a leſſer Degree) in ſundry Parts of the *Low Country* of *Scotland*: That is to ſay, it was now legally determined to put all the People of *Scotland* upon the ſame equitable and rational Footing of Liberty and Property, with their Fellow-Subjects of *England*, by an Act of Parliament of this 20th Year of King *George* II. (Cap. xliii.) [*For taking away and aboliſhing the heretable Juriſdictions in that Part of* Great Britain *called* Scotland, *and for making Satisfaction to the Proprietors thereof: And for reſtoring ſuch Juriſdictions to the Crown: And for making more effectual Proviſion for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice throughout that Part of the united Kingdom, by the King's Courts and Judges there*, &c.] The Preamble whereof ſets forth, "That for remedying the Inconveniencies that have ariſen and may ariſe from "the Multiplicity and Extent of heretable Juriſdictions in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*; for making Satisfaction to the Proprietors thereof; for reſtoring to the Crown the Powers "of Juriſdiction originally and properly belonging thereto, according to the Conſtitution; and "for extending the Influence, Benefit, and Protection of the King's Laws and Courts of Juſtice "to *all* his Majeſty's Subjects in *Scotland*; and for rendering the Union more complete;—it was "enacted, Iſt, That all *heretable Juriſdiction of Juſticiary*, and all *Regalities* and *heretable Baillieries*, "and all *heretable Conſtabularies*, (other than the Office of *High Conſtable of Scotland*) and all "*Stewartries*, being Parts only of Shires or Counties; and all *Sheriffſhips* and *Deputy-Sheriffſhips* "of Diſtricts, being Parts only of Shires or Counties in *Scotland*; poſſeſſed or claimed by any "Subject——and all Juriſdictions, Powers, Authorities, and Privileges thereunto appurtenant, "annexed, or dependant thereupon, ſhall be hereby, from *Lady-day* 1748, abrogated, taken "away, and totally diſſolved and extinguiſhed.

"Provided, That all Lands annexed to the ſaid *heretable Baillieries*, *Stewartries*, and *Conſtabularies*,—and the Rents and Duties, conſiſting in Money, Victual, Cattle, or other Goods,—ſhall "remain and belong to them, and their Heirs and Succeſſors, and continue to be enjoyed by, "and paid to them, notwithſtanding the Extinction of the ſaid Offices.

"IIdly, That all the before-named Juriſdictions, Powers, *&c.* belonging to ſuch Offices, ſhall "thenceforth be veſted in and exerciſed by the *Court of Seſſion* and *Court of Juſticiary* at *Edinburgh*, the Judges in the ſeveral Circuits, and the Courts of the ſeveral Sheriffs and Stewarts "of Shires or Counties in *Scotland* reſpectively;—and that the ſeveral Towns, Villages, Diſtricts, "and Bounds, which were ſubject to ſuch heretable Offices and Juriſdictions hereby diſſolved, "and the Inhabitants thereof, ſhall thenceforth be ſolely ſubject to the Juriſdiction and Authority "of the before-named Courts, and to ſuch other of the King's Courts reſpectively, as the ſaid Inhabitants would have been ſubject, in caſe ſuch hereditary Juriſdictions and Offices had never "exiſted.

"IIIdly, That, from thenceforth, all ſuch heretable Juriſdictions, in *Scotland*, not hereby before "extinguiſhed, granted to or poſſeſſed by any Subject, either heretably, or for Life, ſhall be "hereby reſumed and annexed to the Crown; and that the *Sheriffs* and *Stewarts* ſhall from "thenceforth be nominated and appointed by his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors.

"*Provided*,—That no *Sheriffſhip* or *Stewartry* in *Scotland* ſhall at any Time hereafter be granted "to any Perſon whatſoever, either heretably or for Life, *or for any certain Term exceeding one Year*: "And, *That no Juſticiary, Regality, Conſtabulary, or Bailliery, nor any Judicature, Authority*, &c. *of* "*the like Nature ſhall, at any Time hereafter be erected or granted in* Scotland.

"IVthly, Reaſonable pecuniary Compenſation ſhall be allowed to the Poſſeſſors of all ſuch heretable Juriſdictions hereby abrogated, and to every Clerk thereof: And Claims thereof ſhall "be duly entered and examined for this End, and be laid before the Parliament.

"*Provided* alſo, That no Baron, or Heretor, or Proprietor of Lands in *Scotland* ſhall henceforth, in criminal Caſes, exerciſe any Juriſdiction whatſoever, other than Aſſaults and ſmaller "Crimes, for which the Puniſhment ſhall only be a Fine not exceeding *twenty Shillings Sterling*; "or by ſetting in the *Stocks* for at moſt three Hours in the Day-time,—or elſe by Impriſonment "not exceeding one Month.——And, in *Civil Cauſes*, ſuch Baron or his Baillie ſhall hold no "Plea, nor judge in any Cauſe exceeding *forty Shillings Sterling*; other than for recovering from "the Vaſſals or Tenants of his Lands and Heritages their Rents, or the Dues of their Mills.—— "Priſons ſhall have Windows or Grates, open to Inſpection from without, ſo as the Priſoner may "be viſited and converſed with; and none to be impriſoned but by Warrant, expreſſing the Cauſe "of Impriſonment.

"*Provided*, however, that the Juriſdiction of *Fairs* and *Markets*, of *Coal-works*, *Salt-works*, and "*Mines*, be, as formerly, reſerved to their Heretors; but without a Power of inferring the Loſs "of Life or Demembration.————*Provided* alſo, that nothing in this Act ſhall extend to prejudice the Juriſdiction veſted by Law in any Royal Borough in *Scotland*, or, in cumulative Caſes, "to Burghs of Regality and Barony."————The reſt of this long Act relates to *Poyndings* (or "Seizures); to the Regulations and Qualifications of Sheriffs, and their Deputies, Circuit-courts and Appeals therefrom, in certain Civil Cauſes, and to Fines, *&c.*

This excellent Statute may, not unfitly, be termed a new *Magna Charta* to the free People of *Scotland*; who, from this Time, (though perhaps not merely or ſolely in direct Conſequence thereof, but alſo from other concurring Cauſes) have undoubtedly moſt viſibly increaſed in Commerce, Manufactures, Wealth, and general Induſtry; to a Degree ſaid to be almoſt amazing to ſuch as, after ſome Years Abſence, have lately viſited that Part of the united Kingdom. So great is the Influence of Liberty in favour of Induſtry and Commerce.

Scotland's great Increaſe of Commerce, Manufactures, Wealth, and Induſtry, ſince the paſſing of the above Law.

II. *Ward-holdings* in *Scotland* converted by Law into *Blanch* and *Feu-holdings.*

N. B. “It having been found by Experience, that the Tenure of Lands in *Scotland*, by *Ward-holding*, and the Conſequences of the ſame, being the Caſualties of *Ward-marriage* and Recognition, had been much more burdenſome and prejudicial to the Vaſſals by that Tenure, than beneficial to the Superiors:” It was aboliſhed by the 50th Statute of the ſame Seſſion, [*For taking away the Tenure of Ward-holding in* Scotland, *&c.*] enacted, “That the ſame be converted into *Blanch-holding* and *Feu-holdings*, &c. to be farther regulated, with reſpect to the Recompence, by the *Court of Seſſion in* Scotland, *&c.*” This Act ſeems to have been all that was wanting for compleating the Freedom of Vaſſals in *Scotland*.

A Law for naturalizing of the Proteſtant *Moravians* ſettled in the *Britiſh Plantations* in *America.*

There was another Law of this ſame Year and Seſſion of Parliament, extremely well-judged for the Advancement of the Proſperity of the *Britiſh American Plantations*, viz. An Act (Cap. xliv.) *To extend the Proviſions of an Act made in the 13th Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign*, intituled, “(An Act for naturalizing ſuch *foreign Proteſtants*, and others therein mentioned, as are ſettled or ſhall ſettle in any of his Majeſty's Colonies in *America*,”) *to other foreign Proteſtants who conſcientiouſly ſcruple the taking of an Oath.* This Law was expreſsly intended, “in favour of *the Congregation of* Moravian *Brethren and other foreign Proteſtants, (not Quakers) who conſcientiouſly ſcruple the taking of an Oath*, and are ſettled in his Majeſty's Colonies in *America*; and whereas they and many others of the like Perſuaſion are deſirous to tranſport themſelves thither, if the Benefit of that Act were extended to them,—it was now enacted, that foreign Proteſtants, before deſcribed, born out of the Ligeance of his Majeſty, who have inhabited, or who ſhall inhabit and reſide for the Space of ſeven Years or more, in any of his Majeſty's ſaid Colonies, without being abſent from the ſame longer than two Months at any one Time; and ſhall ſubſcribe the Declaration of Fidelity, and affirm the Effect of the Abjuration-oath,—and alſo the Profeſſion of their Chriſtian Belief, (as ſubſcribed by the 1ſt of King *William* and Queen *Mary*) ſhall be adjudged and taken to be his Majeſty's natural-born Subjects to all Intents and Purpoſes.——Provided ſuch Perſons, ſo to be thus naturalized, ſhall, within three Months next before his taking ſuch Affirmation and making ſuch Declaration, have received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in ſome Proteſtant or reformed Congregation in ſome of thoſe Colonies, and ſhall produce a Certificate thereof: When they ſhall enjoy all the Privileges of this Act and of that of the before-named 13th Year of the King, but ſhall however be ſubject to all the Reſtrictions of that Act relating to foreign Proteſtants thus naturalized: Provided alſo, that nothing in that Act, nor in the preſent one, ſhall be conſtrued to extend to naturalize any who, by Virtue of an Act of the 4th Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, [*An Act to explain a Clauſe in an Act of the 7th of Queen* Anne, (Cap. iv.) *for naturalizing foreign Proteſtants, which relates to the Children of natural-born Subjects of the Crown of* England, *or of* Great-Britain] are declared and enacted not to be intitled to the Benefit of the ſaid Act of the 7th of Queen *Anne*.”

Liverpool's vaſt and rapid Increaſe in Buildings and Inhabitants, by the vaſt Increaſe of its Commerce.

The Buildings and Inhabitants of the Town of *Liverpool* in *Lancaſhire*, being of late Years ſo greatly increaſed by its vaſtly-extended foreign Commerce, that, although until the 10th and 11th Years of King *William* the Third, it was not ſo much as made a diſtinct or ſeparate Pariſh from that of *Walton*, whereof it was a Part; and that thereby a new Church was erected therein. And that, it ſtill greatly increaſing, it had another Pariſh Church erected therein, by an Act of the 1ſt Year of King *George* the Firſt, *Anno* 1715. “And whereas by a Statute of this 21ſt Year of King *George* II. Cap. xxiv. it appeared, that its Buildings and Inhabitants were farther ſo greatly increaſed, that the ſaid Churches were not ſufficient to contain one Third Part of its Inhabitants profeſſing the Doctrine of the Church of *England*; another Church was hereby authoriſed to be erected in the ſaid Town.” By this laſt-named Statute, ſundry Regulations were enacted for cleanſing, paving, and enlightening the Streets of *Liverpool*, and for a good nightly Watch therein. Such have been, and ever will be, the Conſequences of an increaſing Commerce, *viz. Neatneſs*, *Beauty*, and *Safety*.

South Carolina ſtrikes into a *new* and ſucceſsful Production of *Indico.*

The Planters in the *Engliſh Sugar Colonies*, in the Infancy of thoſe Plantations, had cultivated conſiderable Quantities of *Indico*, as being always a great merchantable Commodity, whereby their Mother-country was then well ſupplied therewith. Some Authors have related, that in the Iſland of *Jamaica*, *Indico* was produced in ſuch Abundance, eſpecially in the Pariſh of *Vere*, that 300 Coaches have been ſeen at that Pariſh-church on *Sundays*. But a Tax of 3*s.* 6*d.* *per lb. Wt.* being by the Legiſlature laid on *Indico*, the Planters of *Jamaica* dropped the Cultivation thereof intirely; and altho' the Parliament afterward repealed that Duty, yet a Manufacture once loſt is not eaſily regained, more eſpecially in a Country ſo expenſive as *Jamaica* is. Yet what that People were not able or willing to effect, has at length been brought to bear by the induſtrious Planters of *Carolina*, greatly to their Honour, and, we hope, to their future great Benefit. In ſucceeding Times, the other *Weſt-India* Iſles found, that the planting of the *Sugar-cane* was beyond all other Things the moſt gainful, and therefore they, moreover, alſo gradually dropped the Cultivation of *Indico*. Nevertheleſs, the *French* Iſlands, in the Neighbourhood of *ours*, inſtead of following that Example, went on with annually increaſing their Quantity of *Indico*; inſomuch that (excepting what comes from *Eaſt-India*, and ſome which *Spain* imports from her *American* Colonies) *France*, till about this Time, ſupplied the greateſt Part of *Europe* with it from their *Weſt-India* Iſlands;—and *Britain* and *Ireland* alone have been, by common Eſtimation, reckoned to have paid to *France* about 200,000*l.* annually for *Indico*. This would probably have been the Caſe ſtill, had not the People of both *North* and *South-Carolina* made this Year a ſucceſsful Attempt to propagate the Growth of *Indico* in that Province. Thoſe two Colonies had by this Time carried the Production of *Rice* to ſuch a Height, that, even in Time of Peace, its Quantity had over-ſtocked thoſe Parts of *Europe* to which they were wont to ſend it, ſo that they got but little by it; the Caſe was ſtill worſe when the War with *France* broke out, *Anno* 1743, by reaſon of the high Freight and Inſurances. This put the Planters of that fine Country upon trying to employ their Negroes on

A. D. 1747 ſundry new Manufactures of Linen, Woollen, &c. which they were before accuſtomed to take from *Great-Britain*; of which their ſaid Mother-country would ſoon have become jealous, and which, moreover, did not much turn out to their own particular Advantage. Upon this Occaſion, it was very fortunate for thoſe Colonies, that the true *Indico* Plant happened to be diſcovered to grow ſpontaneouſly almoſt every-where there. Whereupon, Eſſays began to be made a Year or two preceding this Year 1747, and the *Indico* anſwered Expectation ſo far, that in this ſame Year about 200,000 *lb. Weight* of it was ſhipped for *England*, and ſold very well, though not at firſt quite ſo well cured as the *French Indico*. This Succeſs produced a Petition to Parliament from the *Carolina* Merchants, in *April* 1748, for a ſmall *Bounty* on the Importation of *Indico* from *Carolina*, whereby the Planters might be encouraged to proceed ſo far, as not only to ſupply *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, but likewiſe foreign Markets with ſo univerſal a Commodity. Whilſt, at the ſame Time, Petitions were encouraged from Merchants, Clothiers, and Dyers, from all Parts of *England*, in favour of this new Production, ſince brought to Perfection; and that as *Indico* is a Commodity without which a good blue Colour cannot be dyed, a Bounty might be allowed on its Importation in ſomewhat near the Terms of the *Carolina* Merchants Petition.—Whereupon, *Anno* 1748, an Act paſſed (the 21ſt of *George* the Second, Cap. xxx.) for allowing 6*d. per lb. Wt.* on all *Indico* raiſed in any of the *Britiſh American Colonies*, and imported into *Great-Britain* directly from the Place of its Growth; which has ſince then had a very good and ſucceſsful Effect.

European Ships at *China*, in this Year 1747.

The following Number of Ships from *Europe* were all that were at *China*, in this Year 1747, *viz.* eight from *England*; ſix *Dutch*; four *Swediſh*; and two *Daniſh*: In all twenty Ships. The *French* being at War with *Great-Britain*, did not ſend thither any Ships in this Year.

A *general Naturalization of foreign Proteſtants* twice in vain attempted to be re-enacted in *Great-Britain*.

1748 We have ſeen the Statute repealed of the 7th Year of Queen *Anne*, (Cap. v.) *For a general Naturalization of foreign Proteſtants*, by an Act of the 10th of that Queen, (Cap. v.) [*The Preambles to both which Statutes* (as we have ſhewn) *are as contrary to each other as Light is to Darkneſs.*] In the Beginning of 1748, an Attempt was made in Parliament, and a Bill brought into the Houſe of Commons, for the Revival of the firſt-named Statute, in behalf of a *general Naturalization*. But it was thrown out by a great Majority. The Subſtance of the Reaſons for rejecting it, was, *That we had poor Proteſtants of our own, even more than we could well provide for*; *and as a moderate Expence would enable any foreign Proteſtants who ſhall have brought any Subſtance with them ſufficient to obtain an Act of Parliament for that End*; ſuch only *were worth* our *while to be received and ſettled with us*. This was again brought into Parliament, in *April* 1751, but was then alſo rejected. On the other hand, let us, on this Occaſion, ſee what a very able Nobleman has ſaid on that Subject, (*viz.* my Lord *Moleſworth*, in the Preface to his *Engliſh* Tranſlation of *Hottoman*'s *Franco-Gallia*, *Anno* 1721, (p. 23--4, ſecond Edition) *viz.*

> “ What ſhould hinder *us* from an Act of *general Naturalization?*—Eſpecially, when we conſider, that no private Acts of that Kind are refuſed. But the Expence is ſo great, that few attempt to procure them, and the Benefit which the Public receives thereby is therefore ſo inconſiderable? ——Experience has ſhewn us the Folly and Falſity of thoſe plauſible Inſinuations, that ſuch a Naturalization *would take the Bread out of* Engliſhmens' *Mouths*. We are convinced, that the greater Number of Workmen of one Trade there is in any Town, the more does that Town thrive; and the greater will be the Demand for the Manufacture, the Vent to foreign Parts, and the quicker Circulation of the Coin. The Conſumption of the Produce both of Land and Induſtry increaſes viſibly in Towns full of People; nay, the more ſhall every induſtrious Perſon thrive in ſuch a Place; though indeed *Drones* and Idlers will not find their Account, who would fain ſupport their ſuperfluous Expences at their Neighbours Coſt, who make one or two Days Labour provide for four Days Extravagance. And this is the common Calamity of moſt of our *Corporation-Towns*, whoſe Inhabitants do all they can to diſcourage Plenty, Induſtry, and Population; and will not admit of Strangers but upon too hard Terms, through the falſe Notion that they themſelves, their Children, and Apprentices, have the only Right to ſquander their Town's Revenue, and to get, at their own Rates, all that is to be gotten within their Precincts.—And therefore ſuch Towns are, at beſt, at a Stand, very few in a thriving Condition, and theſe are where their By-Laws are leaſt reſtrictive: But moſt throughout *England* fall to viſible Decay, *whilſt new Villages, not incorporated*, or Towns more liberal of their Privileges, grow up in their Stead, till in Proceſs of Time, the firſt Sort will become almoſt as deſolate as *Old-Sarum* in *Wiltſhire*, and will as well deſerve to loſe their Right of ſending Repreſentatives to Parliament. For, certainly, a *Waſte* or a *Deſart* has no Right to be repreſented, nor by our original Conſtitution was ever intended ſo to be.”

His Lordſhip had immediately before ſaid, “ That it is a Truth which few will make a Doubt of, *That we are not one third Part peopled, though better ſo, in Proportion, than any other Part of* Europe, Holland *excepted*; *and that our Stock of Men decreaſes daily, through our Wars, Plantations, and Sea-voyages.*”

☞ Had his Lordſhip lived to ſee the Years 1759, 1760, 1761, and 1762, and the very great Difficulty there then was of manning our Fleets and Armies, he would probably have been much farther confirmed in the Expediency of a *general Naturalization*.

Proportion paid by the ſeveral Towns of the Province of *Holland* to their old *Exciſe*, tending to ſhew their proportional Wealth.

In this Year 1748, the Populace in *Holland* having compelled their Rulers to aboliſh the old *Exciſe-duty*, amounting to *Ten Millions of Gilders* for that ſingle Province; we thereby have learned, in ſome Degree at leaſt, the Proportion of the Wealth which the ſeveral other Places of that moſt populous Province, bears to its mighty Metropolis, *viz.*

	Guilders.
Amſterdam paid annually	3,802,720
Rotterdam (about one-fourth Part of *Amſterdam*)	997,950
Harlem (above one-fifth)	801,200
Leyden (above one-fifth)	783,130
Dort (almoſt one-ſeventh)	511,960
Gouda (almoſt one-eighth)	459,500
Alkmaer	267,100
Briel	232,290
Delft, *Schiedam*, and the *Hague*	1,492,860
Hoorn	153,240
Gornichem	141,760
Enchuyen	105,060
Monickendam	68,420
Purmerend	61,260
Medenblick	45,460
The *Iſlands* [on the Coaſt of *Holland*]	42,740
Edem	33,350
Total is *ten Millions*	10,000,000

State of the Trade of the *Britiſh Sugar Colonies*, compared with thoſe of *France*.

Whilſt the new Subſidy of 5 *per Cent.* on imported Commodities was in Debate, both within and without Doors at *London*, in the Year 1748, the *Sugar* Planters and *Weſt-India* Merchants, greatly alarmed thereat, publiſhed ſundry Eſſays tending to ſhew the Ruin, or at leaſt the great Detriment, which that Duty (which however took place) would bring on the Sugar Colonies. From thoſe Eſſays, as well as from the Cuſtom-houſe Accounts then laid before the Parliament, we may gather the true State of the *Britiſh Sugar Trade* compared with that of *France*, taking the Year 1742 for the Rule; probably becauſe we were in that Year at Peace with *France*, though at War with *Spain*, viz.

Iſt, *Sugars* produced at the *French Weſt-India* Iſlands *Anno* 1742, *viz.*

	C. Wt.
On *Martinica*, *Guadaloupe*, and the other leſſer Iſles	622,500
On *Hiſpaniola*	848,000
Total Hundred Weight	1,470,500

Being about the Quantity of 122,500 Hogſheads of 12 Hundred Weight each.

IIdly, *Sugars* produced at the *Britiſh Weſt-India* Iſles, *viz. Anno* 1742.

	Hogſheads.	
Imported into *Great Britain*	60,950	
Shipped from our Iſlands to the Northern Colonies and to foreign Markets	5,000	
Total Hogſheads	65,950	— or — 791,400 C.Wt.
Of which 60,950 Hogſheads there are exported from *Great Britain* to *Ireland*, and to all foreign Markets, Hogſheads	5,236	
Conſumed in *Great Britain*	55,714	
Hogſheads (at about 25 *l. per* Hogſhead)	60,950	— or about 731,400 C.Wt.
Total produced in that Year more by the *French* than by the *Engliſh*		— 679,100 C.Wt.

France raiſes in her *Weſt-India* Iſles almoſt double the Quantity of *Sugar* produced in the *Britiſh Sugar* Colonies.

This ſadly ſhewed the almoſt incredible Improvements which *France* had made in her *Sugar Iſlands* in about *forty* Years, whereby they were at this Time enabled to underſell *us* in moſt Places of *Europe*! Though we truſt the Time is ſince at length come, or at hand, That we ſhall regain our former great Exportation to foreign Parts of *Sugars* and other *Weſt-India* Commodities!

IIIdly, Thoſe Eſſays however do admit, That in Times of profound Peace, both with *France* and *Spain*, our *Sugar* Iſles may produce 75,000 Hogſheads of *Sugar* annually, 12 Hundred Weight each Hogſhead. Of which 70,000 Hogſheads may be annually imported into *Great Britain*; which, at 15 *l. per* Hogſhead, comes to

	£.
imported into *Great Britain*; which, at 15 *l. per* Hogſhead, comes to	1,050,000
And 5,000 Hogſheads ſent directly from thoſe Iſlands to *North-America* and to foreign Markets, at 10 *l.* each; with 50,000 Hogſheads of Rum and Moloſſes, at 6 *l.* on an Average, *per* Hogſhead	350,000
Total Value, in Sterling Money	1,400,000

In ſome Years *America* produces more *Sugar* than *Europe* can well conſume.

☞ The Tendency of thoſe Reaſonings was to demonſtrate that the then high Price of our *Sugars* was not owing to our Planters extravagant Profits; but merely to the ſmall Quantities produced in ſome Years. They alſo admitted, That, ſince *France* has ſo vaſtly improved her ſaid Colonies, there is more *Sugar* made in all *America* [including the *Spaniſh*, *Portugueſe*, *Dutch*, and

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Daniſh Colonies] in ſome favourable Years than all *Europe* can conſume: Which was particularly the Reaſon of the low Price of Sugars between the Years 1728 and 1735. Now, ſay theſe Eſſays, if the Value of the *Coffee*, *Pimento*, *Logwood*, and *Mahogony*, from *Jamaica*, and of the *Ginger*, *Cotton*, and *Drugs*, from that and other *Britiſh Sugar Iſles* be added to the foregoing Account, the Importations from thoſe Iſlands may, probably, amount to 1,500,000 *l.* yearly.

Alſo of the *Britiſh Tobacco* Colonies.

There were alſo (whilſt the Bill for that Duty was depending in Parliament) ſundry Accounts publiſhed by the *Tobacco* Merchants for preventing that Commodity's being included therein. And it appeared upon a Medium of three Years, (in the Cuſtom-houſe Books) *viz.* 1744, 1745, and 1746, That there was imported into *England alone* [omitting the odd hundred Thouſands] *forty Millions* of Pounds Weight of *Tobacco* from our *American* Plantations. And by the like Medium there was exported *thirty-three Millions*: So that *England* annually conſumed *ſeven Millions* of Pounds Weight of *Tobacco*.

Tobacco its yearly Importation from thence into *Great Britain*; and its annual Value and Re-exportation, and Duty, variouſly given.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
And if *England alone* were to pay the Duty of *four Pence three Farthings per* Pound on the ſaid *forty Millions* of Pounds, it would amount in Sterling Money to -	791,666	13	4
But as *thirty-three Millions* of Pounds are annually exported, and the whole Duty thereof drawn-back, the Duty is to be deducted - - - - - - - -	653,125	—	—
So the net Duty of the *ſeven Millions* conſumed in *England* is - - - - -	138,541	13	4
Now, valuing the *thirty-three Millions* of Pounds of *Tobacco* at *ſix Pence per* Pound Weight, that will be - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	825,000	—	—
And if *Scotland* may be allowed to export annually *ſeven Millions* of Pounds, that, at *ſix Pence per* Pound, likewiſe comes to - - - - - - - - - -	175,000	—	—
There will then be annually exported from *Great Britain forty Millions* of Pounds, which, at *ſix Pence per* Pound comes to - - - - - - - - - -	1,000,000	—	—

Which ſaid Million Sterling may be deemed to be all clear Gain to the Nation, over and above this Trade's giving Employment to about 25,000 Tons of *Britiſh* Shipping. Some of the printed Accounts publiſhed on this particular Occaſion, for influencing the Legiſlature in favour of our *Tobacco* Colonies, [and which therefore are to be read with ſome Caution, like all others publiſhed for ſuch particular Ends] make our annual Importation of Tobacco into *Great Britain* to be one Year with another about 80,000 Hogſheads, weighing 900 Pound Weight each, or 72 Millions of Pounds. And they generally ſuppoſed one-fourth Part thereof, or 18 Millions, to be conſumed at home; and that the remaining 54 Millions were annually re-exported for foreign Conſumption.

Others made our total annual Importation of *Tobacco* but 62,000 Hogſheads, or 55,800,000 Pounds; and that *England* alone conſumes 12,000 Hogſheads thereof; which, if all paid the Duty of 4¾*d. per lib.* would yield 213,750 *l.* to the Crown. But, as conſiderable Quantities are ſmuggled inwards for Home-Conſumption, the whole Duty may not be above 150,000 *l.* and according to others of thoſe Papers but 130,000 *l.* Whereas (ſay they) if the whole for Home-Comſumption paid the Duty, it would yield much more: Which ſhews the great Loſs to the Revenue, only in this one ſingle Article by *Smuggling!*

A new Scheme laid before the *Britiſh* Parliament, for ſettling the *African* or *Guinea* Trade.

In *April* of the ſaid Year 1748, Application was made to Parliament by the then expiring *Royal African* Company, and their few Friends within Doors, for committing the Management of their Forts and Factories, (for the Preſervation whereof the Commons did not ſeem inclined to truſt that Company any more with Money) to a new Company, with a ſuitable Joint-Stock: Which Company they propoſed ſhould have "the licenſing and regulating the whole Buſineſs of *Pawn-brokers*, for preventing their buying or lending Money on ſtolen Goods, and for reducing their "exorbitant Rates of 50, 40, and 30 *per Cent. per Annum*, for Intereſt or *Premium*, to 20 *per Cent.* "at fartheſt." Which Scheme was to lay the Foundation of their propoſed Joint-Stock.

At the ſame time the Creditors of the *Royal African* Company petitioned the Houſe of Commons, for having their Claim paid out of the ſuppoſed Value of that Company's Forts on that Coaſt, now valued at 150,000 *l.* and propoſed to be paid by the new Company to the old one. Which plauſible Project had two different Views, *viz.* hereby the *old* Company would be enabled to pay all their Debts, the greateſt Part whereof was due to themſelves, [*i. e.* to the *Directors* and and their Friends] and would over and above have, probably, a Dividend to make on their then merely nominal Capital, on its Diſſolution.

IIdly, That the propoſed new Company ſhould ſpring up out of the Ruins of the ſaid *old* one and their Creditors, with a few others of their Friends; and would, doubtleſs, have made a good Intereſt on the Money they ſhould advance for the before-named Purpoſes out of the ſaid Scheme for regulating of Pawn-Brokers. For ſupporting of this plauſible Scheme, the *old* Company and their Creditors inſiſted, "That 150,000 *l.* was a very moderate Valuation of their Forts on the "*African* Shores; not only conſidering their very great Uſefulneſs againſt the Treachery and In-"ſults of the Natives, but likewiſe for Defence againſt the too frequent Encroachments of other "*European* Competitors with large Joint-Stocks!——That ſo far is the Objection ſo often made "from being juſt, *viz. That if all our Forts in* Africa *were to be demoliſhed, excepting* Cape-Coaſt-"Caſtle, *and alſo* James-Fort *in the River* Gambia, *thoſe two Forts, together with two or three Ships* "*of War always cruiſing thereabout, would be ſufficient to protect the Trade of the whole Coaſt*; that

"there

“ there is actually Need of more Forts than we now have, particularly at *Anamaboe* and *Sierra* “ *Leoné*, and alſo higher up on the River *Gambia*, where the *French* are ſtriving to ſupplant us. “ That it is admitted, That Ships of War, jointly with all the Forts, are needful; but, with- “ out our Forts, that would by no Means anſwer our Purpoſe on ſo uncivilized a Coaſt; where, “ for that Reaſon, a Joint-Stock Company is much better calculated for protecting the Commerce “ than any Number of private Perſons can be. Alſo, that thoſe Forts are very greatly uſeful for “ our *Negro-Trade*; without which our *American* Plantations could not be ſupported; more eſpe- “ cially as the beſt *Negroes* are purchaſed at and about thoſe Coaſts where the Company's Forts “ and Settlements are: From which Coaſts alſo we import *Gold*, *Ivory*, *Bees-wax*, *Beaver*, and “ many other valuable Commodities, in Exchange for *Britiſh* Manufactures and our own *Eaſt-* “ *India* Merchandize.——Laſtly, Without ſuch Forts and Settlements, it would be not only ex- “ tremely difficult to protect, and, in Caſes of Diſtreſs, to relieve our Ships trading on that “ Coaſt, but alſo to ſecure the in-land Trade thereof.” Notwithſtanding all which at leaſt ſpecious Propoſals, the *African* Company's Papers remained on the Table to the End of that Seſſion of Parliament: So difficult did our Legiſlators find it at this Time effectually to ſettle that Trade!

The general Peace at *Aix la Chapelle*.

All Parties being weary of War, a Peace was, in this ſame Year 1748, concluded at *Aix la Chapelle*. Whereby all that had been conquered by *France* in the *Auſtrian* and *Dutch Netherlands* was reſtored to their reſpective Sovereigns. Moreover, between *Great Britain* and *France*, it was ſtipulated, mutually to reſtore whatever Forts or Territories had during this War been taken on either Side: Whereby *Fort St. George* in *India* was reſtored to our *Eaſt-India* Company; as, on the other Hand, the Iſland of *Cape Breton*, and its Town and Fortreſs of *Louiſburg*, were reſtored to *France*.

Arguments for and againſt the Continuance of the *South-Sea* Company's *Aſſiento* Trade to *Spaniſh America*.

With reſpect to *Spain*, ſhe indeed acceded to the general Peace; but without any particular Stipulations in Point of Commerce between *Great Britain* and her. What related to the *South-Sea* Company's Commerce, on one Hand, and the Depredations of the *Spaniſh Guarda Coſtas*, on the other, being referred to the diſagreeable and tedious Way of negociating (by Sir *Benj. Keene*) at *Madrid*. In the mean Time, it was plain, That the Court of *Spain* never intended to permit another *annual South-Sea* Ship to trade to their *Weſt-Indies*, there being but about four Years to run of the Term of that *Contract*, [*viz.* forty Years from 1713 to 1753] the ſeveral Interruptions of the Trade being deducted or allowed for. And whilſt this Suſpenſion continued, many Things paſſed in Converſation, and ſundry Eſſays were publiſhed for and againſt that Manner of Trading. In favour of it, it was ſaid, That the great *annual Ship* uſually conveyed about 250,000 *l.* Value in Manufactures from hence to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, for the Company's Account; and that in each of thoſe great Ships there went about 50,000 *l.* more in *private Trade:* Upon which Trade, it was alleged, a Profit of near *Cent. per Cent.* was made. That therefore the Gain to the Nation was greater this Way than in or by the old Channel of our Trade by the Way of *Cadiz*, even though the *Jamaica* Smuggling Trade were included therein: And that, although the *South-Sea* Company might not be ſo great Gainers, yet their Factors, Agents, *&c.* brought Home great Fortunes, frequently in a very ſhort Space of Time; and our ſaid *annual Ship*'s Cargoes kept out the ſupplying of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* by the *French*, *Dutch*, &c. to our Nation's great Emolument.

The *Spaniſh Aſſiento Contract* determined to be given up.

On the other Hand, it was aſſerted, and very generally believed, That the *South-Sea annual Ship* had occaſioned a vaſt Decreaſe of our annual Exports to *Spain*, (ſome ſaid even ſo much as to one Half of former Exports) whilſt at the ſame Time our Imports from *Spain* have been gradually increaſing. That the Superiority of our Arms forced the *Aſſiento Contract* on *Spain*, againſt their Inclinations, and on that Score the *Spaniſh* Court and Traders have diſcouraged our Manufactures formerly ſent to *Cadiz*, and encouraged thoſe of *France*, *Flanders*, and *Holland*.——That of the Cargoes of our ſaid *annual Ship* itſelf, a great Deal conſiſted of the Merchandize of foreign Nations, and particularly of thoſe of *France* and *Holland*, for Aſſortments for the *Spaniſh* Markets in *America*.——That the *Aſſiento Contract* had enhanced the Price of *Negroes* for our own Colonies.——That our ſupplying the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* ſo regularly with *Negroes* had encouraged them to raiſe greater Quantities of Sugar and Tobacco, to the Detriment of our own!——That the *Spaniſh* Court having always Effects of the *South-Sea* Company's in their *American* Ports, had it conſtantly in their Power to make *Seizures* of thoſe Effects on various and often unjuſt Pretences. Thus, in the Year 1718, the Company's Loſs hereby was computed at about 225,000 *l. Sterling*; and, in 1727, to about Half as much more; beſides the Seizure by the War now concluded, and not yet juſtly computed; and the many other Violences of the *Spaniſh American* Governors and Agents.———Finally, as the Company had undoubtedly, upon the whole, been Loſers by their Trade, and as they had only four Years more of their *Aſſiento Term* remaining, which *Spain* was determined not to renew, at leaſt on any promiſing Terms; for theſe and ſuch-like Reaſons, it was concluded by the *Britiſh* Court, to inſtruct her Miniſter at *Madrid*, to obtain the beſt Equivalent that could be procured for the remaining ſhort Term of the Company's *Aſſiento Contract:* The Reſult of which ſhall be ſhewn in its Place.

The *Orphans Fund* of *London* farther continued and ſtrengthened.

By a Statute of the beforenamed 21ſt Year of King *George* II. the *Fund* of the *Orphans* of the City of *London* was farther prolonged and ſecured; by continuing the 6 *d. per* Chaldron or Ton on Coals and Culm, which was to expire at *Michaelmas* 1750, by the 5th and 6th of *William* and *Mary*) for thirty-five Years longer, for the following Purpoſes, *viz.* 1ſt, for raiſing 3,000 *l.* yearly to the *Mercers Company*, for Payment of their Annuities and Debts; and, 2dly, the Reſidue thereof for making Part of the *Orphans Fund*; for the Benefit of which alſo all the City Manors, Lands, *&c.* ſhall ſtand charged with the yearly Sum of 2,000 *l.* over and above the 8,000 *l.* applied by former Laws.—“ And as the Fund for raiſing the 4 *per Cent.* Intereſt on the “ *Orphans* Capital Stock has produced a very large Surplus, including 21,735 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* due at “ *Midſummer* 1748, to make good the yearly Sum of 2,000 *l.* which by a former Act ought to “ have

A. D. 1748 "have been raiſed on the perſonal Eſtates of the Citizens, this Surplus ſhall be applied to pay off "the principal Sum of the *Orphans* Debt. No Orphan, under Age, ſhall be paid off, ſo long "as there ſhall be others *not Orphans*, or not under Age, to be paid off. The Chamberlain of "*London* ſhall yearly, at *Michaelmas*, lay before both Houſes of Parliament an Account of the "Surplus ariſen on the ſaid Fund, what has been paid off the Principal, and what ſhall remain "thereof unpaid off."

☞ By a Scheme, publiſhed *Anno* 1755, for building a new Bridge croſs the *Thames* from *Blackfriars*, the above-named Surplus, on an Average of five Years to *Midſummer* 1755, amounted to 4,444 *l. per Annum*; upon which the Propoſer was for raiſing Annuities for Lives, which with 20,000 *l.* more to be raiſed by voluntary Subſcription (he ſays) would raiſe a Sum ſufficient to build ſuch a Bridge. He alſo ſays, that the whole *Orphans Debt* amounted, at *Midſummer* 1755, to 687,234 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.*

An additional Bounty of 20 *s. per* Ton granted to all *Britiſh Whale fiſhing* Ships:

1749 We have ſeen, that ſeveral Statutes have been made at different Times for the Encouragement of the Subjects of *Great Britain* to carry on and improve the *Whale Fiſhery*: And as the Enlargement thereof would be of very great Advantage to our Trade and Navigation, an Act of Parliament of the 22d Year of King *George* II. (Cap. xlv.) paſſed, "*For the farther Encouragement* "*and Enlargement thereof, and for continuing ſuch Laws as are therein mentioned relating thereto; and* "*for the Naturalization of ſuch foreign Proteſtants as ſhall ſerve, for the Time therein mentioned, on* "*board ſuch Ships as ſhall be fitted out for the ſaid Fiſhery.* Whereby the ſeveral Acts of Parliament "in Favour of that Fiſhery were now farther continued: And over and above the Allowance of "*twenty Shillings per* Ton enacted by the 6th and continued by the 13th of King *George* II. a far-"ther Bounty or Allowance was hereby granted of *twenty Shillings* more *per* Ton. Moreover," [for the Encouragement of the *Britiſh* Colonies in *America* in this Fiſhery, and for the promoting of their building of large Ships there] "it was hereby farther enacted, That every Ship built or "fitted out in any of thoſe Colonies of 200 Tons and upwards, and not being more than two "Years old from the firſt building thereof, ſetting out from any Port of the *Britiſh American* "Dominions on the *Whale Fiſhery*, manned and navigated according to the Navigation-Acts, and "properly fitted and furniſhed for that Fiſhery, ſhall likewiſe be intitled to the ſaid joint Bounty "of *forty Shillings per* Ton, on their Arrival from the ſaid *Whale Fiſhery* in ſome Port of *Great* "*Britain*, on certain farther Conditions therein ſtipulated.——Foreign Proteſtants who ſhall "ſerve three Years on board *Britiſh Whale-Fiſhery* Ships, and ſhall take the uſual Qualification-"Oaths, ſhall be deemed natural-born Subjects of *Great Britain* to all Intents and Purpoſes, (as "far as other foreign Proteſtants can ſo be) provided they ſhall have received the Sacrament of "the Lord's Supper in ſome *Britiſh* Proteſtant or reformed Congregation, within three Months "before his taking the ſaid State-Oaths, and ſhall produce a Certificate thereof ſigned by the "Miniſter and two other Witneſſes. Yet ſuch naturalized Foreigner ſhall loſe his Naturalization, "upon his being more than *twelve* Months out of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or his Majeſty's Plan-"tations in *America*."

And the ſaid Bounty is extended to Ships of the *Britiſh American* Colonies.

Foreign Proteſtants ſerving three Years in this Fiſhery ſhall be deemed naturalized, on certain Conditions.

A Compariſon between the Benefit to *Great Britain* of the Trade directly to *Cadiz*, and thence to *Spaniſh America*, and the *South-Sea* Company's *Aſſiento Contract*.

Whilſt Sir *Benj. Keen*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter, was treating with the Court of *Madrid* of all the commercial Differences between the two Nations, our *London* Merchants who traded to *Cadiz* handed about a manuſcript Paper, tending to prove, that the Trade by the *South-Sea* Company's annual Ship directly to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* was not ſo beneficial to the *Britiſh* Nation in general, as was the former Method of our ſending Goods directly to *Cadiz*, and thence with the Regiſter-Ships to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*.

	Dollars.
"Iſt, That Paper ſuppoſes the whole Out-ſet (Ship and all) of a Ship of 600 Tons, "with her Cargo, from *Cadiz* to *La Vera Cruz*, to amount to	346,903
"IIdly, And the net Returns from *La Vera Cruz*, (deducting *Commiſſion*, *Indulto's*, "&c.) to be	717,134¼
"Deduct the Out-ſet	346,903
"And there remains the Profit	370,231¼

"Being near 107 *per Cent.* Profit. But, if Inſurances be deducted for thoſe who would not run "the Riſque of the Sea, and which in Time of Peace would not exceed 12 *per Cent.* then the "remaining Profit would be 95 *per Cent.* But the chief Advantage in this Affair is ſuppoſed to "ariſe from having both the Ship and the King's Licence one's own. For," (ſays this Author) "beſide the conſiderable Freights which ſuch Ships make, there are very great Profits "made by the privileged Goods embarked thereon.

"IIIdly, Next, we have the particular Aſſortments of ſuch a Cargo, with the ſeveral Countries they are had from, *viz.*

	Dollars.
"1. Purchaſed chiefly at *Cadiz* (though not all *Spaniſh* Merchandize) Iron, wrought "and unwrought, Steel, Wax, (which muſt be whitened at *Cadiz*) *Genoa* Paper, *Brabant* Linen, *Dutch* Knives, Wines, Brandy, and ſundry ordinary Stowage-Goods, "amounting in all to	46,300.
"2. *Britiſh Manufactures*, viz. Long-Ells of various Colours, Says, Shalloons, Hair "and Worſted Camblets, Bays, *Spaniſh* Cloths, Worſted Stockings, Hats, and Hard-"ware; in all	115,500.
"3. From *Flanders*; 'Stamins, coarſe Says, *Buratos*, *Lamparillas*, *Brabant* Linen, "bleached, and *Tournay* ditto, unbleached	15,800.
Carry forward	177,600.

Brought forwards - - *Dollars*	177,600.
" 4. From *France*; *Britannias*, (broad and narrow) *Rouen* Linen, bleached, Dowlas, *Morlaix* Linen, Cambricks and Lawns; amounting to - - - - - - - -	49,350.
" 5. From *Germany*; *Sileſia* and *Hamburgh* Linens, Lawns, and ſundry other Sorts " of Linen, Thread, Calimancoes, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	22,200.
" 6. From *Spain*, viz. *Genoa* Womens Stockings, *Spaniſh* double Taffaty of various " Colours, and *Spaniſh* Velvets - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	21,000.
" Total Amount of the Cargo, in *Dollars* - -	270,150.

" ☞ In this Aſſortment of Goods for the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, the *Britiſh Manufactures* make up " One-third of the whole, which muſt go by the Way of *Cadiz*, in caſe the *Aſſiento* of the *South-Sea* Company be laid aſide; and by its being ſo laid aſide, the Value of all *Engliſh* Goods ſent " from *Cadiz* to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, will be increaſed to at leaſt three Millions of Dollars" [or above 675,000 *l.* Sterling] " yearly: And ſuppoſing, in Time of Peace, nine Millions Value in " Goods to be annually ſent from *Cadiz* to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, excluſive of *Britiſh* Manufactures," [few of which (according to this Author) were ſent that Way whilſt the *Aſſiento* was in Exerciſe] " and thereto be added the ſaid three Millions in Value of *Britiſh* Manufactures, then " the Diſpatches yearly from *Cadiz* to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* will be twelve Millions of Dollars.— " Now," (continues this Author) " allowing that the *Britiſh* Merchants ſhould (as eaſily they " may) be *One-third* concerned in the ſaid Trade, which on a moderate Computation renders at " leaſt 50 *per Cent.* Profit, or *two Millions* of Dollars more gained to our Nation.——This he " thinks" (juſt enough from his own Premiſes, which however ſeem conſiderably exaggerated) " will be found to exceed any Advantage that has or ever can proceed from the *Aſſiento*, by " which it is notorious that the *South-Sea* Company have loſt very conſiderably:——He therefore " concludes, *that the Commercial Intereſt of* Great Britain *will be much benefited by the Extinction of the Aſſiento!* And, with reſpect to our political Intereſt, whilſt the ſaid *Aſſiento* ſubſiſts, it will " prove a continual Bone of Contention between two Nations whoſe mutual Intereſts are, more " than any other two Nations in *Europe*, to be cloſely united."

Nova-Scotia is at length effectually planted by *Britain*; and its Advantages diſplayed.

The Government of *Great Britain* began now ſeriouſly to conſider the great Importance of the Country and Ports of *Nova-Scotia*, which Captain *Thomas Coram* had, ſo long before as the Year 1735, (in his blunt but judicious Memorial and Petition to the Privy-Council) ſo well repreſented to be in a moſt naked and unſettled Condition; whereby the *French* had full Leiſure to make the moſt ſhameful and barefaced Encroachments on our ſaid undoubted Province! It was now at length begun *to be conſidered as the very Key of North-America!* Upon the concluding of the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle* therefore they ſent out a large Colony to a Place having a fine Harbour, where they ſettled and built a Town, which they named *Halifax*, from the Title of the noble Lord who then and ſince preſided ſo worthily at the *Board of Trade and Plantations.* The Excellence of this Province was *now* at length viewed in *three* different and advantageous Lights, *viz.* 1ſt, For its happy Situation, as capable of always annoying and intercepting our Enemies, and as a Barrier for *New-England.* 2dly, For the great Fiſhery of its adjacent Seas. And, 3dly, For its infinite Quantities of Timber for the Uſe of the Royal-Navy, beſides ſundry new Productions which may probably be hereafter raiſed therein.

A freſh parliamentary Enquiry into the *Hudſon's-Bay Trade* and *North-weſt Paſſage.*

Upon an Allegation in certain Pamphlets, &c. touching a *North-weſt Paſſage* to the Sea of *Japan*, that the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company had not hitherto encouraged any Attempts for finding ſuch a Paſſage, and that a more extenſive and beneficial Trade might be carried on to the Countries about *Hudſon's-Bay* if the Trade were laid quite open; the Houſe of Commons appointed a Committee to enquire into thoſe Allegations, whilſt Petitions from *Briſtol*, *Liverpoole*, &c. were ſent up, for laying that Trade open. Nevertheleſs, upon that Committee's full Enquiry and Examination of Witneſſes who had lived at *Hudſon's-Bay*, their Report gave very little Ground to hope for any great Increaſe of Commerce there, the Country being very inhoſpitable on the Sea-Coaſts; yet it appeared, that the in-land Countries to the South and Weſt of that Bay abound with fine Woods, Wild-fowl, wild Beaſts, River-fiſh, &c. and that Corn and Pulſe would grow thereon, were Plantations made. That however, conſidering the Company's Capital, &c. it did not appear, that they had not, in the main, done as well as could be expacted for promoting the Commerce there: That moreover it ſeemed very doubtful, whether, if the Trade were laid quite open, it might not be gradually loſt from *us* to the *French* of *Canada.* Neither did the Committee's Report give any great Hope of a ſafe Paſſage likely to be diſcovered in any practicable Latitude. One Mr. *Robſon* indeed, who had been Surveyor to the Company, and who ſeemed now a diſguſted Evidence againſt them, tells us, " That the Company's four ſmall Factories contained only 130 Servants, and two ſmall Houſes with only eight Men in each.—— " That their annual Exports were about 4,000 *l.* in Value; having, in Time of Peace, three " Ships each of 150 to 200 Tons Burden, with two or three ſmall Sloops ſtationed in the Bay.— " That there are inconteſtable Evidences of rich Copper and Lead Mines, yet the Company gives " no Encouragement for working them, nor for their Servants going into the in-land Countries. " ——That the Probability of a *Paſſage* is farther ſtrengthened from the late Diſcovery of Bays, " Inlets, and broken Lands, the weſtern Ends of which are not yet diſcovered, there having been " no Rivers as yet obſerved on the North-weſt Coaſt.——That the true Reaſon of the Company's " not acting for the general Benefit of the Nation is, becauſe they have had no legal" [*i. e.* parliamentary] " Right to their *excluſive* Trade ſince the Year 1698, at which Time the Act of Parliament expired, which confirmed their Charter for ſeven Years. If therefore," (ſays Mr. *Robſon*) " at this Period, the leaſt Evidence had been ſuffered to tranſpire, that the Climate is very " habitable, the Soil rich and fruitful, fit for both Corn and Cattle, rich in Mines, and the " Fiſheries capable of great Improvement; that, moreover, the Trade may even be extended

" by means of a naval Paſſage, or at leaſt by a ſhort Land-paſſage, to the Weſtern Ocean, had " proper Experiments been made thereof at that Time; and that the Legiſlature would have " taken the Right into its own Hands, and would have ſettled the Country, and laid the Trade " open for the Benefit of *Britain.*—That the Company therefore have contented themſelves with " dividing amongſt only about 100 Perſons a large Profit upon a ſmall Capital. And have not " only endeavoured to keep the true State of the Trade and Country an impenetrable Secret, but " have alſo induſtriouſly propagated the worſt Impreſſions of them. He therefore propoſed, Iſt, " That for preventing thoſe vaſt Territories from falling into the Hands of the *French*, from *Canada*, the Legiſlature would purchaſe the Company's Right to ſuch Lands as they have a legal " Title to,—and to lay the Trade open. IIdly, To ſettle the Rivers and adjoining Coaſts with " *European* Proteſtants. IIIdly, and Laſtly, To civilize the Natives."

We have handled this Subject ſo often and ſo fully, as to have quite exhauſted it; and we ſhall therefore leave it to the Judgment of the Public, after obſerving, that the Company's Opponents have, at different Times, advanced ſundry Things in favour of the Probability of a *Paſſage*, and alſo in behalf of the Goodneſs of the Lands and Climate, which ſeem too much exaggerated; and in this uncertain State the Subject may poſſibly remain to the End of Time.

National Debts at 4 *per Cent.* Intereſt reduced, 1ſt, to 3½, and next to 3 *per Cent.* Intereſt.

In this 23d Year of King *George* the Second, *Anno* 1749, a very great Addition of near 600,000*l. per Annum*, was begun to be gradually made to the *Sinking Fund*, by an Act of Parliament, *for reducing the ſeveral Annuities then bearing* 4 *per Cent. to the ſeveral Rates of Intereſt therein mentioned*, viz.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1. The principal Sum payable at the Exchequer, of - - - - - - -	312,000	—	—
2. Capital *Bank* Stock, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8,486,800	—	—
3. Certain Annuities transferable at the Bank, - - - - - - - -	18,402,472	—	10
4. Capital Stock of the *Eaſt-India* Company, - - - - - - - - -	3,200,000	—	—
5. Capital *South-Sea Stock*, and old and new *South-Sea* Annuity Stock,	27,302,203	5	6½
Total,	57,703,475	6	4½

And it being the united Opinion of the King and Parliament, that nothing can ſo effectually contribute to make Trade flouriſh, as the leſſening the public Debts and Incumbrances, conſiſtent with Juſtice and public Faith; it was therefore hereby enacted, " That all the Proprietors of the " ſaid public Debts, incurred before *Michaelmas* 1749, who ſhall, on or before the 28th of *February* 1749-50, ſubſcribe their Names, or ſignify their Conſent to accept of an Intereſt of " 3 *per Cent. per Annum*, to commence from the 25th of *December* 1757, ſhall, in lieu of their " preſent Intereſt, receive 4 *per Cent. per Annum*, until the 25th of *December* 1750, and from " thence 3*l.* 10*s. per Cent.* until the 25th of *December* 1757; and no Part of the ſame (except " what is due to the *Eaſt-India* Company) ſhall be liable to be redeemed until the ſaid 25th of " *December* 1757."

Firſt Subſcription.

☞ This is what was called the *Firſt Subſcription*, becauſe, as we ſhall ſee, *all* the Proprietors of the above-named Debts did not come into this propoſed Subſcription within the Time limited by this Act, although the major Part of them did.

Second Subſcription.

And although the *Second Subſcription* to that Reduction was not enacted till the *Spring* of the Year 1750, yet, for Connection's ſake, we ſhall here give the Subſtance of an Act of this ſame Seſſion, *For giving further Time to ſuch of the Proprietors of the before named Annuities to ſubſcribe the ſame upon the Terms therein mentioned, and for redeeming* [*i. e.* paying off the principal Sums of] *ſuch of the ſaid Annuities as ſhall not be ſo ſubſcribed: And for impowering the* Eaſt-India *Company to raiſe certain Sums by transferable Annuities.*

The Terms of this ſecond Subſcription worſe than thoſe of the firſt Subſcription.

It recites, " That great Part of thoſe before-named Annuities had been ſubſcribed on the Terms " of the firſt-named Statute; it was therefore hereby enacted, that ſuch Proprietors as have not ſo " ſubſcribed, and who ſhall, on or before the 30th of *May* 1750, accept of an Intereſt of 3 *per* " *Cent.* to commence from the 25th of *December* 1755, (in the mean Time to have the ſame " Terms, in other reſpects, as the former Subſcribers have) ſhall not be redeemable till the ſaid " 25th of *December* 1755, may ſubſcribe on or before the ſaid 30th of *May* 1750: And ſuch as " ſhall not ſubſcribe on or before that Day, ſhall be redeemed and paid off." Thus the ſaid ſecond Subſcribers had a Reduction of their Intereſt from 3½ to 3 *per Cent*, two Years ſooner than thoſe of the firſt Subſcription: And ſuch as remained determined not to ſubſcribe at all, who however were not very many, were paid off their principal Sums out of the *Sinking Fund.* Laſtly, the *Eaſt-India* Company were impowered, by Conſent of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, (if they ſubſcribed their 3,200,000*l.* Stock and their one Million Annuities, by the 30th of *May* 1750) to borrow any Sums not exceeding 4,200,000*l.* by Sale of Annuities, *viz.* 3,200,000*l.* after the ſeveral Rates of Intereſt, in the Terms of this ſecond Subſcription, and one Million more at the Rate of 3 *per Cent. per Annum:* With which the *Eaſt-India* Company accordingly complied.

The Duty on *Raw-Silk* from *China* reduced to the ſame Duty as on *Raw-Silk* from *Italy.*

For promoting of the Silk Manufacture of *Great-Britain*, an Act of Parliament of the ſaid 23d of King *George* the Second, paſſed, " whereby the Duties till now payable on *Raw-Silk* imported " from *China*, by the *Eaſt-India* Company, were now reduced to the ſame Duty payable on *Raw-* " *Silk* from *Italy.*"

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Raw-Silk encouraged to be raiſed in the *Britiſh American* Plantations.

In the ſaid 23d of King *George* the Second, *For the encouraging of the Growth and Culture of Raw-Silk in his Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in* America. It was enacted, "That as it will "greatly tend to the Increaſe and Improvement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom to en"courage the Growth of *Raw-Silk* in his Majeſty's Dominions in *America*, properly certified to be "really *Raw-Silk* of the ſaid Growth and Culture, the ſame may be imported Duty-free into the "Port of *London*, in Ships navigated and manned as by the Navigation-Acts." And as its Culture has ſince viſibly, though very gradually, increaſed there, and more particularly in *Carolina* and *Georgia*, it ſeems now probable, that in a reaſonable Space of Time thoſe two Provinces may hereafter have the new Honour of being denominated *Silk-Colonies*, provided they will ſteadily proceed in the ſaid Culture.

The City and Port of *Koningsberg*'s Increaſe of Shipping and Commerce, during the Year 1749.

From *Koningsberg*, the Capital of what was formerly named *Ducal Pruſſia*, (but now the Capital of the Kingdom of *Pruſſia*) by the common News of the 4th of *January* 1749-50, we learned, that the Commerce of that Port had been more conſiderable during the Year 1749, than in any of the preceding ones, *viz.* that 671 Ships had arrived there during the Year 1749, from the *North*, *England*, and *Holland*, with all Kinds of Merchandize, and a great Quantity of Wines, Brandies, *&c.* from *France*, *Spain*, the *Rhine*, and the *Moſelle:* On the other hand, 682 Ships had, within the ſaid Year, ſailed from thence, laden with *Corn*, *Hemp*, *Hides*, *Boards*, *Maſts*, &c."

Tonnage of the *Britiſh* Navy-Royal in three different Periods.

The eminent Author of a Pamphlet, (in p. 34.) under the Title of *Farther Conſiderations upon a Reduction of the Land-Tax*, [ſaid to be written by *R. N.* Eſq;] gives the Public a remarkable Account of the gradual Increaſe of the Tonnage of *Great-Britain*'s Navy-Royal, in three different Periods, *viz.*

In the Year 1715, it was - - - - - - - - - - - -	167,596 Tons
In the Year 1727, it was - - - - - - - - - - - -	170,862
And in 1749, it was increaſed to - - - - - - - -	228,215

The magnificent new Piers and Harbour at *Ramſgate*, firſt legally ſet on foot, for the Benefit and Safety of *Britain*'s mercantile Shipping.

An Act of Parliament (of this ſame Year) *For enlarging and maintaining the Harbour of* Ramſgate, *&c.* gave great Hopes to many People, that thereby our mercantile Shipping would find a much ſafer Retreat, in caſe of Storms, *&c.* than any we have hitherto enjoyed on the Coaſts of *Kent* and *Suſſex*. Its Preamble ſets forth, "That frequent Loſſes of the Lives and Properties of "his Majeſty's Subjects happen in the *Downs*, for want of a Harbour between the *North* and "*South Forelands*; the greateſt Part of the Ships employed in the Trade of this Nation being un"der a Neceſſity, at going out upon, as well as in returning from their Voyages, to paſs through "the *Downs*, and frequently by contrary Winds being detained there a long Time, during "which they (eſpecially the outward-bound Ships) are expoſed to violent Storms and dangerous "Gales of Wind, without having any ſufficient Harbour to lie in or retreat into, or from whence "they can receive any Aſſiſtance. And as a Harbour may be made at the Town of *Ramſgate*, "convenient for the Reception of Ships of and under 300 Tons Burden, and from whence "larger Ships in Diſtreſs in the *Downs* may be ſupplied with Pilots, Anchors, Cables, and other "Aſſiſtance and Neceſſaries: And by the ſmaller Ships taking Shelter in this Harbour, the "larger Ships may take the Anchorage which at preſent is occupied by the ſmaller, and by that "means their Anchors will be fixed in more holding Ground, and the Ships not be ſo expoſed to "the Ocean."——A great Number therefore of honourable and eminent Perſons are hereby appointed Truſtees for enlarging, *&c.* the ſaid Harbour of *Ramſgate*, and a Duty of Six-pence *per* Ton on all mercantile Shipping was hereby laid, for this End, and two very fine Piers have been run out a good way into the Sea, at the immenſe Expence of near 50,000*l.* *Sterling*; which, however, in the Opinion of many ſuppoſed to be competent Judges, has not hitherto anſwered Expectation; yet as the vaſt Scheme of this new Harbour is not as yet compleated, it ſeems but reaſonable for us to ſuſpend, till then, our abſolute Determination hereof.

Doctor *Buſching*, in his new Geography of *Ruſſia*, gives us the Amount of the Value (in the Year 1749) of the intire *Exports* of *Peterſburgh* with all the World, being 3,184,322 *Rubels*; and their Imports to be 2,942,242; whereby *Ruſſia*, or rather *Peterſburgh*, had a Balance in its Favour of 242,080 only: But with reſpect to *Great-Britain* alone, it ſtood thus, *viz.*

Exports thither from *Peterſburg*, - - - - - - - -	2,245,573 Rubels
Imports from *Great-Britain*, - - - - - - - - - -	1,012,209
Balance againſt *Great-Britain*, and in favour of *Ruſſia*, was	1,233,264

or, at 4*s.* 2*d.* *Sterling*, *per* Rubel, 256,950*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* *Sterling*.

☞ Hereby (if that Author was rightly informed) it appears, Iſt, That *Ruſſia*'s Commerce with *Britain*, was not only more gainful to the former than all the reſt of *Europe*; but, IIdly, That *Ruſſia* was this Year a Loſer by all the reſt of *Europe*, of no leſs than 991,284 *Rubels*, being the Difference between what they gained from *Britain* alone, and the ſaid 242,080, gained from all *Europe*, *Britain* included. IIIdly, We hereby learn, how much it is *Ruſſia*'s Intereſt to cultivate the Friendſhip of *Great-Britain*; and we may add, how much it is the Intereſt of the latter to leſſen the ſaid Balance as ſoon as poſſible, as well as that with the other *Northern* Countries; of which we wiſh we had an equally diſtinct and adequate Account.

1750

The Riſe of the Corporation of the *Free Britiſh Fiſhery*.

At the Opening of the Seſſion of the *Britiſh* Parliament at the Cloſe of the Year 1749, the King, in his Speech, having recommended to their Conſideration the Improvement of the *Fiſhery*; the Houſe of Commons thereupon appointed a Committee, to inquire into the State, and to con-

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ſider of Means for improving the *White-Herring*, *Cod*, &c. *Fiſhery*. And a Meeting being held in the City, of many eminent Gentlemen and Merchants, in the Beginning of the Year 1750, (*New Stile*) it was propoſed to form a *Joint-ſtock* of 500,000 *l.* provided the Legiſlature would grant an Encouragement of 4 *per Cent. per Annum* on that Capital, when employed in the following Manner, *viz.*

“ I. Upon the Payment of 300,000 *l.* thereof into the *Bank of England*, the Intereſt thereon ſhould commence, but ſhould not be payable until 100,000 *l.* thereof ſhould be actually employed in the ſaid Fiſhery.

“ II. That upon the Payment of the remaining 200,000 *l.* into the *Bank*, the Intereſt thereon ſhould commence in like Manner; but ſhould not be payable until another 100,000 *l.* ſhould be farther employed in the Fiſhery.” On this Occaſion, ſundry Pamphlets and News-papers attempted to demonſtrate the Feaſibility of *Great-Britain*'s gaining from the *Dutch* the Bulk of the *White-Herring Fiſhery*. Hereupon an Act of Parliament paſſed in the ſame Seſſion, *For the Encouragement of the White-Herring Fiſhery*; the Preamble whereof ſets forth, “ That the carrying on and Improvement thereof are of great Importance to theſe Kingdoms, tending to great Advantage to our Trade and Navigation, and for employing and providing for great Numbers of induſtrious Poor; provided the ſame could be carried on with a ſufficient Stock, under proper Regulations; and that reaſonable Encouragement be given to ſuch Perſons as are willing to carry on the ſaid Fiſheries. For the Encouragement therefore of ſuch Perſons, and for the better Regulation of the ſaid Trade, and for preventing Frauds and Impoſitions in the Management thereof, it was enacted, That the King, by Letters-Patents, may incorporate a Number of Gentlemen, herein named, and all others who ſhall be intitled to any Share in the Capital Sum of 500,000 *l.*——to be one Body-politic and Corporate, by the Name of *The Society of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery*; for the Term of 21 Years; during which Time they are every three Years to elect a Governor, Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Council, and other Officers,—who may make By-laws for the Management of the Trade,—may direct what Seals or Marks ſhall be put on the Barrels or Caſks of their Fiſh, for the counterfeiting whereof, a Penalty of 500 *l.* ſhall be incurred for each Offence.—This Corporation may make Calls on their Members; the firſt and ſecond Payments to be each 10 *per Cent.* of their Subſcriptions; and the ſubſequent Payments to be by the Direction of a general Court of the Society.—In failure of anſwering of ſuch Calls, the Society may diſpoſe (after thirty Days previous Notice in the *London Gazette*) of ſo much of the Stock of ſuch Defaulter as ſhall produce the Sum ſo called in. *Three per Cent. per Annum*, upon every 100 *l.* actually employed in the ſaid Fiſhery, ſhall be paid to the Proprietors of the ſaid Stock for fourteen Years to come, by the Receiver-general of the Cuſtoms, half-yearly.——The Society ſhall employ 100,000 *l.* at leaſt, within eighteen Months after the Date of ſuch Subſcription; and Accounts of the Monies which ſhall be ſo employed, ſhall be annually laid before the Parliament. And if *Loſs* ſhall ariſe by any Year's Adventure, and there ſhould be *Gain* by ſucceeding Years, the Gain ſhall be employed to make good the Veſſels and fiſhing Stock to the full Value of the ſaid original Sum of 100,000 *l.* before any Dividend ſhall be made.——A Bounty of thirty Shillings *per* Ton ſhall be annually paid out of the Cuſtoms, for fourteen Years to come, to the Owners of all decked Veſſels from twenty to eighty Tons Burden, which ſhall be built after the Commencement of this Act, for the Uſe of, and fitted out and employed in the ſaid Fiſheries, whether by this Society, or any other Perſons:——Such Veſſel to be a *decked Buſs* or Veſſel, built in *Great-Britain*, and ſhall proceed thereon from ſome Port of *Great-Britain*, manned and navigated as the Law directs;—and with a ſufficient Quantity of fiſhing Nets and Stores:——Certificates to be produced before the Collector and Comptroller of the reſpective *Britiſh* Ports, that it is their firm Purpoſe to proceed therein, either to *Braſſa-Sound* in *Shetland*, and be at the Rendezvous of the Fiſhery there, on or before the 11th of *June*, and ſhall not ſhoot or wet their Nets before the 13th of the ſame Month, and ſhall continue fiſhing amongſt the Shoals of Herring, as they move Southward, to the 1ſt of *October*; or they ſhall proceed to *Campbell-Town* in *Argyleſhire*, and be at the Rendezvous of the Fiſheries there, on or before the 1ſt of *September*, and continue fiſhing to the 31ſt of *December*, unleſs they ſhall ſooner have compleated their Lading of Fiſh;—ſhall keep a Journal of their Proceedings,—of the Quantity of Fiſh they ſhall diſpatch away to foreign Markets in their Tenders before they come into Port,—and of the particular Quantity they ſhall bring into Port with them;—to carry out twelve *Wincheſter* Buſhels of Salt for every Laſt of Fiſh ſhe is capable of holding, to be barrelled up in new Barrels;—ſhall have two Fleets of tanned Nets for every Veſſel of 70 Tons.—Every Veſſel of 20 Tons ſhall have ſix Men, and for Veſſels of greater Burden one Man more for every five Tons.——This Act ſhall not exclude any of the King's Subjects, though not of this Society, from fiſhing for White Herrings, Cod, &c. in the ſame Manner they might have done before this Act.———Any Number of Perſons who ſhall ſubſcribe 10,000 *l.* or more into the Society, and ſhall carry on the Fiſhery under their own Management, and on their own Account of Profit and Loſs, conformably to the Directions of this Act, (except their being obliged to uſe the Marks of the Society) and from the Port named by them; if they do ſubſcribe under the Name of the *fiſhing Chamber* of ſuch City, Town, or Port reſpectively, and ſhall ſend their Account of Monies expended in the ſaid Fiſheries, atteſted by three of the Committee appointed for managing the Matters of the ſaid Chamber, and be alſo ſigned by their Accountant, making Oath of its being a true Account, which Account to be tranſmitted to the Society in *London*, whoſe Accountant ſhall enter the ſame as a Sum expended in the ſaid Fiſheries by the Society, in the Account which he ſhall deliver in to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, as aforeſaid; the ſaid Chamber ſhall receive 3 *per Cent.* as the Society do for other Monies employed by them, after deducting the neceſſary Charges ariſing from the Receipt of the ſame.—Such Chambers as ſhall fiſh on their own Account ſhall not have any Profit or Loſs, ariſing from the Trade of the Society.”

Purſuant to this Statute, his Majeſty's Charter of Incorporation was granted, being dated on the 11th of *October* 1750. And,

Although the Succeſs of this moſt public-ſpirited Undertaking has not hitherto fully anſwered the Expectation of the worthy Promoters of it, (in favour of whoſe generous Zeal too much can hardly be ſaid) yet it is to be hoped, and greatly to be wiſhed, that by farther Trials they may at length ſucceed. It is indeed extremely difficult to beat another Nation out of a Trade they have ſo long proſpered in, even with the above great Encouragement from the Public, and more eſpecially ſo frugal a People as the *Dutch*, who can content themſelves with ſmaller Gains than other Nations, and carry on the Fiſhery every one on his own private Bottom. We ſhall therefore ſuſpend any farther Remarks, and only join in the univerſal Wiſh of all true *Britons* for its Succeſs. Laſtly, by a Statute of the 30th of the ſaid King, (*Anno* 1757) inſtead of thirty Shillings *per Ton*, the ſame is increaſed to fifty Shillings *per Ton*, Bounty on all the Ships built and employed by this *Fiſhery Company*, with certain Regulations relating to their Nets, *&c.*

The definitive Treaty of *Madrid* gives up the *South-Sea* Company's Trade to *Spaniſh America.*

The many Difficulties ſtarted by the Court of *Spain* againſt the carrying on of the *South-Sea* Company's *Aſſiento* Trade; the Oppreſſions of the *Spaniſh* Officers and Governors in the *Weſt-Indies*; the Frauds too obviouſly committed, on the other hand, by that Company's Agents in thoſe Parts, in ſpite of all the Company's Regulations and Reſtrictions; and the Complaints of the *Britiſh* Merchants trading to *Cadiz*; ſeemed now all to concur, at both Courts, for putting a final Period to a Trade which, without any ſubſtantial Benefit to *Great-Britain*, had given inſuperable Umbrage to the Court of *Madrid:* So that both Courts were the more eaſily brought into the Treaty of *Madrid*, concluded on the 5th of *October* [*N. S.*] 1750, *viz.* "The Ambaſſadors of both Kings, at the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Anno* 1748, having then agreed to regulate, at a proper Time and Place, the Equivalent which *Spain* ſhould give in conſideration of the Non-enjoyment of the remaining Years of the ſaid *Aſſiento* of Negroes, and of the annual Ship granted to *Great-Britain*; their ſaid *Britannic* and *Catholic* Majeſties have now agreed on the following Articles, *viz.*

"I. His *Britannic* Majeſty yields to his *Catholic* Majeſty his Right to the Enjoyment of the *Aſſiento* of Negroes, and of the annual Ship, during the four Years ſtipulated by the ſaid Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle.*

"II. His *Britannic* Majeſty, in conſideration of a Compenſation of 100,000 *l. Sterling*, which his Catholic Majeſty promiſes to pay, either at *Madrid* or *London*, to the ſaid Company, within three Months at lateſt, yields to his Catholic Majeſty all that may be due to that Company for Balance of Accounts, or ariſing in any Manner whatſoever from the ſaid *Aſſiento:* So that the ſaid Compenſation ſhall be eſteemed as *a full and intire Satisfaction* on the Part of his Catholic Majeſty, and ſhall extinguiſh, from this preſent Time, for the future and forever, all Right, Pretenſion, or Demand, which might be formed in conſequence of the ſaid *Aſſiento*, or annual Ship, directly or indirectly, on the Part of his *Britannic* Majeſty, or on that of the ſaid Company.

"III. The Catholic King yields to his *Britannic* Majeſty all his Pretenſions or Demands in conſequence of the ſaid *Aſſiento* and annual Ship, as well with regard to the Articles already liquidated, as to thoſe which may be either eaſy or difficult to liquidate, ſo that no Mention can *ever be made of them hereafter on either Side.*

"IV. His Catholic Majeſty conſents, that the *Britiſh* Subjects ſhall not be bound to pay higher or other Duties, or upon other Evaluations for Goods which they ſhall carry into or out of the different Ports of his Catholic Majeſty, than thoſe paid on the ſame Goods in the Time of King *Charles* the Second of *Spain*, ſettled by the Cedulas and Ordonnances of that King or his Predeceſſors. And although the Favour or Allowance, called *Pie del Fardo*, be not founded upon any Royal Ordonnance, nevertheleſs, his Catholic Majeſty declares, that it ſhall be obſerved *now*, and *for the future*, as an inviolable Law: And all the above-mentioned Duties ſhall be exacted and levied, now and for the future, with the ſame Advantages and Favours to the ſaid Subjects.

"V. His Catholic Majeſty allows the ſaid Subjects" [*i. e. Britiſh* Subjects] "to take and gather *Salt* in the Iſland of *Tortudos*," [in the *Weſt-Indies*] "without any Hindrance whatſoever; as they did in the Time of the ſaid King *Charles* the Second.

"VI. He alſo conſents that the ſaid Subjects ſhall not pay any-where higher or other Duties than thoſe which his Catholic Majeſty's Subjects pay in the ſame Place.

"VII. His Catholic Majeſty grants, that the ſaid Subjects ſhall enjoy all the Rights, Privileges, Franchiſes, Exemptions, and Immunities whatſoever, which they enjoyed before the laſt War, by virtue of Cedulas or Royal Ordonnances, and by the Articles of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce made at *Madrid* in the Year 1667;—and they ſhall be treated in *Spain* in the ſame Manner as the moſt favoured Nation; and conſequently, no Nation ſhall pay leſs Duties upon *Wool* and other Merchandizes, which they ſhall bring into or carry out of *Spain*, by Land," [This Clauſe more eſpecially reſpects the *French* Nation] "than the ſaid Subjects ſhall pay upon the ſame Merchandizes, which they ſhall bring in or carry out by Sea. And all the Rights, Privileges, Franchiſes, Exemptions, and Immunities, which ſhall be granted or permitted to any Nation whatever, ſhall alſo be granted and permitted to the ſaid Subjects: And his *Britannic*

" *tannic* Majeſty conſents, that the ſame be granted and permitted to the Subjects of *Spain* in his " *Britannic* Majeſty's Kingdoms.

" VIII. His Catholic Majeſty promiſes to uſe all poſſible Endeavours, on his Part, to aboliſh " all Innovations for the future, which may have been introduced into Commerce. And his " *Britannic* Majeſty likewiſe promiſes to uſe all poſſible Endeavours to aboliſh all Innovations, and " to forbear them for the future.

" IX. Their *Britannic* and Catholic Majeſties confirm, by the preſent Treaty, the laſt Treaty " of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and all the other Treaties therein confirmed, in all their Articles and " Clauſes; excepting thoſe which have been derogated from by the preſent Treaty: As likewiſe " the Treaty of Commerce concluded at *Utrecht*, *Anno* 1713; thoſe Articles excepted which are " contrary to the preſent Treaty, which ſhall be aboliſhed and of no Force; and, namely, the " three Articles of the ſaid Treaty, commonly called *Explanatory*.

" X. All the reciprocal Differences, Rights, Demands, and Pretenſions, which may have ſub" ſiſted between the two Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, in which no other Nation whatever " has any Part, Intereſt, or Right of Intervention, being thus accommodated and extinguiſhed " by this particular Treaty; the two ſaid moſt Serene Kings engage themſelves mutually to the " punctual Execution of this Treaty of reciprocal Compenſation."

A final Period put to the *South-Sea* Company's Trade.

☞ This is truly a moſt definitive Treaty, in the ſtricteſt Senſe, as it relates purely to Differences between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, without any Relation to, or Connection with any other Nation: And accordingly it has hitherto, till very lately, been well obſerved on both Sides: And hereby a Period was abſolutely put to all foreign Commerce whatever of the *South-Sea* Company.

The *British* Statute touching the Iron Manufactures of *America*.

In this ſame Year 1750, (the 23d of King *George* the Second) a *Britiſh* Act of Parliament paſſed, *To encourage the Importation of Pig and Bar Iron from his Majeſty's Colonies in* America, *and to prevent the Erection of any Mill or other Engine for ſlitting or rolling of Iron; or any plating Forge to work with a Tilt Hammer; or any Furnace for making of* Steel, *in any of the ſaid Colonies.* The Title of this Statute [which alone is ſufficient in and for our general Deſign] plainly ſhews, how jealous our Legiſlature was, and is, from preventing our greatly-increaſing Northern-Colony People from going far into Manufactures interfering with thoſe of their Mother Country. Nevertheleſs, as our Continent Colonies are increaſing faſt in People, ſurely ſome Latitude muſt and will be hereafter allowed in that Reſpect; as the proportionable Increaſe of our People there, will undoubtedly occaſion a like or greater Increaſe of our general Commerce thither.

By a Statute of the 30th of King *George* the Second, this Act of the 23d of this King, for importing of *Bar Iron* from *America* into the Port of *London*, was extended to all the Ports of *Great-Britain*: And ſome Clauſes, in the firſt-named Act, of leſs Importance, are hereby repealed.

A new *General* or *Regulated African Company* erected by Law.

In this ſame 23d Year of King *George* the Second, an Act of Parliament paſſed, *For extending and improving the Trade to* Africa. Its Preamble juſtly remarks, " That the Trade to and from " *Africa* being very advantageous to *Great-Britain*, and neceſſary for the ſupplying her Plan" tations and Colonies with a ſufficient Number of Negroes, at reaſonable Rates, ought, for " that Reaſon, to be free and open to *all* his Majeſty's Subjects: It was therefore enacted, " That it ſhall be lawful for all the King's Subjects to trade to and from any Place in *Africa*, be" tween the Port of *Sally*, in *South-Barbary*, and the *Cape of Good Hope*, without any Reſtraint " whatſoever, except as herein after expreſſed, *viz.*

" I. All his Majeſty's Subjects, who ſhall trade to and from *Africa*, between *Cape-Blanco* and " the *Cape of Good Hope*, ſhall for ever hereafter be deemed a Body-corporate and Politic, by the " Name of *The Company of Merchants trading to* Africa, with perpetual Succeſſion and a Common " Seal, and may ſue and be ſued, *&c.* as other Corporations.

" II. All the *Britiſh* Forts, Settlements, and Factories, on the Coaſt of *Africa*, from *Cape-* " *Blanco* to the *Cape of Good Hope*, and all Coaſts, Iſlands, Rivers, Regions, *&c.* within the ſaid " Limits, which are now claimed or poſſeſſed by the *Royal* African *Company of* England, or which " may hereafter be in the Poſſeſſion of the Company hereby eſtabliſhed, ſhall, from the paſ" ſing of an Act for diveſting the *African Company* of their Charter, Forts, and all their other " Property on the Coaſt of *Africa*, be abſolutely veſted in the *new* Company eſtabliſhed by this " Act and their Succeſſors, to the Intent that the ſaid Forts, *&c.* ſhall be employed only for the " Protection, Encouragement, and Defence of the ſaid Trade.

" III. Yet this new Company ſhall not trade to or from *Africa* in their corporate Capacity, " neither ſhall they have any joint or transferrable Stock, nor ſhall they borrow Money on their " Common Seal.

" IV. The Direction of the Affairs of this new Company ſhall be by a Committee of *nine* " *Perſons*, to be choſen annually; to meet as often as ſhall be neceſſary, in ſome Place within the " City of *London*, the Majority of whom being aſſembled, ſhall have full Power to make Orders " for the governing and improving the Forts, Factories, *&c.*——So as no Orders nor Regulations " of theirs ſhall lay any Reſtraint whatſoever on the *Trade* or *Traders*, contrary to the Intent of " this Act.

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“ V. Such as intend to trade to *Africa*, and who ſhall, on or before the 30th of *June* 1750, pay forty Shillings each to the Chamberlain of *London* for their Freedom of this Company, are impowered to meet at *Guildhall*, and chooſe three Perſons,—and, at *Briſtol*, ſhall have paid forty Shillings into the Hands of the Clerk of the Merchants Hall of that City, to chooſe three Perſons,—and the like at *Liverpool* for chooſing of three Perſons:—And the nine Perſons, ſo choſen, ſhall be the firſt annual Committee.

“ VI. In all future Elections, the Committee ſhall be nominated on the 3d of *July* yearly, in Manner following, *viz.* Three ſhall be nominated by the Freemen of the ſaid Company admitted in *London*, and three by each of the other two Places, *viz. Briſtol* and *Liverpool.* And the Freemen of this Company, in each of the ſaid three Places, may chooſe other Committee-men in the place of ſuch as ſhall die or be removed, or who ſhall refuſe to act.——And if they, or any of the three Places, neglect to chooſe ſuch, then the Remainder (though leſs in Number than nine) may act as the Committee, until next Year's Election.———In caſe of an Equality of Voices at any Election, the Lord-mayor of *London*, and the Mayors of *Briſtol* and *Liverpool*, reſpectively, ſhall determine which of ſuch Perſons ſhall be the Committee-man.——— From and after the 30th of *June* 1750, any other of his Majeſty's Subjects, who ſhall trade to or from *Africa*, ſhall be admitted Freemen of the ſaid Company, at *London*, *Briſtol*, or *Liverpool*, upon Payment of forty Shillings, as aforeſaid; but ſhall not vote at the Election of Committee-men until one Year after their Admiſſion.——The ſaid Freedom-money of forty Shillings ſhall be accounted for to the annual Committee.——No Perſon ſhall be a Committee-man above three Years ſucceſſively.———The Committee may inveſt the ſaid Money in their Hands, in the Purchaſe of Goods and Stores for *Africa*, there to be applied for the *ſole Uſe*, Preſervation, *&c.* of their Forts and Settlements, and for the Wages, Salaries, *&c.* of their Officers, *&c.* employed there; but the Committee ſhall not export from *Africa* any Negroes or other Goods in Return; nor ſhall, in any other Manner, carry on a Trade to or from *Africa:* And an Account of the Committee's Receipts and Payments ſhall be kept, and lie open at their Office in *London*, to be peruſed *gratis* by any Member of the Company. *The Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations* may remove any of the Committee-men, or the Officers and Servants of this Company, upon Miſbehaviour.——And the Committee ſhall annually render an Account of their Tranſactions to the ſaid *Board of Trade and Plantations*, or oftener, if required. ——The Committee, out of the Monies they ſhall receive, may deduct annually 800 *l.* for defraying, in the firſt Place, the Salaries of their Clerks, *&c.* at the ſaid three Places, and all other Charges of Management; and the Reſidue of that Sum ſhall be divided amongſt themſelves, as a Compenſation for their Trouble.———The Committee's Accounts ſhall be annually examined upon Oath by the *Curſitor-Baron* of the *Exchequer*, and they ſhall lay a Copy of ſuch Accounts, *&c.* before the Parliament in every Seſſion, as alſo before the General Meetings of their own Members, held in *London*, *Briſtol*, and *Liverpool.*

“ VII. The Forts, Warehouſes, *&c.* of this Company ſhall, at all Times, be free to all his Majeſty's Subjects, to be uſed as Warehouſes for depoſiting of *Gunpowder*, *Gold*, *Elephants Teeth*, *Wax*, *Gums*, and *Drugs*; and no other Goods: And ſhall alſo be free and open, in caſe of Neceſſity or Danger, to all his Majeſty's Subjects, for the Safety of their Perſons and Effects.———Three Maſters of the Court of *Chancery* (whereof the Accountant-General of that Court to be one) ſhall be Commiſſioners for examining and allowing the Claims of the Creditors of the *Royal* African *Company*; after which that Company ſhall be diveſted of their Charter, and be diſſolved.”

Thus this very conſiderable Branch of the *Britiſh* Commerce again aſſumed a new Appearance, after having paſſed (as we have ſhewn) through ſeveral other different Conſtitutions, and various Conditions. What has by this Act been eſtabliſhed, remains ſtill in being, and with general Approbation; though there are not wanting ſome, who ſtill think, that ſo important a Trade ought to be under a ſtricter Government, and even in a Joint-ſtock Corporation, as in former Times: Of which Opinion, Time and the Experience of the Traders to that extended Coaſt will determine the Validity.

The Conſtitution and Number of People in the four Provinces of *New-England.*

1751

In this Year 1751, Doctor *William Douglas*, of *Boſton* in *New-England*, publiſhed there, his *Summary Hiſtorical and Political of the firſt Planting*, &c. *of the* Britiſh *Continent Colonies of* America: In which he gives a very juſt though conciſe View of the intire Country, uſually known by the general Name of *New-England*, as at preſent divided into four diſtinct or ſeparate Governments, *viz.* 1ſt, The firſt and principal one, known by the Name of the Province of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, (of which *Boſton* is the Capital City) contains 200,000 white Inhabitants: The Government of which Province is in the Crown, but the Property is in the Repreſentatives of the People. The Second Province is *Connecticut*, containing 100,000 white People. Thirdly, *Rhode-Iſland*, containing 30,000 white People; in both which laſt-named Provinces, both the Government and Property are in the Repreſentatives of the People. Fourthly, *New-Hampſhire*, in which both Government and Property are in the Crown; it contains 24,000 white Inhabitants. The total white People in all *New-England* is, or then was, 354,000. Doctor *Douglas* had lived many Years in that Country, and is allowed, by all we have converſed with from thence, to have given a true Account of the Number of People of *New-England* at that Period.

Greenland [commonly called *Old-Greenland*] re planted by *Denmark.*

We have, in its Place, ſhewn, that the *Danes* had anciently a Colony in the Country, by them properly called *Groneland*, i. e. *Greenland*, (and by others *Old Greenland*) lying North-weſt of *Norway*, being a largely-extended Country, ſituated North of *Davis*'s *Streights*, in a very inhoſpitable Climate, and, for aught we yet know, may be properly a Part of *North-America.* The ſaid lamentable Country, however, we find, by an Edict of *Frederic* V. King of *Denmark*,

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dated at *Copenhagen*, the 26th *March*, 1751, is again re-planted by *Denmark:* The ſaid Edict “ expreſsly prohibiting all Perſons, as well Natives as Foreigners, from reſorting to the Colonies “ eſtabliſhed by us” (ſays that King) “ in our Country of *Greenland*, which we have granted to “ a general and privileged Company *excluſively*; we being hereditary Lord of that Country; “ upon Pain of Seizure and Confiſcation againſt all ſuch as ſhall trade thither in Prejudice of the “ ſaid Company's Right.——The Limits ſhall extend fifteen Miles on both Sides of each Colony, “ including therein all the Places lying between the *Weſtern Iſles* and the Bay called in the Maps “ *Blackbird's Bay*.” This Settlement is chiefly intended for the Whale and Seal Fiſhery, and for Poltry. Of its Progreſs we may poſſibly learn more hereafter.

The *South-Sea* Company having propoſed to the Government, to accept of an Intereſt of 4 *per Cent.* on their Capital Stock of 3,662,784 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* until *Chriſtmas* 1757, and then to ſtand reduced to 3 *l. per Cent. per Annum*; provided, that the Manner of the Receipt from the *Exchequer*, and the Charges of Management upon the preſent *old* and *new South-Sea* Annuities, and on their ſaid Capital Stock, be continued as they now are: An Act of Parliament, in conſequence thereof, paſſed in the 24th Year of King *George* the Second, *For reducing the ſame accordingly, upon thoſe Terms; and for preventing of Frauds committed by the Officers and Servants of the ſaid Company*, viz.

The *South-Sea* Capital Stock to be reduced to 3 *per Cent.* at *Chriſtmas* 1757; on certain Conditions.

“ I. After *Chriſtmas* 1757, their ſaid Capital Stock ſhall be reduced to 3 *per Cent.* until Re- “ demption thereof; *in full Diſcharge of all Demands of the Company on the King of* Spain, *on Account* “ *of the* Aſſiento *or* annual Ship, or on any Account whatſoever, over and above the Sum of “ 100,000 *l.* paid purſuant to Treaty.

All the *South-Sea* Company's future Claims abſolutely annihilated, in Reſpect of the *Aſſiento* Contract.

“ II. The Company ſhall continue to receive from the *Exchequer*, out of the Funds appropri- “ ated for that Purpoſe, what Monies ſhall from Time to Time become due for the Intereſt “ thereof, and Charges of Management, upon ſuch Part of the old and new *South-Sea* Annuities “ as are not redeemed, and on their Capital Stock: And all the Rights and Exemptions with “ regard to the Redemption of their ſaid Capitals, ſhall be confirmed in the ſame Manner as they “ now ſtand, and enjoy the ſame.

“ III. If any Officer or Servant of the ſaid Company, intruſted with any Note, Bill, Dividend- “ Warrant, Bond, Deed, or Security, Money, or other Effects, belonging to the Company, or “ to other Perſons, depoſited with the ſaid Company, or with him as an Officer or Servant of “ the Company, ſhall ſecrete, embezle, or run away with the ſame, and be convicted thereof, “ in due Form of Law; he ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony, and ſuffer Death as a Felon, “ without Benefit of Clergy.”

Thus, for a national Benefit, *viz.* for Prevention of future Diſputes between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, this Company was forced to be hereby legally debarred from all future Claims on the Court of *Spain*, (though certainly very conſiderable and equitable ones) purſuant to the before-named Treaty of *Madrid*, whereby our King agreed to accept of the ſaid 100,000 *l.* for the Company, in full Compenſation for all their conſiderable Loſſes. ☞ So that between their very great Loſſes ſuſtained by their ill-fated *Aſſiento Contract*, and by the moſt national Undertaking of their *Whale Fiſhery*, that Company may truly and impartially be ſaid to merit not only or barely the Compaſſion, but even the particular Regard of the Public!

By Dr. *Buſching*'s new Geography of *Ruſſia* it appears, That the Trade of *Peterſburgh* was conſiderably increaſed: For, in the Year 1744, the Number of Ships arriving in that Port from *England*, *Holland*, *France*, *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Lubeck*, *Hamburgh*, *Stetin*, *Roſtock*, *Kiel*, *Pruſſia*, *Sweden*, *Dantzick*, &c. amounted to 264; but, in the Courſe of this Year 1751, they amounted to 290 Ships.

Peterſburgh's increaſing Commerce.

By a Statute of this ſame 24th Year of King *George* the Second, *For enabling his Majeſty to raiſe the ſeveral Sums of Money therein mentioned, by Exchequer-Bills*, &c. the Treaſury was impowered to iſſue 2,276,893 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* being the total principal Sum remaining payable upon the unſubſcribed *old* and *new South-Sea* Annuities, (after deducting 48,129 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* by this Act directed to be ſubſcribed into the ſaid Annuities) towards redeeming the ſaid Annuities.——(Any Part of which Sum might be re-placed by ſuch as were Truſtees for certain Purpoſes, as far as ſuch Monies would go at the current Market Price, either in the ſaid Annuities, or in other Purchaſes, public or private.)——And whereas ſeveral Perſons, not being timely apprized of the Notice given for ſubſcribing in their ſeveral Annuities, being in the King's Colonies in *America*, and other foreign Parts, &c. the Sums which, on the 28th of *February* 1749, ſhould be intitled to the Benefit of thoſe Subſcriptions, amounting to 12,210 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* in *new South-Sea* Annuities, and 13,443 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* in *old South-Sea* Annuities; they ſhall be intitled to the Vote of the Houſe of Commons of 21ſt *March* 1749, as amply as if they had ſeverally accepted the ſaid Terms on or before the 30th of *May* 1750.

The unſubſcribed *old* and *new South-Sea* Annuities to be paid off, &c.

On *Wedneſday* the 22d of *May* 1751, the ever-famous Act of the *Britiſh* Legiſlature, of the 24th Year of King *George* the Second, received the Royal Aſſent, *For regulating the Commencement of the Year, and for correcting the* Calendar *now in Uſe.* [*i. e.* For aboliſhing the *Old-Stile*, and for eſtabliſhing the *New-Stile*, already in Uſe in moſt Parts of *Chriſtendom*.]

The *Stile* throughout *Great-Britain* altered from the *Old* to the *New-Stile*.

Its Preamble ſets forth, “ That the legal Supputation of the Year in *England*, which begins on “ the 25th of *March*, hath been attended with divers Inconveniencies,” [ſtrange that this was not rectified long ago!] “ *as it differs from other Nations, and from the legal Method of Computa-* “ *tion in Scotland*, and the *common Uſage* throughout the whole Kingdom; and that thereby fre-

“ quent Miſtakes in the Dates of Deeds and other Writings are occaſioned, and Diſputes ariſe “ therefrom. And that the *Julian Calendar*, now in Uſe throughout the *Britiſh* Dominions, hath “ been diſcovered to be erroneous, by Means whereof the *Vernal Equinox*, which at the Time “ of the Council of *Nice*, in the Year 325, happened on or about the 21ſt of *March*, now hap- “ pens on the 9th or 10th of the ſame Month: And the ſaid Error ſtill increaſing, and, if not “ remedied, would, in Time, occaſion the ſeveral *Equinoxes* and *Solſtices* to fall at very different “ Times in the *civil* Year from what they formerly did, which might tend to miſlead Perſons “ ignorant of ſuch Alteration. And as a Method of correcting the Calendar, ſo as that the “ *Equinoxes* and *Solſtices* may for the future fall on the ſame nominal Days on which they hap- “ pened at the Time of the ſaid *General Council*, hath been received and eſtabliſhed, and is now “ generally practiſed by almoſt all other Nations of *Europe*: And, as it will be of general Con- “ venience to Merchants and other Perſons correſponding with other Nations and Countries, “ and will tend to prevent Miſtakes and Diſputes concerning the Dates of Letters and Accounts, “ if the like Correction be received and eſtabliſhed in his Majeſty's Dominions.”

[That is to ſay, in other Words, That the mean tropical *Solar* Year, or that mean Space of Time wherein the *Sun* or *Earth*, departing from any Point of the *Ecliptic*, returns to the ſame Point again, conſiſts, according to the learned Dr. *Halley*'s Tables, of 365 Days, 5 Hours, 48 Minutes, and 55 Seconds: Which being leſs, by 11 Minutes and 5 Seconds, than the mean *Julian* Year, (or *Old-Stile*) conſiſting of 365 Days and 6 Hours, made an Error in our *Old-Stile*, hitherto followed by *Great Britain*, of 11 Minutes and 5 Seconds in each *Julian* Year, being 44 Minutes and 20 Seconds in every 4 Years; and 3 Days, 1 Hour, 53 Minutes, and 20 Seconds, in every 400 *Julian* Years, or Years of our ſaid *Old-Stile*; *and made* 11 *Days Difference between* us *and the greateſt Part of* Europe (eſpecially all of the *Roman Catholic Perſuaſion*, and moſt of the *Proteſtant* States alſo.) The *Julian* Year or *Old-Stile* continued to be uſed all over *Europe* until *Pope Gregory the Thirteenth*, by the Help of the beſt Aſtronomers, in the Year 1582, diſcovered the Inconveniencies of the *Julian* Computation, whereby it appeared, that in 129 Years and $337\frac{1}{2}$ Days, it made an Error of *one whole Day*: And, in 400 *Julian* Years, an Error of three Days, one Hour, 53 Minutes, and 20 Seconds, as above: And that ſince the above-named Council of *Nice*, *Anno* 325, the ſaid *Old-Stile* had made an Error of upwards of 9 Days, which in the Year 1701 was computed to be 11 Days, *i. e.* ſo much was our Error at the Commencement of the XVIIIth Century. Whereby our ſaid *Old-Stile* made the *Vernal Equinox* happen 11 Days ſooner than by the ſaid *New-Stile* it really does: So that our 10th of *March* ought to be reckoned (as it will now be) the 21ſt of that Month. Pope *Gregory*'s main Intention in that Alteration was for regulating the true Time of celebrating the Feaſt of *Eaſter*; but *our* grand Concern, in a *mercantile* Senſe, was to reduce our Stile to that of almoſt all the reſt of *Europe*; the Difference of 11 Days frequently occaſioning Errors and Miſtakes in Buſineſs. Moreover, nothing certainly could be more inconvenient, (not to ſay abſurd) than to begin our legal Year on the 25th of *March*, whereby a whole Year was frequently miſtaken in our chronological Hiſtories through Inadvertency: The Year therefore was now to commence on the 1ſt of *January*, with all the reſt of *Chriſtendom*, and eſpecially with *Scotland*; though that Country, in other Reſpects, had, like *England*, till now kept to the *Old-Stile*.]

The Year hereafter to begin on the 1ſt of *January*, to commence *Anno* 1752.

Eleven Days ſunk in *September* 1752.

Acts, Writings, to bear Date according to the new Supputation; and alſo the fixed Terms, and ſundry Courts, &c.

It was therefore enacted, “ That, throughout all his Majeſty's Dominions in *Europe*, *Aſia*, “ *Africa*, and *America*, the ſaid *old* Supputation ſhall not be uſed after the laſt Day of *December* “ 1751, and that the firſt of *January* following ſhall be accounted the firſt Day of the Year 1752, “ and ſo on, in every Year after:——And after the ſaid firſt of *January* 1752, the Days of the “ Months ſhall go on and be reckoned in the ſame Order, and the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, and other “ moveable Feaſts depending thereon, ſhall be aſcertained according to the ſame Method they “ now are, until the 2d of *September* in 1752, incluſive, and the next Day ſhall be accounted “ the 14th of *September*, omitting, for that Time only, the *eleven* intermediate nominal Days; “ and the following Days ſhall be numbered forward in numerical Order from the ſaid 14th of “ *September*, as now uſed in the preſent Calendar: And all Acts and Writings which ſhall be “ made or executed upon or after the ſaid firſt of *January* 1752, ſhall bear Date according to the “ new Method of Supputation; and the two fixed Terms of *St. Hilary* and *St. Michael* in *England*, “ and the Courts of Great Seſſions in the Counties Palatine and in *Wales*, and the Courts of “ General Quarter Seſſions, and General Seſſions of the Peace, and all other Courts and Meet- “ ings and Aſſemblies of any Bodies Politic or Corporate, for the Election of Officers or Mem- “ bers, or for Officers entering upon the Execution of their reſpective Offices, or for any other “ Purpoſe, which by Law or Uſage, &c. are to be held on any fixed Day of any Month, or on “ any Day depending on the Beginning, or any certain Day of any Month, (except Courts uſually “ holden with Fairs or Marts) ſhall, after the ſaid 2d of *September*, be held on the ſame *nominal* “ Days and Times whereon they are *now* to be holden, but computed according to the *new* Method “ of numbering, that is, *eleven* Days ſooner than the reſpective Days whereon the ſame are now “ kept.

How Leap-years are to be reckoned hereafter.

“ The Years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth Years, except every “ fourth hundredth, whereof the Year 2000 ſhall be the firſt, ſhall be deemed common Years, “ conſiſting of 365 Days; and the Years 2000, 2400, 2800, and every other fourth hundredth “ Years from the Year 2000, incluſive, and all other Years which by the preſent Supputation “ are eſteemed to be *Biſſextile*, or Leap-years, ſhall for the future be eſteemed to be *Biſſextile*, “ or Leap-years, conſiſting of 366 Days, as is now uſed with reſpect to every fourth Year.

A new Calendar to be uſed for *Eaſter* and other moveable

“ The Feaſt of *Eaſter*, and the moveable Feaſts thereon depending, ſhall be no longer obſerved “ according to the Method of Supputation now uſed, or the Table prefixed to the Book of *Com-* “ *mon Prayer*; and the ſaid Table, and alſo the Column of Golden Numbers, as they are now

“ prefixed

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Feaſts, and fixed Feaſts and Faſts, &c.

“ prefixed to the reſpective Days of the Month in the Calendar, ſhall be left out in all future Editions of the ſaid Book; and the new Calendar, Tables, and Rules, annexed to the Act, are to be prefixed in the Stead thereof: And, from and after the ſaid ſecond of *September*, the fixed Feaſts, Holy-days, and Faſts, of the Church of *England*, and alſo the ſeveral ſolemn Days of Thankſgiving and of Faſting and Humiliation, enjoined to be obſerved by Parliament, ſhall be obſerved on the reſpective nominal Days marked for the Celebration of the ſame in the new Calendar; that is to ſay, on the reſpective nominal Days, and the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, and other moveable Feaſts thereon depending, ſhall be celebrated according to the ſaid annexed Calendar; and the two moveable Terms of *Eaſter* and *Trinity*, and all Courts, Meetings, and Aſſemblies, of any Bodies Politic or Corporate, and all Markets, Fairs, and Marts, and Courts thereunto belonging, which, by any Law, Statute, Charter, or Uſage, are to be held and kept at any moveable Time depending upon *Eaſter*, or other moveable Feaſt, ſhall, after the ſaid ſecond of *September*, be held and kept on the ſame Days and Times whereon the ſame ſhall happen, according to the Falling of *Eaſter* by the new Calendar.

The Law-courts in *Scotland*, and other Meetings in *England*, for ſundry Purpoſes, how to be held.

“ The Meetings of the Court of Seſſion, and Terms fixed for the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*; the *April* Meeting of the Conſervators of the *great Level of the Fens*, and the holding and keeping of Markets, Fairs, and Marts, for the Sale of Goods or Cattle, or for hiring of Servants, or for other Purpoſes, which are fixed to certain nominal Days of the Month, or depending on the Beginning, or any certain Day of any Month, and all Courts kept with ſuch Fairs or Marts; ſhall, after the ſaid ſecond of *September*, be kept upon the ſame natural Days upon which the ſame would have been held if this Act had not been made; *i. e.* eleven Days later than the ſame would happen according to the nominal Days of the new Supputation of Time, by which the Commencement of each Month, and the nominal Days thereof, are brought forward eleven Days.

Alſo for the Times of opening or ſhutting of Grounds, Common of Paſture, &c.

“ But this Act ſhall not accelerate or anticipate the Days or Times for the Opening, incloſing, or ſhutting up of Grounds, Common of Paſture, or the Days and Times on which a temporary and diſtinct Property and Right in any ſuch Lands or Grounds is to commence: But they ſhall be reſpectively opened, and incloſed, or ſhut up, and ſhall commence on the ſame natural Days and Times, after the ſaid ſecond of *September*, as before the making of this Act; that is, eleven Days later than the ſame would happen according to the *new* Supputation of Time.

Nor ſhall accelerate the Payment of Rents, Annuities, &c. nor the Times of Apprenticeſhips, Contracts, &c.

“ Neither ſhall this Act accelerate or anticipate the Times of Payment of Rents, Annuities, or other Monies, which ſhall become payable in conſequence of any Cuſtom, Uſage, Leaſe, Deed, Writing, or other Contract or Agreement, now ſubſiſting, or which ſhall be entered into before the ſaid 14th of *September*, or which ſhall become payable by virtue of any Act of Parliament. Nor to accelerate the Payment, or increaſe the Intereſt of any Money which ſhall become payable as aforeſaid, or the Time of the Delivery of any Goods or other Things whatſoever, or the Commencement, or Determination of any Leaſes or Demiſes of Lands, &c. or other Contracts or Agreements, Annuity, or Rent, or of any Grant for a Term of Years, &c. or the Time of attaining the Age of 21 Years, or any other Age requiſite by Law, Uſage, or Writing, for the doing any Act, or for any other Purpoſe, by any Perſons now born, or who ſhall be born before the ſaid 14th of *September*; or the Time of the Determination of any Apprenticeſhip or other Service by Indenture, or by Articles under Seal, or by reaſon of any ſimple Contract or Hiring: But all theſe ſhall commence, ceaſe, and determine, at and upon the ſame natural Days and Times on which they would have happened if this Act had not been made.”

By a ſubſequent Law, of the 25th of *George* the Second, *To amend this Act*, it was enacted, “ 1ſt, That from the ſecond of *September* 1752, the reſpective Times for opening, uſing, or incloſing of Grounds for common Paſture, and the paying of Rents, &c. ſhall, if ſuch Times are depending on any of the moveable Feaſts, take Place according to the *new* Calendar. 2dly, The annual Admiſſion and ſwearing of the Lord-mayor of *London*, at *Guildhall*, hereafter ſhall be on the 8th of *November*, and the Solemnity of ſwearing him at the Court of *Exchequer*, at *Weſtminſter*, on the 9th of the ſaid Month of *November*, yearly.”

A chronological Inaccuracy in the Dates of *Britiſh* Acts of Parliament, wants to be rectified.

It were farther to be wiſhed, that, when the Legiſlature were upon a Subject ſo uſeful to Commerce and Chronology, they had turned their Thoughts to the preſent Method of dating Acts of Parliament from the Years of the reigning King, without mentioning the Year of our Lord *Chriſt*, as in the Laws of many other Nations: Whereby much Uncertainty and frequent Miſtakes happen, in computing a Number of Years between a certain Year of one King's Reign to a certain Year of another King's Reign, or to the preſent Time: This is frequently complained of, tho' not yet remedied. Yet this may eaſily be remedied in future, by ſuper-adding the Year of our Lord *Chriſt* to the Year of the reigning King.

Ireland's preſent flouriſhing Condition.

The flouriſhing and much-improved Condition of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in this Year 1751, is ſo fully expreſſed in the Right Honourable the Earl of *Orrery*'s Letters, (concerning the Life and Writings of Dean *Swift*) publiſhed in this Year, that we ſhall tranſcribe it, (from Letter xvi, P. 127.) “ The preſent State of *Ireland* is, in general, as flouriſhing as poſſible. *Agriculture* is cultivated.——*Arts* and *Sciences* are encouraged: And in the Space of eighteen Years, no Kingdom can be more improved. *Ireland*, in relation to *England*, may be compared to a younger Siſter, lately come of Age, after having ſuffered all the Miſeries of an *injured Minor*; ſuch as, Law-ſuits, Encroachments upon her Property, Violation of her Rights, Deſtruction of her Tenants, and every Evil that can be named. At length, Time, and her own noble Spirit of Induſtry, have intirely relieved her; and, ſome little Heartburnings excepted, ſhe enjoys the quiet Poſſeſſion of a very ample Fortune, ſubject, by way of Acknowledgment, to certain

“ Quit-rents payable to the elder Branch of her Houſe: And let me add, by Experience, that, *take her all in all*, ſhe cannot have a greater Fortune than ſhe deſerves.”

The vaſt Improvement of *Scotland*'s Linen Manufacture.

The vaſt Improvement of *Scotland*'s Linen Manufacture, at this Time, is well worth recording; between the Year 1727, (when an Act of Parliament paſſed for that End, whereby 21 Truſtees were to be appointed, under the Great-Seal, for ſuperintending the ſame) and this Year 1751, when the following authentic Account of it appeared, *viz.*

	Yards of Linen.		Value.
1. In the firſt 5 Years from the paſſing of the ſaid Act, *viz.* from 1728 to 1732, both included, there were made and ſtamped, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	17,441,161	—£	662,938
2d. 5 Years, from 1733 to 1737, - - - - - - - - - - - ---	23,734,136	—	897,254
3d. 5 Years, from 1738 to 1742, - - - - - - - - - - - ---	23,366,863	—	949,221
4th. 5 Years, from 1743 to 1747, - - - - - - - - - - - ---	28,227,086	—	1,155,281
And for 4 Years, from 1748 to 1751, - - - - - - - - - - ---	30,172,300	—	1,344,814

N. B. The *Britiſh Linen Company*, erected *Anno* 1746, has been greatly inſtrumental in the Advancement of that Manufacture in *Scotland*, by advancing ready Money to the poorer Manufacturers for their Goods; whereby they are enabled to carry on the ſame with much more Spirit. The above-named Board of Truſtees do likewiſe beſtow annual Premiums for the beſt Manufactures; whereby a Spirit of Induſtry increaſes, more than ever, all over *Scotland*. And, during the ſingle Year 1754 alone, there were ſtamped 8,914,369 Yards of Linen, worth 506,816 *l.* 8 *s.* *Sterling*.

1752

The *Royal African Company* of *England* is abſolutely diſſolved, and their Forts, *&c.* veſted in the new Company.

The *African* or *Guinea* Trade having been laid more open in a regulated Company, by a Statute of the 23d of King *George* the Second, before-recited; a Compenſation was become neceſſary to be made, by way of Satisfaction, to the old *Royal African Company*, for their Charter, Lands, Forts, Slaves, Stores, and other Effects, *&c.* An Act therefore paſſed, in the 25th Year of the ſaid King, “ *For the Application of a Sum of Money herein mentioned, for thoſe Purpoſes, and for veſting thoſe Lands, Forts,* &c. *in the ſaid new Company of Merchants trading to* Africa:” For which Ends, Commiſſioners had before been appointed, for examining the Claims of the ſaid late Royal Company, which they had already laid before the Parliament. It was now enacted; “ That the ſaid late *Royal African Company* ſhall, from and after the 10th of *April* 1752, be abſolutely diveſted of their ſaid Charter, *&c.* and of all their Lands, Forts, *&c.* beginning at the Port of *Sallee*, and extending thence, Southward, to the *Cape of Good Hope*, together with all their Cannon, Canoe-men, Slaves, Rights, and Evidences, *&c.* The ſaid new Company, with the Conſent of the *Board of Trade and Plantations*, are impowered to arm and train military Forces at their Forts, and to puniſh Offences, ſo as not to extend to Life or Limb; and to erect Courts of Judicature for mercantile and maritime Bargains, *&c.*

“ 11. The Sum of 112,142 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* ſhall be applied out of the Supplies of this Seſſion, for the Compenſation beforementioned to the ſaid old Company's Proprietors and their Creditors, *&c.*

The lately-forfeited Eſtates legally to be applied for civilizing and improving the *Highlands* and Iſles of *Scotland*.

For the better civilizing and improving the Highlands of *Scotland*, and preventing of Diſorders there for the future, an Act of Parliament of this ſame Seſſion paſſed, *For annexing certain forfeited Eſtates in* Scotland,” [by the Rebellions *Annis* 1745 and 1746] “ *to the Crown unalienably, and for making Satisfaction ta the lawful Creditors thereupon; and to eſtabliſh a Method of managing the ſame*, enacted, “ That all the Lands, Lordſhips, Baronies, *&c.* of *Simon*, late Lord *Lovat*, &c.—ſhall, from the 25th of *December* 1752, be annexed to the Crown unalienable for ever, ſaving the Rights and Claims thereon duly entered in the Court of Seſſion.——The clear Income of the ſaid Lands to be applied to the Purpoſes of civilizing the Inhabitants upon the ſaid Eſtates, and other Parts of the *Highlands* and Iſles of *Scotland*, the promoting amongſt them the *Proteſtant* Religion, good Government, Induſtry, and Manufactures, and the Principles of Loyalty and Duty to his Majeſty, *&c. and to no other Uſe or Purpoſe whatſoever.*——The King may appoint Commiſſioners and Truſtees for managing the ſaid Eſtates, and for applying the Produce for thoſe Ends and Purpoſes, without having any Penſion or Reward for the ſame.——They may grant Leaſes thereof for 21 or 41 Years, whereon the Leſſees ſhall covenant to lay out on the Premiſſes, in Buildings and other Improvements, in the firſt ſeven Years a Sum not leſs than five Years Rent,—reſerving, upon every Leaſe, not leſs than *three fourths* of the real annual Value of the Premiſſes.——All ſuch Leſſees ſhall take the uſual Oaths to the Government.——No Leaſe of Lands or Tenements, other than Mines or Fiſhings, ſhall be of greater annual Rent than 20 *l.* at the moſt.——The Commiſſioners, with the Approbation of the Treaſury, may appoint Factors on the ſaid Eſtates, to whom 5 *per Cent.* of the Rental ſhall be allowed;—the Commiſſioners are to appoint a Survey of the Eſtates to be made, with proper Plans of their Extent and Qualities, and what Improvements may be made thereon; and an Abſtract of their Proceeding is to be annually reported to the Treaſury, Copies whereof to be laid before the Parliament every Seſſion.——The King may divide large Pariſhes, (intirely his own) and grant proper Proviſions to the Miniſters of ſuch new Pariſhes, out of the preſent Maintenance for the Miniſter of the old Pariſh, and the Remainder out of the Rents of the ſaid Eſtates, ſo as the Stipend ſhall not exceed 50 *l.* *per Annum*, in Money or Value, to any one Miniſter.——The King may erect Schools on the ſaid Eſtates, or in other Parts of the *Highlands* or Iſlands of *Scotland*, for inſtructing young Perſons in reading and writing the *Engliſh* Language, and in the ſeveral Branches of Agriculture and Manufactures, and may erect Houſes for their Reception, and for carrying on ſuch Manufactures by them, and for accommodating their Maſters;—and may apply ſuch Parts of the Produce of the ſaid Eſtates as ſhall be neceſſary for erecting ſuch Schools, providing Salaries for the Teachers, for cloathing and maintain-

A. D. 1752. "ing ſuch young Perſons, and for ſupplying the Schools with Utenſils and Materials for Agriculture and Manufactures; and for the raiſing of Flax, &c. as his Majeſty ſhall direct.—— "And the King may impower the Commiſſioners to allot Portions of Land for the Uſe of ſuch "Schools, or to apply ſuch Part of the clear Rent of the Lands as he ſhall direct, in the Purchaſe of Portions of Land to be allotted for ſuch Schools.——His Majeſty may impower the "Commiſſioners to grant out in Property, Portions of Ground, not exceeding ten Acres to one "Perſon, to Perſons well-affected, who ſhall take the Oaths to the Government, and oblige "themſelves to erect Dwelling-houſes, &c. and Gardens thereupon: Such Grounds to be held "*feu* of his Majeſty, for Payment of a yearly *feu* Duty equal to ſuch a Proportion of the Rent as "ſhall correſpond to the Ground *feued* out, &c.——The King may, out of the Rents of the "Eſtates aforeſaid, erect Priſons on ſuch Parts of the foreſaid Lands, or other Parts of the *Highlands* as he ſhall think fit, and the ſame ſhall be deemed lawful Priſons,—and Allowance for the "Maintenance of indigent Priſoners, &c."

☞ Of this very good Law, Poſterity will reap the principal Benefit; Beginnings being already making in ſeveral Parts of the *Highlands* for Working-ſchools, to which the moſt laudable *Society in* Scotland *for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge in the* Highlands, &c. have lent a helping Hand, by erecting ſeveral Schools out of their own Income, for the Inſtruction of the Children: New Villages are alſo begun: Manufactures, as well as Agriculture, are ſet on foot, where none were known before: So that it is highly probable, that, in half a Century more, the moſt uncultivated Parts of that Country will wear a very different Aſpect.

"For ſeveral Years paſt," (ſays Doctor *Buſching*, in his *New Geography*) "between 4 and 5000 "Ships have ſailed annually through the *Sound*: But in 1752, above 6000 Ships (a Number unheard of before) paſſed through thoſe Streights. In general, that Toll is on an equal Footing "with reſpect to all Nations, excepting the *Hamburghers*, who muſt pay more than others: The "*Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Swediſh*, and *French* Ships are not ſearched, when provided with proper Paſſes, "according to Treaties; and pay down only 1 *per Cent.* for ſuch Goods as are not ſpecified in the "Tarif. But all other Nations pay 1¼ *per Cent.* and muſt ſubmit to be ſearched. With regard "to the *Hanſe-Towns*, on the *Baltic*, there is a great Variety in the Toll they pay; for almoſt every "one of thoſe Towns is treated with in particular."

Toll in the *Sound* of *Denmark*.

In this ſame Year 1752, his *Sicilian* Majeſty (ſince King of *Spain*) eſtabliſhed, by Patent, a Company of Commerce at *Meſſina*; principally intended for the erecting of Manufactures of *Silk*, *Stuffs*, and *Camblets*; the ſaid Company, for ten Years to come, to be exempted from all Kinds of Duties: And, for the farther Encouragement thereof, his Majeſty has limited the Exportation of *Raw-Silk* to half the wonted Quantity. Thus almoſt every Corner of *Europe*, in our Age, ſtrives to gain ſome Part of the commercial Advantages, which they clearly obſerve to contribute ſo much to the Enrichment and Exaltation of ſome other Nations.

Sicily attempts the erecting of Silk and Worſted Manufactures at *Meſſina*, and *Spain* alſo is increaſing in both Silk and Woollen Manufactures.

We, the ſame Year, learned from *Spain*, that they are there ſtriving for the Increaſe of Commerce and Manufactures: That of late they have, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, 2000 Looms for *Silk* and *Woollen*; 1000 in *Granada*; 500 in *Catalonia*; and that, throughout all *Spain*, they reckon in all 10,000 ſuch Looms, in Silk, Gold, and Silver Tiſſue, middling and coarſe Woollen Cloths, Bays, Serges, Camblets, &c. "And" (ſays Don *Geronymo de Uſtariz*, a judicious *Spaniſh* Author) "they are projecting no fewer than 60,000 new Looms, whereby, not only to ſupply themſelves "and their *Indies*, but to export to other *European* Nations; and to erect I know not how many "other new Manufactures: Of all which it will be right to ſuſpend our Belief till Experience "clears it up."

1753 By a ſupplemental Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament, of the 26th of *George* the Second, *To explain, amend, and render more effectual* an Act of the 23d Year of *George* the Second, intitled, *An Act for the Encouragement of the* Britiſh *White-Herring Fiſhery*; *and for regulating the ſaid Fiſhery according to the Calendar now in Uſe*, &c.

A ſupplemental Statute relating to the *Free Britiſh Fiſhery Company*.

I. It was *now* enacted, "That the Commencement and Duration of the Fiſheries, as directed "by the former Act, ſhall hereafter be conformable to the Calendar now in Uſe.

"II. The Society ſhall not be intitled to the Bounty of thirty Shillings *per* Ton, in reſpect of "ſuch Veſſels as ſhall return into Port at the End of the Fiſhery with a leſs Number of Hands "than is required (by the firſt Act) to have on board at the Rendezvous, unleſs it ſhall appear "that ſuch Number hath been reduced by Death, Sickneſs, or Deſertion, without any Fraud or "Colluſion, on the Part of the Society: And the ſaid Veſſels are allowed, between the Intervals "of the *Shetland* and *Yarmouth* Fiſheries, to put into any Port of *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, for the "Purpoſe of changing their Nets, and preparing for the *Yarmouth* Fiſhery; of which Fiſhery the "Fleet of Nets may be of any Depth not under five Fathoms.

"III. That the Quantity of ſuch white Herrings as ſhall hereafter be ſent by the ſaid Society "or their Agents to foreign Markets, immediately from Sea, without being firſt brought into "Port, ſhall be aſcertained by the Oath of the Society's Superintendant of the Fiſhery.——And "whereas the Place appointed by the firſt Act for the *Rendezvous* of the Veſſels on the firſt of "*September* is, in many Caſes, found inconvenient, it was now enacted, that their Veſſels which "ſhall rendezvous at *Kirkwall*, in the *Orkney* Iſlands, on or before the twelfth of *September*; and "ſhall continue to be employed in fiſhing among the Shoals of *Herrings*, as they move, to the "11th of *January*, (unleſs their Loading ſhall be ſooner compleated) ſhall, in caſe all the other "Regulations and Conditions in the ſaid Act be complied with, be intitled to the Bounties "granted

“ granted therein, as if they had rendezvouſed at *Campbell-Town* at the Time required by that Act. Provided, That no fiſhing Veſſel employed in the White-Herring Fiſhery ſhall be obliged to carry to the latter Fiſhing more than one Fleet of Nets.”

All the Ports of *Ireland* opened for the Exportation of *Wool* and its Yarn to any Port of *Great-Britain*.

By an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament of the ſaid 26th of King *George* the Second, *For permitting the Exportation of Wool, and Woollen or Bay-Yarn, from any Port of* Ireland *to any Port in* Great-Britain, it ſets forth in its Preamble, “ That the permitting of *Wool*, and *Woollen* or *Bay-Yarn*, to be exported only from certain Ports in *Ireland* to certain Ports in *England*, is not of ſo great and extenſive an Advantage to the Trade of this Kingdom as it would be, if all the Ports in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* were opened for that Purpoſe.” It was therefore enacted, “ That, from the 5th of *June* 1753, any Wool, or Woollen or Bay-Yarn, Woolfels, Shortlings, Mortlings, Wool-flocks, and Worſted-Yarn, may be exported from any Port in *Ireland* to any Port in *Great-Britain*. Provided, That Exportations and Importations be under the ſame Reſtrictions and Regulations, and in the ſame Manner in all Reſpects as Wool or Woollen-Yarn are now by Law permitted to be exported from *Dublin*, and other therein-named Ports of *Ireland*, to the Port of *Biddeford* and other therein-named Ports of *England*, or any of them.”

The Number of *South-Sea Directors* reduced from *thirty* to *twenty-one*.

In the ſaid 26th Year, an Act of Parliament reduced the Number of Gentlemen conſtituting the Court of Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, from *three* Governors and *thirty* Directors to *three* Governors and *twenty-one* Directors, at the ſucceeding general Election: And that no more than *fifteen* of the ſaid *twenty-one* Directors, who, at the laſt preceding general Election, were elected Directors, ſhall be choſen again into that Office at the following Election. This prudent Frugality proceeded from the Conſideration of their *Aſſiento* Trade's being annihilated, as already before-noted.

The *Levant* or *Turkey* Company's Trade brought under new Regulations by Law.

The *French* having gained a great Superiority in the *Turkey* Trade, a Petition was preſented to Parliament, for laying open our *Turkey* Trade intirely.——On the other Side, the *Turkey* Company repreſented, That an intirely open Trade to *Turkey* would but farther decreaſe the *Britiſh* Trade thither.—That the more favourable Situation of the Port of *Marſeilles*, and other concurring Circumſtances not eaſily to be ſurmounted, had gradually given the *French* their preſent Superiority. The Parliament therefore paſſed an Act of this ſame 26th Year, *For enlarging and regulating the Trade into the* Levant *Seas*. The Subſtance of which ſets forth, the Patent of King *James* the Firſt, ſtill in Force at this Time, dated 14th *December* 1605, as we have recited in its proper Place, and alſo that of King *Charles* the Second. “ And whereas the Company's Trade into the *Levant* Seas has ſince much decreaſed; the taking of leſſer Fines for being made free of this Company; and the not reſtraining the Freedom thereof to *mere Merchants*, and to ſuch Perſons as, reſiding within twenty Miles of *London*, are free of the ſaid City; and the ſecuring to *all Perſons* free of the Company the Liberty of exporting all Sorts of Goods and Merchandize (not forbidden by Law) to any Place within the Limits of their Charter, from what Parts of *Great-Britain*, at what Times, in what Quantity, and on board what legal Ships they ſhall reſpectively think proper: And alſo of importing, in the like Manner, from any Place within the Limits of the ſaid Letters-Patent, *Raw-Silk* or any other lawful Merchandize purchaſed within the ſaid Limits; are the moſt probable Means of recovering and extending the ſaid Trade for the Benefit of the Nation. It was therefore enacted,

“ I. That, from and after the 24th of *June* 1754,” [inſtead of the former Reſtraints in the ſaid Charters, of paying 25 *l.* for all made free under twenty-ſix Years of Age, and 50 *l.* to be paid for all above that Age; and that none reſiding within twenty Miles of *London* ſhall be admitted to the Freedom of the Company, unleſs a *Freeman* of that City; alſo the confining this Freedom to *mere Merchants*: As alſo the other Reſtraints concerning the Times of Exportation and Importation, *&c.*] “ every Subject of *Great-Britain*, deſiring Admiſſion into the *Turkey* Company, ſhall be admitted within *thirty* Days after ſuch Requeſt, and ſhall enjoy all the Liberties, Privileges, *&c.* granted by the ſaid Letters-Patent, paying or rendering for ſuch Admiſſion, for the Uſe of the Company, 20 *l.* and no more.

“ II. From the ſaid 24th of *June* 1754, all Perſons, free of the Company, may, ſeparately or jointly, export any Goods or Merchandize (not prohibited by Law to be exported) from any Place in *Great-Britain*, to any Place within the Limits of the Charter, in *Britiſh* or *Plantation*-built Ships, (navigated according to Law) at any Time, and to any Perſons whomſoever being free of the ſaid Company, or to the Sons or Apprentices of Freemen, (ſuch Freemen, Sons, or Apprentices, being his Majeſty's *Chriſtian* Subjects) ſo long as they ſhall remain under and ſubmit to the Protection and Direction of the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador and Conſuls reſpectively, for the Time being: And may alſo import, in like Manner, *Raw-Silk*, or other Commodities purchaſed within the Limits of the ſaid Letters-Patent (not prohibited by Law to be imported) upon paying the King's Duties and Cuſtoms, and ſuch Impoſitions as ſhall be aſſeſſed upon all Merchandizes, *&c.* ſo exported or imported, or upon Ships laden therewith, for defraying the neceſſary Expences of the Company.

“ III. The Exportation of *Gold* and *Silver*, either in foreign Coin or Bullion, ſhall be ſubject to the By-laws of the Company.

“ IV. The Governor, or Deputy-Governor and Company, are impowered, at a General-Court, to make ſuch Rules, Ordinances, or By-laws, for the good Government of the Company, as the Majority of the Members preſent ſhall think neceſſary: But they ſhall not be valid, unleſs confirmed at a ſubſequent General-Court, to be held at leaſt one Month after the former. And if ſeven or more of the Freemen ſhall think themſelves aggrieved by any Rule, *&c.* made, or to be made, they may appeal againſt the ſame, to *the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations*,

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“ who are required, with all convenient Speed, to hear ſuch Appeal, and to approve or diſapprove of ſuch Law, &c. in ſuch Manner as ſhall appear to them to be fit and reaſonable: But ſuch Rule, Ordinance, or By-law, ſhall be in Force till the Appeal ſhall be heard, and it be diſapproved thereby.

“ V. If any Appeal ſhall be brought againſt any future Rule, Ordinance, or By-law, to be made, it ſhall be brought within *twelve* Months after ſuch Rule, &c. ſhall be made and confirmed: And if any Appeal ſhall be brought againſt any Law, &c. of the Company now in Force, it ſhall be brought within *twelve* Months after the ſaid 24th of *June* 1754. And the Appellants ſhall, at the ſame Time, give Notice, in Writing, of ſuch Appeal, to the Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Secretary of the Company.”

Thus the Trade from *Great-Britain* to the *Levant* is hereby as much laid open as ſeems conſiſtent with the Nature of that Trade, all Things being duly and impartially conſidered.

Yet, after all, it is very difficult to recover a long-declining Trade; eſpecially conſidering the Shortneſs of the Voyage from *Marſeilles* to the *Levant*, and their needing but one Wind all the Way, as well as the Cheapneſs of Freight, and perhaps ſome other Advantages which the *French* may have gradually gained from *us* in this Trade. Time alone will decide, whether theſe new Regulations, or what other Means can or will be effectual for our regaining that Aſcendant *we* once had above all other *Chriſtian* Nations in the Trade to *Turkey*.

The *Linen* Manufacture in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, is legally encouraged.

By a *Britiſh* Act of Parliament, *For encouraging and improving the Manufactory of Linen in the Highlands of* Scotland, it was enacted, “ That as the Manufacture of coarſe Linens hath been increaſed and improved in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*,—and as ſome Progreſs has been made in the Manufacture of Linen in the Highlands of *Scotland*, under the Directions of the Commiſſioners and Truſtees for improving Fiſheries and Manufactures in *Scotland*; and as the Encouragement of the Manufacture of coarſe Linens in thoſe Parts of the Highlands, wherein the Manufacture of Linens either hath not been already eſtabliſhed, or not advanced to any conſiderable Degree of Perfection, will be a farther Means of improving and civilizing the Highlands, and the Succeſs of any Proviſion for that Purpoſe will tend to the general Good of the whole united Kingdom, and alſo of *Ireland*: It is now enacted,

“ I. That, from the Expiration of the Term for which Bounties, by the herein-recited Acts, are granted on the Exportation of *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* coarſe Linens, the annual Sum of 3,000 *l.* ſhall be paid for *nine Years* to the Caſhier of the Commiſſioners and Truſtees for improving of Fiſheries and Manufactures in *Scotland*;—and ſhall be applied by them for encouraging and improving the Manufacture of Linens *in the Highlands only*.

“ II. No Part of the ſaid Sum ſhall be applied for any other Uſe than for inſtructing and exciting the Inhabitants of that Part of *Scotland* to raiſe, prepare, and ſpin *Flax* and *Hemp*, to be uſed in the Manufacture of coarſe Linens, and to weave Yarn, there ſpun, into ſuch Linen; and for providing the Inhabitants with fit Materials and Utenſils for thoſe Purpoſes; and for diſtributing Rewards and Prizes to the Growers, Preparers, Spinners, Weavers, and other Manufacturers, in reſpect either to the Quantity or Excellence of the *Flax* or *Hemp* ſo raiſed and prepared, and of the Yarn ſo ſpun, wove, or otherwiſe manufactured; and for ſuch other-like Uſes as the Commiſſioners ſhall think proper, for promoting the true Intent of this Act. ——The ſaid annual Sum ſhall be paid in like Manner as the annual Sum of 2,000 *l.* and the Surpluſage of the Duty on *Malt* made in *Scotland*, by the 13th of *George* Iſt, *For encouraging and promoting Fiſheries and other Manufactories and Improvements* in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, or as by Letters-Patent under the Great Seal in *Scotland*, are directed to be paid.”

A View of the firſt Erection of the *Britiſh Muſeum*, or General Repoſitory for the incomparable *Sloanian*, *Harleian*, and *Cottonian* Collections, eſtabliſhed at *Montague-Houſe* in *London*.

In this ſame 26th Year of King *George* the Second of *Great-Britain*, an Act of Parliament paſſed, *For the Purchaſe of the* Muſeum *or Collection of Sir* Hans Sloan, *and of the* Harleian *Collection of Manuſcripts: And for providing one general Repoſitory for the better Reception and more convenient Uſe of the ſaid Collections; and of the famous* Cottonian Library, *and of the Additions made and to be made thereto.* Now, although this Statute has no immediate Connexion with Commercial Hiſtory, yet its Conſequences are like to prove ſo noble, ſo much to the Honour of the Nation, and ſo much tending to draw Foreigners from all the polite Parts of *Chriſtendom* to *London*, for the Viewing of ſo incomparable a Collection of rich, ſcarce, and matchleſs Curioſities, of both Nature and Art, that we could not paſs it over in Silence; more eſpecially as, in its more remote Conſequences, it is likely to prove hereafter very beneficial to Commerce.

The Preamble ſets forth, “ That Sir *Hans Sloan*, Baronet, deceaſed, having through the Courſe of many Years, with great Labour and Expence, gathered together whatever could be procured either in our own or foreign Countries that was rare and curious, by a Codicil, bearing Date 20th *July* 1749,—(after having expreſſed his Deſire, that his ſaid Collection, in all its Branches, might, if poſſible, be preſerved together whole and intire, in his Manor-houſe at *Chelſea*) did deviſe to certain Truſtees his ſaid *Muſeum*; conſiſting of all his Library, Drawings, Manuſcripts, Prints, Medals and Coins ancient and modern, Antiquities, Seals, Cameao's, Intaglio's, Precious Stones, Agates, Jaſpers, Veſſels of Agate and Jaſper, Chryſtals, Mathematical Inſtruments, Drawings, and Pictures; and all other Things in his ſaid Collection, more particularly deſcribed and numbered, with ſhort Hiſtories or Accounts of them, in Catalogues by him made, containing *thirty-eight* Volumes in Folio and *eight* in Quarto—To have and to hold to them, and their Succeſſors and Aſſigns forever, for ſuch Purpoſes, and with ſuch Powers, and

“ under

“ under ſuch Reſtrictions, as in the ſaid Codicil are expreſſed; willing and deſiring, That the ſaid Truſtees ſhould make their humble Application to his Majeſty, or to the Parliament, after his Deceaſe, to pay the Sum of 20,000 *l.* to his Executors, in Conſideration of his ſaid *Muſeum*; and alſo to obtain ſuch ſufficient Powers, for veſting in the ſaid Truſtees the ſaid *Muſeum* in all its Branches:—And alſo to obtain a ſufficient Fund or Proviſion for maintaining and taking Care of his ſaid Collection and Premiſes.——And as the ſaid *Muſeum* is of much greater intrinſic Value than the ſaid Sum of 20,000 *l.* and as all Arts and Sciences have a Connection with each other, and Diſcoveries in Natural Philoſophy and other Branches of Speculative Knowlege, (for the Advancement and Improvement whereof the ſaid Collection was intended) *do and may, in many Inſtances, give Help and Succeſs to uſeful Experiments and Inventions:* It is enacted,

1. Sir *Hans Sloan*'s *Muſeum.*

“ I. That 20,000 *l.* be paid to the Executors of Sir *Hans Sloan* for the ſaid *Muſeum.*

2. Sir *Robert Cotton*'s *Library.*

“ II. And whereas by an Act of the 12th and 13th of King *William* III. *For the better ſettling and preſerving the Library kept in the Houſe at* Weſtminſter, *called* Cotton-Houſe, *in the Name of the Family of the* Cottons, *for the Benefit of the Public*; reciting, That Sir *Robert Cotton*, late of *Conington*, in the County of *Huntington*, Baronet, did, at his own great Charge, and by the Aſſiſtance of the moſt learned Antiquaries of his Time, collect and purchaſe the moſt uſeful *Manuſcripts*, *Written-Books*, *Papers*, *Parchments*, *Records*, and other Memorials, in moſt Languages; of *great Uſe and Service for the Knowlege and Preſervation of our Conſtitution in Church and State:* And farther reciting, That the ſaid Library had been preſerved with the utmoſt Care by Sir *Thomas Cotton*, Son of the ſaid Sir *Robert*, and by Sir *John Cotton*, (then living) Grandſon of the ſaid Sir *Robert*; and had been very much augmented by them, and lodged in a very proper Place in the ſaid Sir *Robert*'s ancient Manſion-houſe at *Weſtminſter*, for public Uſe and Advantage.—— IIIdly, That the Truſtees thereby appointed ſhall have the ſaid *Cotton-houſe and Gardens*, &c. and alſo the ſaid Library veſted in them and their Succeſſors forever, for the Purpoſes therein mentioned, upon Truſt, to inſpect, conſult, and take Care of the ſaid Library;—and ſhall appoint a Perſon well read in Antiquities and Records to have the immediate Care thereof. IVthly, And an Act of the 5th of Queen *Anne*, *For the better ſecuring her Majeſty's Purchaſe of the ſaid* Cotton-houſe, recites, That the Queen might render ſo great a Treaſure of Books and Manuſcripts *uſeful to her own Subjects and to all learned Foreigners*, ſhe had purchaſed the ſaid *Cotton Houſe* and *Garden*, for 4,500 *l.* of Sir *John Cotton*; and that a convenient Room ſhould be built, wherein the ſaid Library ſhould be lodged, and ſhould be called by the Name of the *Cottonian-Library*; to be managed by the Truſtees therein mentioned, *for the Uſe of the Public forever:*——Which Library, however, (for Want of a proper Repoſitory) did, in the Year 1731, ſuffer by a Fire, which conſumed the Houſe wherein the ſame was then placed; and what remains of the ſaid Library ſtill continues in the ſame inconvenient Room to which (upon Occaſion of that Fire) it was removed.——And farther recites, That *Arthur Edwards*, Eſquire, being deſirous to preſerve for the Public Uſe the ſaid Library, did, by Will, dated in 1738, deviſe 7,000 *l.* (after the Death of Mrs. *Elizabeth Milles*) to erect, in a proper Situation, ſuch a Houſe as might be moſt likely to preſerve the ſaid Library from future Accidents.——But if, before that Bequeſt ſhould take Place, ſuch a Building ſhall be erected, then the ſaid Sum ſhall be employed in purchaſing ſuch Manuſcripts, Books of Antiquities, ancient Coins, Medals, and other Curioſities, as might be worthy to increaſe and enlarge the ſaid Library. He did alſo thereby give to the ſaid Truſtees all his Books, in Caſes, and alſo his Pictures; which have been placed, according to his Deſire, in the ſaid Library.

3. *Harleian Collection of Manuſcripts.*

“ V. And whereas the Right Honourable the Counteſs Dowager of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, and the Moſt Noble the Dutcheſs of *Portland*, her only Daughter, have expreſſed their Approbation of a Propoſal for the Purchaſe of the valuable Collection of Manuſcripts collected by the late Earl of *Oxford*, and by his Father, in Conſideration of 10,000 *l.* on Condition that the ſame ſhall be kept together in a proper Repoſitory, as an Addition to the *Cottonian Library*, and to be called by the Name of the *Harleian Collection of Manuſcripts:* It is now enacted, That 10,000 *l.* ſhall be paid for them to the ſaid Counteſs's Truſtees.—The ſaid Collection of Manuſcripts to be placed and continued in the ſame Repoſitory in which the *Cottonian Library* is herein-after to be placed.———The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, (or Lord Keeper) the Lord Treaſurer, (or Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury) the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord High-Admiral, (or Firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty) the Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, the Biſhop of *London*, each of the Principal Secretaries of State, being a Peer or Lord of Parliament, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, each of the Principal Secretaries of State, *not* being a Peer or Lord of Parliament, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench, the Maſter of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, his Majeſty's Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, the Preſident of the *Royal Society*, the Preſident of the *Royal College of Phyſicians*; together with *Charles* Lord *Cadogan*, and *Hans Stanley*, Eſquire; with *Samuel Boroughs* and *Thomas Hart*, Eſquires, (two of the preſent Truſtees of the *Cottonian Library*;) together alſo with the Moſt Noble *William* Duke of *Portland*, and the Right Honourable *Edward* Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*; ſhall be Truſtees for putting this Act into Execution: And they, or the major Part of them, in a General Meeting aſſembled, [whereof the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, (or Lord Keeper) and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall be *three*] ſhall nominate *fifteen* other Perſons to be Aſſociates to them, and who ſhall continue Truſtees for Life: And, on the Death of any ſuch Truſtee, the reſt ſhall, in like Manner, elect another in his Place, and ſo *toties quoties.*”

Next follow ſundry Clauſes, for the Succeſſion to Lord *Cadogan*, and to *Hans Stanley*, Eſquire, —or to *Samuel Borroughs* and *Thomas Hart*, Eſquires:—And to the Duke of *Portland* and Earl of *Oxford.*

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Oxford. [As the major Part of all the Truſtees, and the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, cannot all be preſent at every General Meeting for the Election of Truſtees, this Clauſe was altered by an Act of the ſucceeding Seſſion, (*For making perpetual ſeveral Laws*, &c.) “ So as that any *two* of the firſt-named *three*, and a Majority of a General Meeting of the other Truſtees, whereof not leſs than *ſeven* to be preſent, ſhall be deemed valid and effectual.”]

“ VI. One *general Repoſitory* ſhall be provided in ſuch convenient Place within the Cities of *London* or *Weſtminſter*, or their Suburbs, as the Truſtees ſhall direct, for the Reception of *Sloan's Muſeum*, the *Cottonian Library*, (and the Additions to be made thereto by Virtue of the Will of the ſaid *Arthur Edwards*, Eſquire;) and alſo of the *Harleian Manuſcripts*; and of ſuch other Additions to the *Cottonian Library* as ſhall be made; and of ſuch other Collections and Libraries, as, with the Approbation of the Truſtees for this Act, ſhall be admitted into the ſaid *General Repoſitory*. And the *Muſeum* of Sir *Hans Sloan*, in all its Branches, ſhall therein be kept together and intire, with proper Marks of Diſtinction. Alſo the *Harleian Collection of Manuſcripts* ſhall be kept together in the *General Repoſitory*, as an Addition to the *Cottonian Library*.

“ VII. The *Truſtees* ſhall be one Body Politic and Corporate, and ſhall have Succeſſion *for ever*, by the Name of *The Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum*; with a Common-Seal; and may ſue and be ſued, make By-laws, *&c.* with Power to purchaſe and enjoy, for the Purpoſes of this Act, as well Goods and Chattles, as Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, not exceeding 500*l.* yearly:—They may at a General Meeting, from Time to Time, make Statutes and Rules for the Cuſtody, Preſervation, and Inſpection, of the before-named ſeveral Collections; —may appoint the Salaries of Officers, and may diſplace ſuch at Pleaſure.—And the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Chancellor, and Speaker, or any two of them, ſhall recommend to his Majeſty two fit Perſons, for the King to name one of them to be *principal Librarian*. And the reſt of the Officers and Servants ſhall be appointed by thoſe three, or any two of them; who are hereby impowered, in Caſe of the Sickneſs or other neceſſary Abſence of thoſe Officers, to appoint Deputies to ſupply their Places.

“ VIII. Free Acceſs to the ſaid *General Repoſitory* ſhall be given by the Truſtees to all ſtudious and curious Perſons, at ſuch Times, in ſuch Manner, and under ſuch Regulations, for inſpecting and conſulting the ſame, as by the Truſtees, at a General Meeting, ſhall be limited for that Purpoſe.

“ IX. A Lottery for 300,000*l.* in Tickets of 3*l.* each, is hereby appointed for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and twice 50,000 Tickets, at 3*l.* each, were to be iſſued for that End; the firſt 50,000 Tickets to determine the Fate of the ſecond 50,000 Tickets:” [But what is moſt memorable in this Lottery was, *That only* 200,000*l. was paid back to the Adventurers in Prizes, and the Blanks utterly ſunk*; ſo that 100,000*l.* remained to this *General Repoſitory*, out of which only the Expence of the Lottery was to be deducted! ſo diſadvantageous a Lottery never having before been countenanced by Authority.] “ Finally, the remaining Profits ariſing from that Lottery were to pay the before-named 20,000*l.* to Sir *Hans Sloan*'s Executors, and 10,000*l.* to the Counteſs of *Oxford*; alſo the Expence of purchaſing a *General Repoſitory* for receiving his *Muſeum* from Sir *Hans*'s Manor-houſe at *Chelſea*; alſo for receiving the Manuſcripts of the late Earl of *Oxford*; and for removing thereto the *Cottonian Library*; and alſo for Salaries to Officers and Servants; as alſo for the neceſſary Furniture of the ſaid *General Repoſitory*, and of ſuch Cabinets, Book-Caſes, and other Neceſſaries and Embelliſhments as the Condition of the ſeveral Collections ſhall require.”

We ſhall only farther add, That ſince the paſſing of this Act, the Truſtees have purchaſed and fitted up the elegant Palace of the late Duke of *Montagu*, for the Reception of all the ſaid three different Species of Collections. An Houſe worthy to be the *General Repoſitory* of the richeſt and nobleſt Collection in the Univerſe! A Collection ſo rich, ſo vaſt, and ſo amazing, as literally to require *Days* inſtead of *Hours*, for the mere Peruſal of it!

More Money and new Commiſſioners appointed by the *Britiſh* Legiſlature, for diſcovering the *Longitude* at Sea.

An Act of Parliament paſſed, of this ſame Seſſion and 26th of King *George* the Second, to render more effectual an Act of the 12th Year of Queen *Anne*, *For providing a public Reward for ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall diſcover the* Longitude *at Sea.* With regard to the making Experiments of Propoſals to be made for diſcovering the ſaid *Longitude*; and to enlarge the Number of Commiſſioners for putting in Execution the ſaid Act. This Statute (after reciting the former Act) now enacts, “ That whereas a competent Number of the Commiſſioners for the *Longitude* have heard and received ſeveral Propoſals, at different Times, for that Diſcovery, and were ſo far ſatisfied of the Probabilities of ſuch Diſcoveries, that they thought it proper to make Experiments thereof, and certified the ſame to the Commiſſioners of the Navy, with the Name of Mr. *John Harriſon*, Author of the ſaid Propoſals, who thereupon received 1,250*l.* as Part of 2,000*l.* allotted by the former Act; which the Commiſſioners thought neceſſary for making the ſaid Experiments. And whereas a like competent Number of Commiſſioners for the *Longitude* did appoint Mr. *William Whiſton* to ſurvey and determine the *Longitude* and *Latitude* of the chief Ports and Headlands on the Coaſts of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and the Iſlands and Plantations thereunto belonging, for which Purpoſe 500*l.* more (Part of the ſaid 2,000*l.*) was applied; ſo that the Commiſſioners have now only 250*l.* remaining of the ſaid 2,000*l.* And as, from the Experiments already made, there is great Reaſon to expect, That by continuing to encourage ingenious Perſons to make farther Improvements, ſuch Diſcoveries may at length be produced as will effectually anſwer the End, and thereby contribute very much to

“ the Advantage of the *Trade* and *Honour* of this Kingdom. It is therefore hereby enacted, That any *five* of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall have full Power to hear and receive Propoſals for diſcovering the ſaid *Longitude*; and where they ſhall be ſo far ſatisfied of the Probability of any ſuch Propoſal or Diſcovery, as to think it proper to make Experiment thereof, they ſhall certify the ſame, together with the Names of the Authors, to the Commiſſioners of the Navy, who ſhall thereupon make out Bills for ſuch Sums (not exceeding 2000 *l.* over and above the ſaid 250 *l.*) as the ſaid Commiſſioners for the *Longitude* ſhall think neceſſary for making ſuch Experiments.——The Governor of *Greenwich* Hoſpital, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, the Secretaries of the Treaſury, the Secretary of the Admiralty Board, and the Comptroller of the Navy, ſhall be joint Commiſſioners with thoſe appointed by the ſaid Act of the 12th of Queen *Anne*, for diſcovering the *Longitude*.”

The *Jews* are, by an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament, naturalized; which Naturalization is repealed in the next following Seſſion.

Another Statute of this ſame Seſſion of Parliament paſſed, (though not without much Oppoſition) *To permit Perſons profeſſing the* Jewiſh *Religion to be naturalized by Parliament.* By an Act of the 7th of King *James* II. and another of the 13th of King *George* II. all ſuch as were to be naturalized were firſt to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and to take the legal Oaths to the King; “ whereby (ſays the Preamble to this Statute) many Perſons of conſiderable Subſtance, profeſſing the *Jewiſh* Religion, are prevented from being ſo naturalized.”—It was now therefore enacted, “ That *Jews* may, upon Application, be naturalized by Parliament, without receiving the Sacrament, provided they, and all others hereafter to be naturalized, ſhall be abſolutely ſubject to the Diſabilities expreſſed in an Act of the 1ſt of King *George* I. (recited in its Place.) —And alſo who ſhall have previouſly inhabited for *three* Years in his Majeſty's Dominions, without being abſent above *three* Months at any one Time.——*Laſtly*, Hereafter, all *Jews* are hereby diſabled from purchaſing or inheriting any Advowſon, or Right of Patronage, or Preſentation, or other Right to any Benefice, Prebend, or other *eccleſiaſtical* Living or Promotion, School, Hoſpital, or Donative.” As no ill Uſe could well be made of this new Privilege to the *Jews*; and as it might gradually have drawn hither many Perſons of great Subſtance to ſettle with their Wealth among us, and might conſequently farther promote the national Commerce, very many could not then ſee that it ſhould reaſonably have given any juſt Offence to moderate and rational Chriſtians. Nevertheleſs, this Act was repealed in the following Seſſion of Parliament; for which Repeal the Grounds aſſigned were, “ That Occaſion had been taken, from the ſaid firſt-named Law, to raiſe *Diſcontents*, and to diſquiet the Minds of many of his Majeſty's Subjects:—Wherefore it was *now* repealed to all Intents and Purpoſes;” being the very firſt public Act of the ſaid Seſſion.

Summary View of the Trade of *South Carolina*.

The following Account of the Trade of his Majeſty's *American* Province of *South Carolina*, was tranſmitted in this ſame Year 1753, and is well worth recording, *viz.*

Eight Months Exportations from, and Importations to, *Charles-Town*, *viz.* from the 12th of *November* 1752, to the 12th of *July* 1753.

Exported,		
Rice, - - -	31,418	Barrels.
Pitch, - - -	13,814	
Tar, - - -	6,221	
Turpentine, - -	3,808	
Beef, - - -	263	
Pork, - - -	234	
Deer Skins, - -	303	Hogſheads.
Lumber, - -	591,412	Feet.
Shingles, - -	581,020	Pieces.
Caſk-Staves, - -	78,932	

Imported,

Rum, 921 Hogſheads, 30 Tierces, 93 Barrels.
Sugar, 113 Hogſheads, 5 Tierces, 160 Barrels, 65 Baſkets.
Indian Corn, 63,315 Buſhels.
Negroes, 511.
Flour, 3425 Barrels.
Salt, 9463 Buſhels.
Madeira Wine, 230 Hogſheads, 44 Barrels.

N. B. They export from *Carolina* Quantities of fine Oranges and Lemons, of various Kinds, to the more northern Plantations on the Continent; and this would be a great Branch of their Trade, if thoſe fine Fruits could keep croſs the Ocean to *Great Britain*; but it ſeems (after frequent Trials) they cannot generally effect it. There are ſundry Kinds of Drugs produced in, and exported from *Carolina*, though not mentioned or particularized in this ſummary Account; which, however, may be ſufficient to give a tolerable Idea of the increaſing Trade of that fine Province. This Account, however, differs ſo widely from a whole Year's Exportations in this ſame Year 1753, in our Introduction, as poſſibly may be difficult to be accounted for, till new Lights break forth. At preſent, we are inclined to think, that Account comprehends at leaſt more than one Year's Exportation of Rice, *Indian* Corn, *&c.*

Dublin City's vaſt Increaſe in forty-two Years; likewiſe *Liverpool*, *Sheffield*, *Mancheſter*, *Leeds*, and *Birmingham* in *England*.

A Paragraph from the *Dublin* News-papers, in *November* in this Year 1753, obſerves, “ That by a late accurate Survey and Computation, there have been found to have been no fewer than 4000 new Houſes erected [*i. e.* on new Foundations,] in that City and Suburbs, ſince the Year 1711, moſtly to the ſouth and weſt of the Town. In *England*,” (adds that News Writer) “ *Liverpool*, *Sheffield*, *Mancheſter*, *Leeds*, and *Birmingham*, have increaſed more in Proportion, in the ſaid forty-two Years.” He might have added *Briſtol*, alſo greatly increaſed, as alſo *Glaſgow*, and other Places. This Increaſe, however, of *Dublin*, is indeed very great; and if, as it is generally remarked, there are eight Perſons, one with another, in every Houſe in *Dublin*, then this Increaſe amounts to 32,000 Perſons in the ſaid forty-two Years Time.

Many Towns and Cities, the different Cauſes of their Increaſe.

The Increaſe of *Mancheſter*, *Sheffield*, *Birmingham*, *Froom*, *Leeds*, *Briſtol*, *Liverpool*, *Glaſgow*, *&c.* has proceeded principally from our general Increaſe in Manufactures and foreign Commerce;

Dublin

A. D 1753

Dublin partly by that, and alſo by the great Reſort to it, as being the Seat of Government, and by the Increaſe of Luxury in an enormous Degree. The other Places, by their Woollen, Linen, and Iron, *&c.* Manufactures; and from the vaſt Increaſe of the foreign Trade and Navigation of *Briſtol*, *Liverpool*, *Hull*, *Glaſgow*, *&c.*

Marſeilles and *Cadiz's* maritime Commerce.

In the Compaſs of this ſame Year 1753, there entered the Port of *Marſeilles* 1264 Ships.

And into the Port of *Cadiz* about 1100 Ships.

1754

A ſummary View of the Riſe and Conſtitution of that moſt excellent *Society of London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.*

The Year 1754 gave Birth to one of the nobleſt Deſigns for the Improvement of the general Commerce of *Great Britain* which could poſſibly have been deviſed; *viz.* the voluntary Society, *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*; its ſole Object being purely and moſt diſintereſtedly the Improvement of ingenious and commercial Arts, for the exciting both of Emulation and Induſtry, by honourable and pecuniary Rewards. It was firſt ſet on Foot by Means of the late Lord *Folkſtone*, Lord *Romney*, the late reverend and excellent Dr. *Stephen Hales*, and a few other private Gentlemen: And as there was already two Societies of a ſimilar Kind in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, this Society confined its Premiums ſolely to that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, and to *our* own Colonies, Plantations and Settlements in *America*, *Africa* and *Aſia*. This noble Society immediately began to advertiſe Premiums for the Encouragement of young People of both Sexes in the Arts of Drawing and Deſigning; for the Encouragement alſo of our Planters in *America*, for raiſing all the rich and precious Productions of the Countries of *Spaniſh* and *Portugueſe America*, as well as of *Aſia* and *Africa*. Its Utility ſuddenly began to be ſo well perceived, that many Noblemen and eminent Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders, *&c.* became Members and Subſcribers to it, even to the Number of conſiderably above 1000 Perſons. Their preſent Conſtitution conſiſts of one Preſident, eight Vice-preſidents, a Secretary, and a Regiſter, annually elected.—Every Perſon deſiring to be a Member, muſt be propoſed by ſome Member at one Meeting, who muſt give in his Name, *&c.* ſigned by himſelf, and muſt be balloted for at a ſucceeding Meeting; and if two Thirds of the ſaid Meeting be for admitting him, he ſhall be deemed a perpetual Member, on Payment of twenty Guineas, or elſe a ſubſcribing Member, on Payment of any yearly Sum not leſs than two Guineas:—Yet all Noblemen, and alſo ſome Gentlemen, ſubſcribe five Guineas each, and others four, or three Guineas yearly. They have *now* no ſingle Treaſurer, all their Money being lodged at the Bank of *England*, to be drawn out as wanted.—All Queſtions are determined either by holding up of Hands, or by Ballot, if inſiſted on.—They generouſly invite all Mankind to propoſe Subjects for their Encouragement, and when approved of by a Committee, and confirmed by a general Meeting, the Matters propoſed, with their Premiums, are annually publiſhed in News-papers, *&c.* and all poſſible Impartiality in the Diſtribution of Premiums is carefully obviated, by concealing the Claimants Names, and appointing Committees for the ſtrict Examination of their Merits, and occaſionally conſulting the moſt ſkilful Artiſts.—Their Meetings are well attended, a laudable Zeal being by all exerted for the Improvement of the fine Arts, as well as of Manufactures and Commerce. From ſuch truly noble and diſintereſted Intentions, and ſuch an extenſive Plan for the Advancement of the Wealth, Power and Glory of their Country, what may not reaſonably be hoped for? May they increaſe more and more, both in the Number of their Members, and in their Revenue! in which all Lovers of their Country will ſurely cordially join their ardent Wiſhes.

A Computation of the whole Tonnage of *England*'s Shipping.

A certain mercantile Author, under the Year 1754, juſtly enough remarks the Uncertainty of exactly computing the Number of the trading Shipping of *England*: But when he conjectures

they may be about 2000 Ships in foreign Trade, amounting in Tonnage to about - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	170,000 Tons,
And about the like Number of coaſting Veſſels, which may contain in Tonnage about - - - - - - - - - - - - -	150,000
Total Tonnage, by his Account, - - - - - -	320,000

he is ſurely ſhort of the Mark in both Reſpects, more eſpecially in the *coaſting Tonnage*, conſidering the great Number of Coaliers Ships, large and ſmall.

When I was at *Briſtol* in the Year 1743, I took ſome Pains in enquiring at their Cuſtom-houſe concerning their foreign and coaſting Trades; and the general Anſwer was, that *Briſtol* had upwards of 400 Ships (greater and leſſer) employed in foreign Trade, including their Trade to *Ireland*; but the Number of Coaſters they could not aſcertain, but only ſaid, that they were undoubtedly very many. Since that Time, it is ſaid, that *Liverpool* has gained Ground, in ſome Trades, of *Briſtol*, and may probably have about or near 300 Ships in foreign Trade, beſide their Coaſters. Now, if the Number of Ships trading beyond Sea, from all the other Ports of *Great Britain*, or even of *England* alone, were exactly known, the whole may very probably amount to conſiderably (perhaps one Half) more than 2000 Ships trading beyond Sea; more eſpecially if the Account given of *London*'s Shipping (which *Maitland*, in his Survey of *London*, ſays was taken from the general Regiſter at the Cuſtom-houſe, for the Year 1732, and therefore an authentic one) be genuine. Moreover, as he thinks *London* poſſeſſes one fourth Part of the foreign Trade of the whole Nation, becauſe ſhe pays three twelfths of all the Cuſtoms; then, if, as by his ſaid Account of *London*'s Shipping, they amounted to 1417 Ships, navigated by 21,797 Seamen; and that in the Year 1728, there arrived in the Port of *London*, from all Parts beyond Sea, 1839 *Britiſh* Ships, 213 foreign Ships, and 6837 Coaſters, (which laſt muſt generally imply they were *Britiſh*) ſurely the firſt-named Computation muſt be far ſhort of the Tonnage (foreign and coaſting) of the whole Kingdom, which ſome conjecture to amount to at leaſt 500,000 Tons. The Number, however, of *London*'s Shipping, has very conſiderably increaſed ſince the Year 1732.

A. D. 1754

France's Encroachments on the *Britiſh* Continent *American* Colonies, broke out in this Year more openly.

The bold and long projected Scheme of *France*, for hemming in our *American* Continent Colonies between theirs and the Ocean, by their erecting a Chain of Forts all along the Weſt Side of our ſaid Colonies, even down to the Bay of *Mexico*, began, in this Year 1754, to ſhew itſelf more openly, though in a Time of profound Peace. Immediately after the laſt Peace of *Aix la Chapelle* they had inſtructed and directed their *Indians* and *Canadians* to diſtreſs and plunder our *Indian* Traders, in the Country about the great and far-extended River *Ohio*, though properly ſubject to the *Britiſh* Crown, as being a Conqueſt of the five *Iroquois* Nations, allowed by *France* in the Treaty of *Utrecht* to be under the *Britiſh* Dominion.

It was Reaſon enough, *for their Purpoſe*, that the getting Poſſeſſion of the River *Ohio* ſeemed to them abſolutely requiſite for their above-named great Purpoſe of connecting of *Canada* with *Louiſiana*, or the *Miſſiſippi* Country. For that End, they, in this ſame Year, ſeized on and deſtroyed our Fort in that Country, after defeating Colonel *Waſhington*; whereupon they erected another in its Stead, which they named *Fort Du Queſne*. This was ſuch an unparalleled Breach of Peace and Friendſhip, as moſt neceſſarily brought on a War between *Great Britain* and *France*, both in *Europe* and *America*, which the latter has ſince had great Reaſon to repent of.

The great Increaſe of the *French Eaſt-India* Trade.

We had in the ſame Year 1754, in the public News from *France*, an extraordinary Inſtance of the immenſe Increaſe of their *Eaſt India* Commerce, *viz.* from *Port L'Orient*, the Station of their *Eaſt India* Shipping, and of all their Warehouſes and Magazines, *viz.* That the Sale of the Cargoes of fifteen *French Eaſt India* Ships then amounted to about thirty-ſix Millions of Livres, or about *one Million and an Half* Sterling *Money*. And upon this Occaſion it was remarked, That, from the Year 1664, when this Company was firſt eſtabliſhed, to the Year 1725, the Courſe of Exchange between *France* and the other States of *Europe*, was always, or moſt generally, to the Diſadvantage of *France*, becauſe thoſe Countries ſupplied her with more Merchandize than they took off from her: But that, ever ſince the Year 1726, when the *French Eaſt India* Company, by their great Importations from *India*, began firſt to counterbalance the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* in that Trade, the Courſe of Exchange has been always or moſtly in Favour of *France*.

1755

The *Free* Britiſh *Herring Fiſhery* Company farther encouraged by Law;

By a *Britiſh* Act of Parliament, of the 28th Year of King *George* II. *For farther explaining, amending*, &c. an Act of the 23d Year of that King, *for the Encouragement of the* Britiſh *White-Herring Fiſhery*, it was enacted, "That the ſeveral Allowances of 3 *l. per Cent*, on all the principal Money employed by the *Corporation of the Free* Britiſh *Fiſhery*, and alſo the Bounty of thirty Shillings *per* Ton on their Shipping, be farther continued for three Years, from the Expiration of the former Term; with ſome other leſſer Privileges now enacted,—ſuch as Liberty to let to hire any of their Buſſes to others, ſo as they be employed in the ſaid Fiſheries only; with ſome other Benefits relating to the Tonnage Bounty, and to their fiſhing at other Stations than thoſe directed by former Acts, *&c.*"

And alſo the *Whale Fiſhery*.

In this ſame Year 1755, [28th *George* II.] by an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament, *for continuing, explaining and amending the ſeveral Acts made for the farther Encouragement of the Whale Fiſhery*, &c. it is [*inter alia*] enacted,

"I. That every Ship employed in that Fiſhery ſhall have on board an Apprentice, indentured for *three* Years at leaſt, for every *fifty* Tons Burthen; who ſhall be accounted as one of the Number of Men who by Law ought to be on board ſuch Ship.

"II. That no Ship employed in the ſaid Fiſhery, above the Burthen of 400 Tons, ſhall be intitled to a larger Bounty than a Ship of 400 Tons would be entitled to.

"III. Ships under 200 Tons Burthen ſhall hereafter be entitled to the Bounty of *forty* Shillings *per* Ton, as well as thoſe of 200 Tons and upwards, are entitled to by former Statutes."

The great mercantile City of *Liſbon* almoſt totally deſtroyed by an Earthquake; relieved by the Liberality of his *Britannic* Majeſty.

☞ On the 1ſt of *November*, in this Year 1755, that great Metropolis and mercantile City of *Liſbon* began to be almoſt utterly overturned and deſtroyed by repeated Shocks of Earthquakes for ſeveral ſucceeding Days: Whereupon the King and Parliament of *Great Britain*, to teſtify their great Compaſſion for the Sufferers, and in general their great Regard for the King of *Portugal* and his Subjects, ſpeedily ſent thither 100,000 *l. Sterling*, for the Relief of the diſtreſſed ſurviving Inhabitants of *Liſbon*, in Money and Proviſions.

The great Increaſe of the *French Eaſt-India* Commerce.

During the Courſe of the Year 1755, we were adviſed from *Port L'Orient*, that no fewer than twenty-five *French Eaſt India* Company's Ships had ſailed thence for *India* and *China*, which ſhews the vaſt Increaſe of the *French Eaſt Indian* Commerce in a few Years Space.

A brief View of the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Circumſtances.

The *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company's Diſputes with the *French* Company in *India*, which had brought on the Loſs of *Fort St. George*, our principal Settlement there, (though afterward reſtored by the laſt Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*) having occaſioned a large Debt on that Company in *India*, their neceſſary Payments alſo of many Subſidies to the *Nabobs* and other great Officers in *India*, for keeping them in our Company's Intereſt, together likewiſe with the military Force they were at this Time obliged to keep up in *India*, having obliged the Company, toward the Cloſe of the Year 1755, to take the Reſolution of reducing the Dividend on their transferrable capital Stock, from 8 to 6 *per Cent.* from and after *Chriſtmas* 1755, even although no fewer than twenty-one of their Ships had returned ſafe from *India* within the Compaſs of the Year 1755; their ſaid firſt reduced Half-year's Dividend of 3 *per Cent.* was paid at Midſummer 1756, even although the Cargoes of all the ſaid returned Ships were valued at two Millions and upwards.

A. D. 1756

Britain's Declaration of War againſt *France*, and its Cauſes.

On *Tueſday*, the 18th of *May* 1756, War was declared by the King of *Great-Britain* againſt *France*; the Depredations and Violences of the latter in *America*, rendering that Meaſure abſolutely neceſſary, in Vindication of the Honour of the *Britiſh* Crown and Nation, and for the Safety and Protection of the *Britiſh American Colonies*.

Minorca Iſle ſubdued by *France*.

On the 29th of *June*, in the ſame Year, *Fort St. Philip*, the only defenſible Place in the Iſland of *Minorca*, ſurrendered to the *French*.

Sundry good *Britiſh* Statutes this Year enacted for the better ſupporting of the War, and the Encouragement of the *Britiſh* Commerce and Navigation.

In this ſame Year 1756, the 29th Year of King *George* the Second, ſundry good Laws were made by the *Britiſh* Legiſlature, not only for the better ſupporting of the War againſt *France*, but for the Encouragement and Regulation of the *Britiſh* Commerce and Navigation in general, *viz.*

" 1. Such as, the 5th public Act, *to enable Foreigners to ſerve as military Officers in* America.

" 2. The 11th, *for ſupplying of Mariners on board Ships of War and Merchant-ſhips.*

" 3. The 15th, *for granting Bounties on* Britiſh *and* Iriſh *Linens exported.*

" 4. The 23d, *for encouraging of Fiſheries in* Scotland.

" 5. The 26th, *for ſecuring and encouraging the Trade of his Majeſty's Sugar-colonies in* America.

" 6. The 33d, *for regulating Workmens Wages*, &c. *employed in the Woollen Manufacture.*

" 7. The 34th, *for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more ſpeedy manning of the Royal Navy.*"

All which, though of a public Nature, are not ſo important as to be even barely abridged in ſo general a Work as ours.

1757

The farther great Increaſe of the *Linen* Manufacture of *Scotland*.

By an authentic Account of the Amount of the Linen Cloth, ſtamped for Sale in *Scotland*, from the 1ſt of *November* 1756 to the 1ſt of *November* 1757, it amounts to no fewer than 9,764,408⅞ Yards, valued at 401,511*l.* 9*s.* —½ *Sterling* Money: And that in the ſaid Year 1757, the ſaid Linen Manufacture in *Scotland* had been increaſed 1,217,255¼ Yards, valued at 33,789*l.* 18*s.* —¾*d.* more than in the preceding Year.

Laws made in *Great-Britain*, this Year, for Relief from the great Dearth of Corn, &c.

The Year 1757 proved to be an extremely ſcarce Year all over *Europe*, not only for Wheat-Corn, but for ſundry other Proviſions, whereby the Poor of *Great-Britain* ſuffered not a little for their daily Suſtenance, and even Perſons of middling Circumſtances were put to a conſiderable additional Expence; many Graziers, Butchers, Bakers, Fiſhmongers, &c. taking (we fear) too much Advantage of the general Dearth.

Rates of Wheat, *per* Quarter.

And whereas the Price of *Wheat* in *England* has, throughout this Work, been made one nearly-adequate Rule [at leaſt more than that of any one other ſingle Article of Food or Proviſions whatever] from the *Norman* Conqueſt downward, of judging of the Dearneſs or Cheapneſs of Living in general, as *Bread* and *Flour* are eſſentially neceſſary to every human Creature from the higheſt to the loweſt; and as 3*s.* 6*d.* *per* Buſhel, or 1*l.* 8*s.* *per* Quarter, is deemed a low or cheap Price for *Wheat*; and that 5*s.* *per* Buſhel, or 40*s.* *per* Quarter has uſually been deemed the *Medium* or middling Price, we ſhall here exhibit the Rates of *Wheat* at *London*, in every Month of the ſaid Year of Dearth 1757, as ſold at the *Corn-Exchange* in *Mark-lane*, viz.

In *January* 1757, *per* Quarter, *Wheat*,	from	£ 2	9	to	£ 2	10	
February, - - - - - - - - - -	from	2	7	to	2	11	
March, - - - - - - - - - -	from	2	6	to	2	14	
April, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					3	4	
May, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					3	4	
June, - - - - - - - - - -	from	3	7	to	3	12	
July, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					2	18	
Auguſt, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					1	14	
September, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					2	8	
October, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					2	6	6
November, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					2	2	
December, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					2	2	

For the remedying of that ſore Evil, many Expedients were debated, both within and without Doors; which at length produced the following Statutes, of the ſaid 30th Year of King *George* the Second, *viz.*

" An Act to prohibit, for a Time to be limited, the Exportation of *Corn*, *Malt*, *Meal*, *Flour*, " *Bread*, *Biſcuit*, and *Starch*.

" II. An Act to diſcontinue (for a limited Time) the Duties upon *Corn* and *Flour* imported, " &c.——

" III. An Act to prohibit the Exportation of *Corn*, *Grain*, *Meal*, *Malt*, *Flour*, *Beef*, *Pork*, *Bacon*, " &c. from *America*, unleſs to *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*; and to permit the Importation thereof " into *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* in neutral Ships, &c.——

A. D. 1757

" IV. An Act to continue the laſt-named Act, for diſcontinuing the Duties upon *Corn* and " *Flour* imported, *&c.*——

" V. Alſo an Act for continuing an Act of this ſame Seſſion, to prohibit, for a limited Time, " the making of Low Wines and Spirits from *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Malt*, &c. or from any Meal or " Flour."

1758

The Scarcity of Proviſions in *Great-Britain* occaſions a Law, permitting the Importation of Salt Proviſions from *Ireland*.

☞ By a Statute of the next Seſſion of Parliament, of the 31ſt Year of King *George* the Second, the before-named Statutes for remedying the Dearth of Corn and other Proviſions, are farther prolonged to the 24th of *December* 1758.

And by another Statute of the ſaid 31ſt Year of King *George* the Second, the permitting the Importation of ſalted Beef, Pork, and Butter, into *Great-Britain* from *Ireland*, at the Time of ſo great a Dearth of all Kinds of Proviſions, was judged at that Time to be of great Advantage to both Kingdoms; and therefore the ſame was hereby ſo permitted to be imported for ſix Months, from *Midſummer* 1758, free from the Payment of all Subſidies, Cuſtoms, *&c.* excepting 1*s.* 3*d.* *per Cwt.* for ſuch Beef and Pork imported, and 4*d.* *per Cwt.* on ſalted Butter; for the Benefit of the Salt-duty; [altered next Seſſion to 3*s.* 4*d.* *per* Barrel for ſalted Beef, Pork, or Butter; and 1*s.* 3*d.* *per Cwt.* for dried Beef-Tongues, or dried Hogs-Meat; in order to be adequate to the Duty payable for ſuch Quantity of *Salt* as is requiſite to be uſed in curing and ſalting thereof.

A Law made in *Great-Britain* for regulating the Aſſize of Bread, *&c.*

In the ſame Seſſion of Parliament was paſſed, *An Act for the due making of* Bread; *and to regulate the Price and Aſſize thereof: And to puniſh Perſons who ſhall adulterate Meal, Flour, or Bread.* This Act was principally occaſioned by Accounts daily publiſhed of certain Bakers mixing Lime, Alum, and other unwholſome Ingredients (in that Time of Scarcity) in their Bread. The Legiſlature therefore took that Matter into their ſerious Conſideration, and took this Opportunity likewiſe of examining an Act of the 51ſt of King *Henry* III. intitled, *Aſſiza Panis et Cerviſiæ*, [*i. e.* the Aſſize of Bread and Ale] and another Act of the the 8th Year of Queen *Anne*, *To regulate the Price and Aſſize of Bread*; whereby ſo much of the before-named Act as related to the Aſſize of Bread was repealed. Which Act of Queen *Anne*, with ſeveral Alterations and Amendments made thereto by ſome ſubſequent Acts, was continued until the 24th of *June* 1757, and to the End of the then next Seſſion of Parliament. This preſent Statute, therefore, reduced into one Act all the ſeveral Laws in Force, relating to the due making, and to the Prices and Aſſize of Bread, all preceding Statutes being hereby repealed: And *new* Tables for the Aſſize and Prices of the various Kinds of Bread were therein promulgated, as alſo what relates to the Prices of the three Sorts of Wheat, Wheaten, and Houſhold Flour, of Rye and Rye-meal; of Barley and Barley-meal; of Oats and Oat-meal; of white Peaſe and white Pea-flour or Meal; and of Beans and Bean-flour. Sundry Clauſes were alſo added, for preventing of Frauds in the Prices of Corn, Flour, and Meal; and for puniſhing of any Bakers who ſhall mix different Sorts of Flour or Meal in their Bread, or ſhall put into their Bread any unwholſome Ingredients. Alſo Meal or Grain of different Kinds, not to be ſold as if of one only Kind: And many other uſeful Regulations for the ſaid Purpoſes, needleſs here to be enlarged on.

The Melioration of the Harbour of *Dover*, farther legally encouraged.

The Harbour of *Dover* ſtill wanting additional Improvements, (which, it is too much to be apprehended, it will ever want) notwithſtanding ſundry former Statutes for that End, and particularly that of the 11th and 12th of King *William* the Third, whereby ſeveral Duties were laid on Coals and on Ships and Veſſels, for raiſing a Sum, not exceeding 30,100*l.* As alſo by an Act of the 2d of Queen *Anne*, and by the 2d and 4th of King *George* the Firſt, *&c.* And that the Truſtees for *Dover* Harbour have borrowed 3000*l.* more on the Duties in thoſe Acts ſpecified, which is not as yet repaid.——And as it would tend greatly to the Preſervation of his Majeſty's Ships of War, and to the Protection and Encouragement of Trade, that the ſaid Harbour ſhould be effectually repaired; but the Money ariſing by the Rates and Duties granted for that End, not being ſufficient, it was therefore now enacted, by the 31ſt of King *George* the Second, " That from and " after the Expiration of the former Term, one Moiety of the former Rates and Duties ſhall be " continued for the Term of 21 Years longer, applicable to the Support of *Dover Harbour*, and " for diſcharging the before-named Debt of 3000*l.* *&c.*" It is much to be wiſhed, (though little to be expected) that this Harbour, ſo happy in Point of Situation, may at length anſwer the great Expence beſtowed on it.

Sundry uſeful *Britiſh* Statutes for the Advancement of naval Affairs and Commerce.

Sundry other uſeful Statutes were made in the ſame 31ſt Year of King *George* the Second, and the ſame Seſſion of Parliament; as,

I. *For the Benefit and Encouragement of Seamen employed in the Royal Navy, and for eſtabliſhing a regular Method for the punctual, frequent and certain Payment of their Wages, and for enabling them more eaſily and readily to remit the ſame for the Support of their Wives and Families; and for preventing of Frauds and Abuſes attending ſuch Payments.* [10th public Statute of this Seſſion.]

II. *To permit the Importation of ſalted Beef, Pork, and Butter, from* Ireland, *for a limited Time.* Proviſions ſtill continuing dear in *England*. [The 28th public Statute.]

III. *An Act for the due making of Bread; and to regulate the Price and Aſſize thereof; and to puniſh Perſons who ſhall adulterate Meal, Flour, or Bread.* [The 29th public Act.]

Milford Haven's great local Advantages, for which

IV. *An Act for applying a Sum of Money towards carrying on the Works for fortifying and ſecuring the Harbour of* Milford, *in the County of* Pembroke. The Preamble whereof ſets forth, " That " this Harbour is more conveniently ſituated for the *fitting out of Fleets, and ſtationing of Cruizers,*

“ than any other Harbour in this Kingdom; and from the many great local Advantages attending
“ it, would, if properly fortified and ſecured, greatly tend to facilitate the naval Operations of this
“ Kingdom, hitherto too frequently retarded, and ſometimes intirely fruſtrated, from the Want
“ of ſuch a Port of Equipment.—10,000*l.* was therefore to be iſſued for making a Beginning to
“ the ſaid Work, and for purchaſing neceſſary Lands, *&c.* for that End;” much to the Credit of our own Age, after having ſo long and often talked of it in this and the preceding Century. It is allowed to be the very beſt Haven in *Great-Britain*; ſince, according to thoſe who have ſurveyed it, 1000 Sail of Ships may ſafely ride in it, at a convenient Diſtance from each other; it has thirteen Roads, ſixteen Creeks, and five Bays; all known by their reſpective Names; its Situation is moſt happy, clear of the ſo often-experienced Inconveniencies of both *Portſmouth* and *Plymouth*, by being without the Channel; and is for that Reaſon alone of ſuch Advantage to us as will overbalance any Expence which its fortifying, *&c.* may occaſion, more eſpecially in Time of any War with the more Southern Nations of *Europe.* [37th public Act.]

And it is to be fortified, &c.

V. *An Act for veſting certain Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments; for the better ſecuring his Majeſty's Docks, Ships, and Stores at* Portſmouth, Chatham, *and* Plymouth; *and for the better fortifying the Town of* Portſmouth, *and the Citadel of* Plymouth; *in Truſtees, for certain Uſes; and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.* [38th public Act.]

Act for better fortifying *Portſmouth*, *Chatham*, and *Plymouth*.

By a Statute of the Year following, Compenſation was to be made to the Proprietors of ſuch Lands as were purchaſed for the Purpoſes of the laſt-named Act. Which five very well-judged Statutes are unneceſſary to be enlarged on in this Work.

About this Time, an ingenious Piece was publiſhed at *Paris*, intitled, *Les Interêts de la France mal entendus.* [i. e. *The true Intereſt of France not rightly underſtood*] principally deſigned for promoting the Huſbandry and Agriculture of that Kingdom, alleged, very truly by the Author, to have been too much neglected, both in the Reign of the preſent *French* King, and alſo by his Predeceſſor *Louis* the Fourteenth, for the Sake of Manufactures and of military Glory, whilſt *France* remained dependant on *England* for their very Bread or Corn: “ He ſuppoſes, for Ar-
“ gument's Sake, the Value of the Riches of *France* to be *one thouſand Millions of Livres*, which
“ would produce fifty Millions of Livres yearly Intereſt, which being divided among ſeventeen
“ Millions of People,” [the Number of Souls or People he ſuppoſes to be at this Time in *France*]
“ it would ſupply 59 Sols (or two Livres nineteen Sols) towards the Subſiſtence of each indivi-
“ dual Perſon. He alſo ſuppoſes the whole Expence of every one of the ſaid ſeventeen Millions
“ of People, on an Average, to be 160 Livres yearly, which, at 10½ *Sterling per* Livre, is, in
“ *Engliſh* Money, 7*l.*” [whether he borrowed this Computation from our *Engliſh* political Writers, or not, it exactly correſponds with them in this reſpect.] “ Upon this Suppoſi-
“ tion, *France*, for ſupplying her full Subſiſtence, ſhould receive from its Agriculture the
“ yearly Value of 2720 Millions of Livres, unleſs ſupplied by Art and Induſtry. Of the ſeven-
“ teen Millions of People, he ſuppoſes twelve Millions to reſide in Cities and great Towns, whilſt
“ the Country wants People to till the Ground. That this Defect is, in Part, owing to Cardinal
“ *Richlieu*'s Syſtem, in re-uniting the ſupreme Authority in one ſingle Point, the *King:* Whereas,
“ before, *France* was divided into many Sovereignties, under particular Lords, which kept the
“ People at a greater Diſtance from each other.———But *now* Men crowd to Court, from
“ whence flow all Favours.——Another Cauſe is the unequal Diſtribution of Lands.——And
“ that, were all the Lands of *France* equally divided, there would be nine Acres and an half for
“ each Perſon.”

An ingenious Eſſay on *France*'s Neglect of Agriculture, whilſt ſhe depended on *England* for her Bread or Corn.

This Eſſay is rather a curious and fanciful Piece of Speculation, than a Scheme intirely reducible to Practice: Yet ſundry uſeful Inferences may be drawn, by Stateſmen, *&c.* from ſuch politico-arithmetical Eſſays.

In this ſame Year 1758, by the diligent and provident Application of his *Britannic* Majeſty, and his Miniſters; the good Fortune of the Nation, in its *American* Provinces, began to be conſpicuous againſt *France*;

Britain's great Succeſs during the Year 1758.

I. By our maſtering the Town and Fort of *Louiſbourg*, with the Iſles of *Cape-Breton* and *St. John*: Whereby we were once more put in Poſſeſſion of the Key to the Trade, Navigation, and Fiſhery of *North-America.* And without which Key conſtantly remaining in our Hands, (or at leaſt its not remaining in the Poſſeſſion of any other Power, and moſt eſpecially of *France*) neither our Continent Colonies, nor our *Newfoundland* and *New-England* Fiſheries, can ever long remain ſafe and proſperous.

Louiſbourg and *Cape-Breton*, the Key of *North-America*, once more maſtered by *Great-Britain.*

II. And to add to our good Fortune, in this ſame Year 1758, the Forces in the Province of *New-York* took and razed the *French* Fortreſs of *Frontenac* on the Lake *Ontario*, as alſo *Fort du Queſne* on the River *Ohio*, which the *French* had taken from us two Years before, which latter Fort has been rebuilt by *us*, by the new Name of *Pittſburg*. Both which Fortreſſes were perfidiouſly built by the *French*, through our own Supineneſs, on the Territory of our ſaid Province of *New-York*, *and in Time of Peace!*

The Forts *Frontenac* and *Du Queſne* recovered from *France.*

III. Laſtly, to crown the Glory and Felicity of this Year, and juſt at the very Cloſe of it, a Squadron of our Navy, with ſome Land-forces on board, maſtered the Iſland of *Goree*, lying near the Mouth of the vaſt River *Senegal*; (known to the Ancients by the Name of the River *Niger*) we having ſome Months before alſo taken from *France* their Forts in the ſaid River, to which the ſaid Iſle of *Goree* was deemed a Protection and Security. By theſe two laſt-named Conqueſts we have acquired a new and very conſiderable Branch of Commerce in poſſeſſing the intire Trade for *Gum*

The *French* Forts on the River *Senegal*, and the Iſle of *Goree* on the *African* Coaſt, maſtered by *Great Britain*, with its happy Conſequences.

Senega

A. D. 1758

Senega (or *Senegal*), before ſolely enjoyed by the *French* on that River and Coaſt, a Drug extremely uſeful and neceſſary in our Silk Manufactures, *&c.* There are alſo ſundry other uſeful Drugs to be had there, as well as Gold-Duſt; and probably alſo this Conqueſt will prove an Addition to our Slave Trade.

1759

A Prohibition of the Exportation of Corn continued for a limited Time; yet is again repealed in this ſame Seſſion of the *Britiſh* Parliament.

Proviſions ſtill continuing dear, an Act paſſed in the 32d Year of King *George* the Second, *For continuing, for a farther Time, the Prohibition of the Exportation of Corn, Malt, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biſcuit, and Starch*; and alſo to continue *the Prohibition of the making of Low-Wines and Spirits, from Wheat, Barley, Malt, or any other Grain, Meal, or Flour, as alſo from Bran.*

Yet, by a ſubſequent Act, of the ſame Seſſion of Parliament, (by Reaſon of a better Crop of Corn, *&c.*) the ſaid Prohibition of the Exportation of Corn, *&c.* and of the Payment of any Bounty on Exportation thereof, was to ceaſe from and after *Lady-day* 1759.

Live Cattle permitted to be imported from *Ireland* into *Great-Britain* and alſo Tallow; both Duty free, for five Years.

By another Statute, of the ſaid Seſſion, the free Importation of all Sorts of live Cattle from *Ireland* to *Great-Britain* was permitted for the Space of *five* Years, from and after the 1ſt of *May* 1759; exempted from the Payment of all Subſidies, Cuſtoms, *&c.*

And by the very next Statute it was enacted, That the Duties payable upon *Tallow* imported from *Ireland* ſhould be diſcontinued, from the ſaid 1ſt of *May* 1759, for the Space of *five* Years; its Preamble importing, “That it may tend to the Eaſe of the Public and Advantage the Revenue, by reducing the high Price and encouraging the Conſumption of *Candles* in this Kingdom.

Milford-Haven has 10,000 *l.* more granted by Parliament for fortifying and ſecuring it.

By an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament, of the 32d of King *George* the Second, *For applying a Sum of Money granted in this Seſſion of Parliament towards carrying on the Works for fortifying and ſecuring the Harbour of* Milford, *in* Pembrokeſhire, a ſecond Sum of 10,000*l.* was granted for farther carrying on the ſame.——And an Account of the Application of the Monies appropriated towards carrying on the ſaid Works is hereby directed to be laid before both Houſes of Parliament, within twenty Days after the Opening of every Seſſion.

The Prohibition of the Importation of *Cambricks* and *French Lawns* farther enacted, on certain Conditions.

The *Britiſh* Acts of Parliament, of the 18th and 21ſt Years of King *George* the Second, for prohibiting the Wearing and Importation of *Cambricks* and *French Lawns*, not having proved effectual for preventing the fraudulent Importation thereof; it was, in this 32d Year of King *George* the Second, enacted, *For the more effectual preventing the fraudulent Importation of Cambricks and* French *Lawns*, “1. That, from the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1759, none ſuch ſhall be imported, unleſs they be packed in Bales, Caſes, or Boxes, covered with Sack-Cloth or Canvas, containing each one hundred whole Pieces; otherwiſe to be forfeited. 2. *Cambricks* or *French Lawns* ſhall be imported for Exportation only, to be lodged in the King's Warehouſes, and not to be delivered out but under the like Security and Reſtrictions as prohibited *Eaſt-India* Goods.——And no Cuſtoms or Duties whatever ſhall be paid or ſecured thereon, other than Half the old Subſidy, which is to remain by Law, after the Goods are exported again,—— *&c.*”

A *Britiſh* Statute againſt fraudulently carrying from *Leghorn*, *French Woollen* Goods to *Turkey*, under the Name of *Engliſh*.

The Importation of Woollen Broad-Cloth, of the Manufacture of *France*, into any Ports of the *Levant* Seas on behalf of *Britiſh* Subjects, being not only a manifeſt Diſcouragement and Prejudice to the Woollen Manufactures of *Great-Britain*, but is likewiſe a Means of affording Relief to the Enemy. An Act therefore of this 32d Year of King *George* the Second paſſed, *For the better preventing their Importation into the Ports of the* Levant *Sea, on behalf of* Britiſh *Subjects: And for the more effectual preventing the illegal Importation of* Raw-Silk *and* Mohair-Yarn *into this Kingdom.*

“Iſt, No ſuch Woollen Goods of *French* Manufacture ſhall be ſo imported within the Limits of the Charter of the *Engliſh Turkey* or *Levant* Company, on Account of any *Britiſh* Subject.

“IIdly, Nor ſhall any Woollen Broad-Cloth, or other *Britiſh* Woollen Goods, be imported to any Place within the Limits of the *Turkey* Company's Charter, except directly from this Kingdom on Account of any *Britiſh* Subject, unleſs the Importer ſhall produce a Certificate to the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador, or the Conſul, Vice-Conſul, or other proper Officer appointed by the *Levant* or *Turkey* Company, at the Port where ſuch Goods ſhall be imported, upon Oath from the Exporter or Shipper at the laſt Place of Exportation, That the ſame were brought or received from *Great-Britain*. In which Certificate ſhall be the Name of the Ship and of the Maſter, as well as the Time when imported; alſo the Bill of Lading from *Great-Britain*.——otherwiſe to be deemed *French*, and to be accordingly confiſcated.

“IIIdly, All *Britiſh* Merchants in *Turkey* ſhall, before his exporting any Goods from thence, make Oath before the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador, or Conſul, *&c.* That the ſame were not purchaſed with the Produce of *French* Woollen Goods: And the Importer thereof into *Great-Britain* ſhall there alſo make the like Oath.”

☞ This Act was occaſioned by Diſcoveries very lately made of *Britiſh* Subjects fraudulently ſhipping from *Leghorn* Quantities of *French Woollen Cloths* for *Turkey* under the Denomination of *Engliſh*, to the great Detriment of the *Britiſh* Woollen Manufactures.

And alſo for preventing *Raw-Silk*, &c. brought from *Turkey*

By the ſaid Act alſo, Proviſion was made againſt another fraudulent Practice, *viz.* Whereas the *Woollen Manufactures* of *France* are of late Years ſent to *Turkey*, in great Quantities; and the *French*, in return thereof, bring back *Raw-Silk* and other Commodities to *Marſeilles* and other

Ports,

A. D. 1759

Ports, which have afterward been carried thence into *Italy*, from whence they were afterward ſhipped for *Great-Britain*, in *Engliſh* Ships; greatly to the Diſcouragement of the *Britiſh Woollen Manufactures* and to the Advancement of thoſe of *France*; Meaſures were therefore hereby laid down for preventing both the ſaid Abuſes. But this Act was to continue in Force during the War with *France*, and no longer."

to *France* and thence carried to *Italy*, from being thence brought to *Great-Britain*.

There being an unuſual Scarcity of *Gold* and *Silver* at this Time in *England*, partly occaſioned by much Money's being carried out of the Nation, on Account of our expenſive Wars in *Germany* and *America*, &c. and partly by the large Demand for the current Service of the Year 1759; the *Bank of England*, for the better accommodating of the Public in their Receipts and Payments, did, in *April* 1759, iſſue Caſh-Notes for 15 *l.* and for 10 *l.*; which have proved very convenient for Payments both in Gold and Silver in making up of larger Sums. Poſſibly, that *Bank*, without any great Inconveniency to themſelves, and with conſiderable Conveniency to the Public, [more eſpecially in the Country, now that the forging or altering them is rendered ſo difficult, if not quite impoſſible] might iſſue Notes as low as 5 *l.*; but lower than that Sum would probably be attended with real Inconveniences, in a Country of ſo extenſive an inland Commerce: Although (as we have elſewhere obſerved) Notes of the two incorporated *Edinburgh Banks*, even ſo low as *twenty Shillings Sterling*, are circulated all over that Country, and prove extremely uſeful in Fairs, and Country Places.

New *Engliſh* Bank-Notes of 15 *l.* and 10 *l.* are now iſſued for public and private Conveniency.

In the Month of *May*, in the ſame Year, the fine and fertile *French Weſt-India* Iſle of *Guadaloupe*, after having held out ever ſince *February* preceding againſt a *Britiſh* Sea and Land Force, ſurrendered to our Troops by Capitulation. It is by ſome computed to produce no leſs than 40,000 Hogſheads of Sugar, one Year with another: But this is ſince known to be exaggerated.

The *French* Iſle of *Guadaloupe* ſurrendered to the *Britiſh* Forces.

In that ſame Month and Year, the foreign News-papers acquainted the Public, That the King of *Denmark*, having ordered an Account to be taken of the Number of Men, Women, and Children, throughout all his extenſive Dominions of *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Holſtein*, the Iſlands in the *Baltic*, and the Counties of *Oldenburgh* and *Delmenhorſt*, in *Weſtphalia*; they amounted to 2,444,000 Souls. It does not thereby appear, that his *Daniſh* Majeſty's Subjects in *Iceland* are included in this *Cenſus*; though, conſidering the Barrenneſs of that Iſle, and its lamentably cold Climate, they can be but few in Number.

A *Cenſus* taken of all his *Daniſh* Majeſty's Subjects in this Year 1759.

We had public Advices, in this Year 1759, from *Charles-Town*, in *South-Carolina*, of a very hopeful Proſpect in that Province of the gradual and conſiderable Progreſs and Increaſe of the Production of *Raw-Silk* there, and in the adjoining Province of *Georgia*, *viz.* "In the Year 1757, "1,052 Pound Weight of *Raw-Silk Balls* were received at the *Filature* in *Georgia*: And the next "Year produced no leſs than 7,040 Pound Weight thereof. And that, in this Year 1759, there "has been received at *Savannah*, the Capital of *Georgia*, conſiderably above 10,000 Pound "Weight of *Raw-Silk*, although the Seaſon has not been favourable. This great Increaſe of "that rich, new, and valuable Production in thoſe Provinces is owing to the increaſed Number "of Hands in raiſing the ſame."

The great Increaſe of the Production of *Raw Silk* in *Carolina* and *Georgia*.

We cannot more emphatically deſcribe the Triumphs or Glories of the *Britiſh* Monarchy during this ſame Year 1759, than by tranſcribing Part of the congratulatory Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, preſented to his *Britannic* Majeſty on the 20th of *October* 1759, *viz.* They humbly beſeech his Majeſty to accept of their moſt humble but warmeſt Congratulations upon the rapid and uninterrupted Series of Victories and Succeſſes, which, under the Divine Bleſſing, have attended his Arms both by Sea and Land, within the Compaſs of this diſtinguiſhed and ever-memorable Year! "The Reduction of Fort *Du Queſne*, "on the *Ohio*;—of the Iſland of *Goree*, in *Africa*:—And of *Guadaloupe*, with its Dependencies, "in the *Weſt-Indies*.—The Repulſe and Defeat of the whole *French* Army, by a handful of In"fantry, in the Plains of *Minden*.—The taking of *Niagara*, *Ticonderoga*, and *Crown-Point*.— "The Naval Victory off *Cape-Lagos*.—The Advantages gained over the *French* Nation in the "*Eaſt-Indies*:—And, *above all*, the Conqueſt of *Quebec*, (the Capital of the *French* Empire in "*North-America*) in a Manner ſo glorious to your Majeſty's Arms, againſt every Advantage of "Situation and ſuperior Numbers, are ſuch Events as will for ever render your Majeſty's auſpi"cious Reign the favourite *Æra* in the Hiſtory of *Great-Britain!*———Meaſures of ſuch National "Concern, ſo invariably purſued, and Acquiſitions of ſo much Conſequence to the *Power* and "*Trade* of *Great-Britain*, are the nobleſt Proofs of your Majeſty's paternal Affection, and Re"gard for the true Intereſt of your Kingdoms, and reflect Honour upon thoſe whom your Ma"jeſty has been pleaſed to admit into your Councils, or to intruſt with the Conduct of your "Fleets and Armies! Theſe will ever command the Lives and Fortunes of a *free* and *grateful* "People, in Defence of your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Royal Family, againſt the Attempts "of all your Enemies," &c.

A ſuccinct View of the almoſt miraculous Succeſſes of *Great-Britain*, in this Year 1759.

Quebec, in *Canada*, is maſtered by *Great-Britain*.

The Grants of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1759, ſo far ſurpaſſing all former ones, we thought they well merited a Place in this Work, *viz.*

The memorable Parliamentary Grants of *Great-Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1759.

	£.	s.	d.
For 60,000 Seamen, (including 14,845 Marines) and Ordnance for Sea-Service	3,120,000	—	—
—— 52,343 effective Men, for Guards and Garriſons, and other Land-Forces, in *Great-Britain*, *Guernſey*, and *Jerſey* - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,256,131	—	—
—— Pay of General and Staff Officers, and Officers of the Hoſpital - - -	52,484	—	—
Carry over - - - - - -	4,428,615	—	—

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	4,428,615	—	—
For Forces and Garriſons in the Plantations and *Gibraltar*, Proviſions for Garriſons in *Nova-Scotia*, *Newfoundland*, *Providence*, *Cape Breton*, and *Senegal*	742,531	—	—
—— Four Regiments of Foot and one Battalion, on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment, ſerving in *North-America* and *Africa*	40,879	—	—
—— Ordnance for Land-Service	220,790	—	—
—— Extra-Expence of Ordnance 1758, not provided for	323,988	—	—
—— Ordinary of the Navy, and Half-Pay to Officers	238,491	—	—
—— *Greenwich* Hoſpital	10,000	—	—
—— 38,000 Troops of *Hanover*, *Wolfenbuttle*, *Saxa-Gotha*, and *Buckeburg*, with the General and Staff Officers	398,698	—	—
—— 19,012 *Heſſians*, with General and Staff Officers, the Hoſpital and Train of Artillery; purſuant to Treaty	339,480	—	—
Towards defraying the Charges of Forage, *&c.* for the Army under Prince *Ferdinand*	500,000	—	—
Towards paying off the Debts of the Navy	1,000,000	—	—
For Allowance to the Officers and private Men of the Horſe-Guards and Regiment of Horſe reduced, and the ſuperannuated Men of the Horſe-Guards	2,959	—	—
—— the reduced Officers of the Land-Forces and Marines	34,368	—	—
—— Penſions to Widows, married before 25th *December* 1716	2,128	—	—
To the King of *Pruſſia*, purſuant to the Convention	670,000	—	—
Ditto to the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, purſuant to Treaty	60,000	—	—
To defray the like Sum voted laſt Seſſion, and charged on the firſt Aids	800,000	—	—
For building, rebuilding, and repairing the King's Ships	200,000	—	—
—— *Chelſea* Hoſpital	26,000	—	—
—— widening, *&c.* the Paſſage over *London-Bridge*	15,000	—	—
—— the Foundling Hoſpital	50,000	—	—
—— Tranſport-Service, *&c.* for Land-Forces, *Anno* 1758	667,772	—	—
—— the Colony of *Nova-Scotia* (1759)	9,902	—	—
—— the Charge thereof *Anno* 1757	11,279	—	—
—— the Civil Eſtabliſhment of *Georgia*	4,058	—	—
—— Deficiency on Wine-Licences, and Duty on Coals exported	24,371	—	—
—— Ditto on Glaſs and Spirituous Liquors	8,882	—	—
—— the *Britiſh* Forts on the Coaſt of *Africa*	10,000	—	—
To Dr. *Long*, *Lowndes*'s Aſtronomical Profeſſor at *Cambridge*, for diſcharging a Mortgage on an Eſtate demiſed by *Tho. Lowndes*, Eſquire (Inventor of a Method for meliorating Brine Salt) for the Endowment of the ſaid Profeſſorſhip, *&c.*	1,280	—	—
For Paying and Cloathing the Militia, to 25th *March* 1760	90,000	—	—
Extra-Expences of Land-Forces in 1758	466,786	—	—
Fortifying *Chatham* Dock	708	—	—
Ditto for *Portſmouth* Town	6,937	—	—
Ditto *Plymouth* Citadel	25,159	—	—
Ditto for *Milford-Haven*	10,000	—	—
Paying Debts on the Eſtate of Lord *John Drummond*	69,911	—	—
To the *Eaſt-India* Company for defending their Settlements	20,000	—	—
To the Provinces on *North-America*, for Troops raiſed by them	200,000	—	—
To Innholders who billoted the *Heſſian* Troops 1758	2,500	—	—
For augmenting the Judges Salaries	11,450	—	—
To the Widow of *N. Harding*, Eſquire, for printing the Journals of the Houſe of Commons	779	—	—
For Intereſt of Money laid out to purchaſe Lands about *Chatham*, *Portſmouth*, and *Plymouth*	1,716	—	—
For purchaſing Lands about Ditto	2,443	—	—
For defraying any Extra-Expence of the War in 1759	1,000,000	—	—
Total (*Sterling Money*; excluſive of the odd Shillings and Pence) - £.	12,749,860	—	—

1. Which Sum, in *Rubles* of *Ruſſia*, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* *per Ruble*, amounts to 56,666,044 *Rubles.*
2. In *German Florins*, at 2 *s.* *per Florin*, - - - - - - - - 127,498,600 *Florins.*
3. In *Swediſh Dollars*, at 1 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Dollar*, - - - - - - 152,998,320 *Dollars.*
4. In *French Livres*, at 10½ *d.* *per Livre*, it makes no leſs than -- 286,663,714 *Livres.*

Britiſh Weights and *Meaſures* endeavoured to be regulated by Parliament, but not compleated.

In the Spring of the Year 1758, the *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons had appointed a Committee to conſider of reducing the Weights, as alſo the Meaſures of Length and of Capacity, to a *perfect Exactneſs* and *Uniformity* throughout the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*. On the 2d of *June*, in the ſame Year, that Committee made a Report of their Progreſs; and in the following Seſſion, on the 1ſt of *December* 1758, a freſh Committee was appointed for the ſaid Purpoſe; and this Committee took very great Pains for enquiring into the original Standards of Weights and Meaſures, and into the moſt effectual Means for aſcertaining and enforcing uniform and certain Standards thereof, as appears by their Report of the 11th and 12th of *April* 1759; which Report was approved of by that honourable Houſe, and was printed and publiſhed by their Order. Yet, either by the Multiplicity of other Affairs, or through the Difficulty of perfecting what had ſo well been begun, or perhaps for both thoſe Reaſons, it is much to be regretted that hitherto nothing farther has been done therein, conſidering how requiſite and

A. D. 1759.

even neceſſary ſuch a Regulation has been long thought to be, by all thinking Perſons, who obſerve the Uncertainty, and even ſometimes Confuſion, in the Buſineſs of buying and ſelling of certain meaſurable Commodities in ſome Counties, as *Corn*, *Wool*, *&c.* and the Frauds committed, more eſpecially amongſt the lower People in the retail Way of Buſineſs! It is therefore to be hoped, That the Legiſlature, in peaceable Times, will find Leiſure to re-conſider this Affair, which, though doubtleſs attended with Difficulty, as partly appears by the laſt-named Report, will, when effectually regulated, redound very much to the Credit of the Legiſlature and to the Benefit of the Public.

Since our laſt Account of the Increaſe of the *Linen* Manufacture in *Scotland*, *Anno* 1757, we have the following moſt promiſing Accounts of the Quantity thereof made and ſtamped for *Sale*, *viz.*

The farther great Increaſe of the *Linen Manufacture* of *Scotland*.

	Yards.	Value. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Anno 1758 - - - - - - -	10,624,435	424,141	10	7
Anno 1759 - - - - - - -	10,830,707	451,390	17	3

☞ Thus, from the Year 1728, the Quantity has been gradually increaſing from *three Millions* of Yards, to almoſt *eleven Millions*.

We had the following Account of the *Hollanders* Whale Fiſhery in this ſame Year 1759, *viz.* That 133 Ships brought Home the Produce of 435 Whales: Which may be deemed a good Year for that Fiſhery; being ſomewhat above 3¼ Whales for each Ship.

Holland and *Hamburgh*'s Succeſs this Year 1759, in the *Whale Fiſhery*.

But the *Hamburghers* were not ſo fortunate, who in *ſixteen* Ships brought Home but 18½ Whales.

Ships arriving *at* and departing *from* the Ports following, in the Courſe of the Year 1759, *viz.*

Ships arrived at ſome Ports during the Year 1759, *viz.* *Cadiz*, *Dantzick*, *Koningſberg*, and *Riga*.

1. At *Cadiz* 602 Ships, *viz.* 114 *Engliſh*----155 *Dutch*---195 *Spaniſh*---19 *French*----23 *Portugueſe* ----17 *Swediſh*----24 *Daniſh*----13 *Genoeſe*----16 *Imperial*----2 *Venetian*----7 *Neapolitan*----13 *Raguſan* ----and 7 *Malteſe*. This much ſmaller Number than uſual (eſpecially of *Engliſh*) is owing to the preſent War.

2. At *Dantzick* 626 Ships arrived.

3. At *Koningſberg* (the Capital of *Pruſſia*) 820 Ships arrived, and 758 ſailed.

4. At *Riga* 671 Ships arrived, and 669 ſailed.

☞ From the *Dutch* News-papers we learned, That during the ſaid Year 1759, there paſſed through the *Sound*, into the *Baltic Sea*, 3,289 Ships of different Nations; and 3,568 Ships repaſſed the ſame. Now, as by far the moſt of the 2,117 Ships, ſaid to be arrived at the above-named three Cities in the *Baltic* muſt have been Part of the ſaid 3,289 Ships, the remaining 1,172 Ships muſt have been moſtly bound for *Copenhagen*, *Lubeck*, *Stetin*, *Stockholm*, and *Peterſburg*, and probably moſt of them to *Peterſburg*, the other Ports in the *Baltic*, (as *Roſtock*, *Wiſmar*, *Revel*, *Narva*, &c.) being much leſs conſiderable in Commerce. This, though but a ſhort and in ſome Senſe but a conjectural View of the Navigation and Trade to the *Baltic*, may, however, in ſome Degree enable us to form an adequate Idea of it.

A conjectural View of the Amount of the Commerce of all the chief Ports on the *Baltic* Shores; with brief Remarks.

At *Venice*, within the Compaſs of the Year 1759, there arrived Ships and Veſſels, of various Kinds and Sizes, 1781.

Shipping arrived at *Venice*, during the Year 1759.

And, in the Courſe of the ſaid Year 1759, there were born in the ſaid City of *Venice* 5,172 Children, and there died 6,852 Perſons: Which laſt Number 6,852 being multiplied by 30 the uſual Computation of Perſons, out of which laſt-named Number, one dies annually in great and populous Cities, will give 205,560, for the Number of Souls remaining alive in the ſaid City of *Venice*.

And the Births and Deaths in that City during the ſaid Year, and Number of People in *Venice*.

1760

At *Rome*, a *Luſtrum*, *Luſtration*, or *Cenſus*, of the People living in that City at *Eaſter*, in this Year 1760, was taken; whereby it appeared, that they amounted to 155,184 Inhabitants, *viz.*

Rome's Number of Inhabitants at this Time.

Secular Prieſts -	2,827
Monks -	3,847
Nuns -	1,910
Students -	7,065
Poor in Alms-houſes - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,470
Negroes -	7
Perſons not profeſſing the Catholic Religion - - - - - - - - - -	52
	11,178
The remaining Inhabitants, being Laity - - - - - - - - - -	144,006
Total - - - - - - - - - -	155,184 Perſons.

Which Computation nearly agrees with *Keyſler*'s, in our *Appendix*.

By a farther Account, there were born in *Rome*, between *Eaſter* 1759 and *Eaſter* 1760, 5,318 Children; and there died there 7,181 Perſons: Which laſt Number multiplied by 30 gives the whole Number of its Inhabitants, *viz.* 215,430 Perſons.

Yet,

Yet, on Account of above 11,000 Perſons grown up profeſſing Celibacy, if the Number dying yearly be multiplied by 22 it will come nearer the Truth, or 157,982 beſide thoſe of the *Jewiſh* Nation.

☞ But this laſt Calculation comprehended not only the eighty-one Pariſhes within the Walls of that City, but likewiſe a circular Diſtrict of *five* or *ſix* Miles without the City; where there are Vineyards, ſcattered Houſes, *&c.*

The Difference between the Importance of the *Britiſh Continent Colonies* and the *Iſland Colonies* ſtated.

A judicious Pamphlet appearing in Print in the Month of *April* of this Year 1760, intitled, *The Intereſt of* Great-Britain *conſidered, with regard to her Colonies*, &c. tending to ſhew the abſolute Expediency of *Britain*'s retaining the intire Country of *Canada*, as the only ſolid Safety and Security of our Continent Colonies: Without our preſuming to anticipate what our Governors ſhall determine therein in a future Treaty, we ſhall here only tranſcribe from this very able Author, his Account of the Trade of our Northern or Continent Colonies,. compared with that of our *Weſt-India* Iſles; taken from the following authentic Accounts, laid before the *Board of Trade and Plantations*, viz.

From *Anno* 1744 to 1748, incluſive, exported

	I. To the *Northern Colonies*, from *Britain*,	To the *Weſt-India* Iſlands, from *Britain*,
1744	£. 640,000	£.796,000
1745	534,000	503,000
1746	754,000	472,000
1747	726,000	856,000
1748	830,000	734,000
Total	3,484,000	3,361,000
Difference		123,000
II. From 1754 to 1758, *viz.*		
1754	1,246,000	685,000
1755	1,177,000	694,000
1756	1,428,000	733,000
1757	1,727,000	776,000
1758	1,832,000	877,000
Total	7,410,000	3,765,000
Difference		£. 3,645,000 in Favour of our *Northern Colonies.*

Remarks.

1. The odd Sums under 1,000 *l.* are omitted, as too minute in this Account.

2. This Author obſerves, That the Trade to our *Continent Colonies* in *America* is not only greater than that to our *Weſt-India Colonies*, but is alſo annually increaſing with the Increaſe of their People, and even in a greater Proportion, as the People increaſe in Wealth and in their Ability of ſpending, as well as in Numbers. But he adds, what to us appears at leaſt ſomewhat improbable, *viz.* That the Number of our People in the ſaid Northern or Continent Colonies have been obſerved to double in about twenty-five Years, *excluſive of the Acceſſion of Strangers*; for which he alſo appeals to the Accounts ſent over to the Board of Trade.

3. The vaſt annual Increaſe of our Exports to the *Continent Colonies* in the laſt-named five Years, may probably be in part owing to the Money remitted from hence in thoſe Years for the Expence of our War againſt the *French* in *Canada*, as well as to the ſaid great Increaſe of thoſe Colonies.

4. He alleges, that our Exports to the ſingle Province of *Penſylvania* have, in the laſt *twenty-eight Years*, increaſed nearly in the Proportion of 17 to 1.

5. With Reſpect to the trite Objection, That the Growth of our ſaid *Continent Colonies* may render them *dangerous*, in Reſpect of the Difficulty of retaining them in due Subjection to the *Britiſh* Empire; he (and we conceive every other judicious Perſon) thinks it ſcarcely merits an Anſwer, as we have *fourteen* ſeparate Governments there; having not only different Governors and different Conſtitutions, but likewiſe different Intereſts, and in ſome of them different religious Perſuaſions: And their Jealouſy of each other is already ſo great, that however neceſſary an Union of the Colonies has long been thought by them all, for their common Defence and Security againſt their common Enemies; yet they have never been able to effect it, nor even to agree in applying to their Mother-Country for the eſtabliſhing of ſuch an Union!

The vaſt Increaſe and Improvement of *Ireland*'s Trade and Manufactures, ſince the Acceſſion of King *George* II. and its preſent mercantile State.

Too much can ſcarcely be ſaid in Praiſe of the vaſt Improvements made in our Siſter Kingdom of *Ireland*, in Reſpect to Commerce and Manufactures, ſince the Acceſſion of his Majeſty King *George* the Second to the Throne of theſe Kingdoms. *An Eſſay on the ancient and modern State of Ireland*, publiſhed (at *Dublin* and *London*) in this Year 1760, briefly deſcribes the ſame with Juſtice and Propriety, (p. 49—50.) *viz.* " In this Reign, and not before, our *Linen* Manufac-" ture, in many Reſpects one of the moſt profitable Branches of our National Commerce, has " received all the Encouragement from *Royal Bounty* and *Parliamentary Sanction*, that could be " reaſonably hoped for.

" Perſons of the higheſt Rank, Dignity, and Fortune, were appointed *Truſtees* for the Pro-" pagation, Encouragement, and Diffuſion of this beneficial Trade throughout the reſpective " Provinces.

“ The *Linen Hall* was erected in *Dublin*, under as juſt and nice Regulations as any commercial “ Houſe in *Europe*.

“ The North of *Ireland* began to wear an Aſpect entirely new; and from being (through want “ of Induſtry, Buſineſs and Tillage) the almoſt exhauſted Nurſery of our *American* Plantations, “ ſoon became *a populous Scene of Improvement*, Traffic, Wealth, and Plenty; and is at this Day a “ well planted Diſtrict, conſiderable for Numbers of well-affected, uſeful, and induſtrious Subjects.”

“ ———We no where (abſtracted from our own Country) meet with a Set of pious Patriots “ (in the ever honourable *Dublin* Society) from their *private Funds* adorning their Country in “ general, in every Degree and Branch of Induſtry and Improvement; and inſpired with Sentiments truly public and ſocial, munificently rewarding their Countrymen, of whatſoever Denomination, without Favour or Diſtinction, for meliorating their proper Eſtates or Farms;—for “ excelling in any Production of Nature or Art;—for any Diſcovery or Invention uſeful to Mankind.” This Society, which, for ſome Years before, was merely a voluntary one, was incorporated *Anno* 1750. [☞ Here, however, our Author ſeems to have forgotten, that at *London* we have had, for a few Years paſt, [*i. e.* ever ſince the Year 1754] a more ſplendid, numerous and increaſing Society of the like Nature and Conſtitution; and alſo another for *Scotland*, at *Edinburgh*.

The juſt Commendation of the *Dublin* Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Commerce.

Page 60th, “ The Trade of *Ireland*, however in former Times miſerably reſtrained and limited, “ hath in this happy Reign received conſiderable Enlargements; ſuch as, the opening of ſeveral “ *Wool*-Ports.—The Bounty on *Iriſh Linens*, now our ſtaple Commodity imported into *Great* “ *Britain*, and the Immunity lately granted of importing thither *Beef*, *Butter*, *Tallow*, *Candles*, “ *Pork*, *Hides*, *Live Cattle*, &c. a Privilege that, in its Conſequences, muſt prove of ſignal Advantage to both Nations; to *this* eſpecially, as we ſhall hereby be enabled, upon any occaſional “ Emergency, to ſupply our protecting Friends, and proportionably ſtint the Hands of our Enemies, who (by the Profuſion of Wines and ſpirituous Liquors, annually exported from *France* “ to *Ireland*, in Exchange for our Beef, Butter, *&c.* to paſs over the Glut of *Teas* and *Spirits*, “ *&c.* ſmuggled thence by the *Weſtern* Runners) have conſtantly the Balance on their Side. “ Our Exports, with thoſe already mentioned, conſiſt in a few *Cheeſes*, *Salmon* and *Kelp*. But as “ our Linens are, without Queſtion, become the vital Spring of *Iriſh* Commerce, it is Matter of “ great Concern, and equal Surprize, that the other Provinces do not more *univerſally* and *effectually* follow the lucrative Example of the *North*, ſince it is evident that nothing but *equal Induſtry* can be wanting to render them *equally flouriſhing*; yet the Over-growth of *Graziers* and “ *Stock-maſters* is the ſtrongeſt Indication that can be of national Waſte and Decay in reſpect of “ Inhabitants.—Would not a Foreigner ſtart, even at our Humanity, as well as at our Want of “ national Wiſdom and Œconomy, on ſeeing the beſt arable Grounds in the Kingdom, in immenſe Tracts, wantonly enjoyed by the Cattle of a few petulant Individuals, and at the ſame “ Juncture our Highways and Streets crowded with Shoals of mendicant Fellow-creatures, reduced, through Want of proper Suſtenance, to the utmoſt Diſtreſs. Would not a *Frenchman* “ give a Shrug extraordinary, at finding in every little Inn, *Bourdeaux*, *Claret*, and *Nantz* Brandy, “ though, in all Likelihood, not a Morſel of *Iriſh* Bread. It is much to be hoped, that when the “ Spirit of Tillage ſhall become more general, we may have a ſufficient Plenty of Malt Liquors “ of our own native Produce.—Gardening is of late Years ſo vaſtly improved amongſt us, that “ we now have many curious Plants, Fruits and Flowers, never heard of in former Times.— “ Yet many intelligent Perſons of all Ranks complain much of the Want of ſome Eſtabliſhment “ in the Way of a *National Bank*, to ſecure popular Credit and the Kingdom from the various “ alarming Shocks it is ſo frequently incident to, on account of the Failure of *particular or private* “ *Banks*.

A juſt Cenſure of *Ireland*, for its too great Neglect of Tillage, and too much Attachment to Grazing.

Horticulture greatly improved in *Ireland*.

Ireland's Want of a *National Bank* complained of.

From *Ireland* we have farther received the following diſagreeable Accounts, from a judicious private Hand; *viz.*

The freſheſt State of *Ireland*'s Linen Manufacture.

I. That ſince the Year 1757, the Quantity of the Exportation of their Linens has been gradually leſſening; and the following is its State for two Years paſt; *viz.*

	L.	s.	d.
Linens of all Sorts exported for one Year, ended at *Lady-day* 1759, 14,093,431 Yards; which valued, at a Medium, at 16 Pence *per* Yard, comes to - - - - - - - - -	939,562	1	4
Ditto in 1760, 13,375,456¼ Yards, valued at ditto *per* Yard, - - -	891,697	1	8
717,974¾ Yards, decreaſed. Valued at ditto, - - -	47,864	19	8

Poſſibly the annual Increaſe of the Linen Manufacture of *Scotland* may partly, if not entirely, account for this Decreaſe in *Ireland*.

☞ That the Quantity of *Iriſh* Linens ſo exported, is excluſive of what is conſumed within that Kingdom. And that the Quantity of *Linen Yarn* annually exported to *Great Britain* is nearly equal in Value to the Yarn that is conſumed, or wove up into the ſaid exported Linens.

Our ſaid Correſpondent has tranſmitted to us, by Way of Anſwer to our Requeſt, of knowing how many Cities there may be in *Ireland*, of 20,000 Inhabitants and upwards, the following Account for the Year 1760; *viz.*

Cities in *Ireland* exceeding 20,000 Inhabitants.

1. *Dublin* City, in the Year 1760, contained 13,461 Houſes. (The Author of *the new Geography of* Ireland, printed at *Dublin*, *Anno* 1752, gives to *Dublin* City no fewer than 19,352 Houſes; in which ſurely he has greatly overſhot himſelf;) which firſt-named Number, multiplied by ſeven, or allowing ſeven Perſons to each Houſe, on an Average, being very probably near the Truth, makes its People amount to 94,227.

[This Account of *Dublin*'s Magnitude by no Means agrees with the generally received Rule of multiplying the total Number of Perſons dying annually, by 33, if in ſmall and healthy Places, or in the open Country; or by 30, if in great Cities, where Debauchery and the Uſe of ſpirituous Liquors are prevalent. Seeing all the Mortality-bills which we have met with of *Dublin* come ſhort of 2000 Perſons yearly; which laſt Number being multiplied even by 33, [the healthieſt Number] gives but 66,000 Perſons: We have therefore Ground to conclude, that in this, and many other Inſtances, the Accounts received of the annual Mortality-Bills in general, are far from being to be depended on; as in the Inſtances of *Newcaſtle*, *Mancheſter*, *Liverpool*, *Birmingham*, *&c.* at Home, and of *Hamburgh*, and other Cities beyond Sea, plainly enough appears.

2. *Cork* City contained 8,268 Houſes, and, by the ſame Computation, 57,876 Inhabitants.

[*Cork* City in *Ireland* has long been famous for her immenſe annual Exportations to foreign Parts, and more eſpecially to our own *American* Iſland Colonies, of Salt Proviſions, *viz. Beef*, *Pork*, and *Butter*, alſo of *Cheeſe*, *Hides*, &c. The ſaid *Iriſh* Geographer gives to *Cork* 8726 Houſes.]

3. *Limerick* City contained 3,640 Houſes, and 25,480 Inhabitants.

[Of *Limerick* City, finely ſituated on the great River *Shannon*, for the *Weſt-India* and other Trades, the like may be ſaid as of *Cork*, though not in ſo great a Degree. The above-quoted *Iriſh* Geographer gives to *Limerick* 3,959 Houſes.]

4. And *Waterford* City contained 3,284 Houſes, and 22,988 Inhabitants.

[*Waterford* is alſo a well-traded Port, on the Eaſt Side of *Ireland*, with a conſiderable Reſort of Shipping. The above-quoted *Iriſh* Geographer gives to *Waterford* but 2,637 Houſes.]

Parliamentary Supplies, their Amount for this Year 1760.

The Supplies granted by the Parliament of *Great Britain* for the Service of the Year 1760, amounted to ſo vaſt a Sum as 15,503,564 *l.* 15 *s.* 9 *d* ½.

The annual Dividends on the *Dutch Eaſt* and *Weſt-India* Companies capital Stocks. With Remarks.

In the former Part of this Year 1760, the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company divided 15 *per Cent.* amongſt their Proprietors for the preceding Year's Dividend. And as that Company's capital Stock uſually ſold at from 397 *per Cent.* to 410, we will ſuppoſe 400 *per Cent.* to be the mean Price, (for the Sake of a round Number) then the Purchaſers at this Time made 3¾ *per Cent.* of their Money; which, conſidering the fluctuating State of ſuch trading Societies, proceeding from various Loſſes, *&c.* is far from an alluring Dividend.

In this ſame Year we were informed, that the *Dutch Weſt-India* Company divided 2½ *per Cent.* for one Year paſt, their long decayed Stock uſually ſelling at from 32 to 33 *per Cent.* Theſe Dividends being duly conſidered, we are not to think it ſtrange that the moneyed People of *Holland* are ſo deeply concerned in the *Britiſh* national Funds, even though at the low Intereſt of 3 *per Cent.* as the ſaid Intereſt is ſo certainly and punctually paid, without any Riſque, excepting the fluctuating of the daily Market Prices of the ſaid Funds, and the Commiſſion to their Agents here.

The laying farther Duties on *Britiſh-made Spirits*, its ſalutary Effects.

The high Prices of ſpirituous Liquors manufactured in *Great Britain*, wiſely occaſioned by ſome late Statutes, having greatly leſſened the Conſumption thereof amongſt the Commonalty, and thereby contributed very much to their Health, Sobriety and Induſtry; for the Prevention of the Return of former Miſchiefs, an Act of Parliament paſſed in this 33d Year of King *George* II. *for preventing the exceſſive Uſe of Spirituous Liquors, by laying additional Duties thereon*:—And *for encouraging the Exportation of* Britiſh-*made Spirits*, &c.—Which Law has farther contributed to the ſaid ſalutary End, though needleſs to be enlarged on in this Work.

Sundry other good Laws made in this Year, in Behalf of Commerce, and for the Eaſe and Safety of the People of *Great Britain*, and more particularly of *London*.

Sundry other good Laws were made in the ſaid Seſſion of Parliament, for the Eaſe of Commerce, and Conveniency and Safety of the People: Such as, 1*ſt*, That for farther extending the Time limited for the Importation of *Salted Beef*, *Pork* and *Butter* fom *Ireland*; ſtill farther continued by the Seſſion *Anno* 1761. 2*dly*, The removing the Gun-powder Magazin from its preſent Situation at *Greenwich*, where it was ſo dangerous, to *Purfleet*, a Place of greater Safety. 3*dly*, For farther enlarging and improving the Fortifications and Docks of *Portſmouth*, *Chatham*, and *Plymouth*. 4*thly*, For farther preventing of Frauds relating to the Cuſtoms, and the granting Liberty to export the Rice of and from *Carolina*, directly to any Part of *Europe*, South of *Cape Finiſterre*, in Ships navigated according to Law. And 5*thly*, That for widening of certain Streets, Lanes, *&c.* in the City of *London*, and for opening certain new Streets, and clearing away of ſundry Nuiſances therein, for the Conveniency of Carriages and Paſſengers; inſomuch, that the ſaid noble City already begins to wear a new and more elegant Face, by its old and narrow Gates being removed, new and airy Openings made, and many more intended. Whereby, it is to be hoped, her moſt wealthy Citizens will no longer have Reaſon to remove into the Weſtern Suburbs, under Pretence of the Want of free and freſh Air, but will end their Days with Comfort and Satisfaction, in the Places where Providence had bleſſed their Induſtry with plentiful Fortunes.

His Majeſty of *Great Britain*, toward the Cloſe of this Year, incorporated *Fort Marlborough*, at or near *Bencoolen*, in the Iſland of *Sumatra* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, by the Name of the *Mayor and Aldermen of Fort* Marlborough. Yet in this ſame Year the *French* found Means to ſurprize this Place.

Fort Marlborough in the *Eaſt-Indies* now incorporated.

The ſame worthy *Dutch* Merchant, who had ſupplied us with a Liſt of the Number of People contained in each of nineteen of the moſt principal Towns of the ſingle Province of *Holland*, which we have given in our Appendix, obliged us alſo with the current Prices of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* and *Weſt-India* Companies reſpective Capital Stocks, during nine Months of the preſent Year 1760, *viz.* from *January* to *September*, both included; during which Time the higheſt Price of their *Eaſt-India* Company's Stock was 413 *per Cent.* and fluctuated between that Price and 382, its loweſt Price: Difference 31 *per Cent.* And in the ſaid Time, the higheſt Price of their *Weſt-India* Company's Stock was 33¼ *per Cent.* and its loweſt Price was 29¾, the Difference being 3½ *per Cent.*

The current Prices of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* and *Weſt-India* Companies Stocks.

On the 8th of *September* 1760, the Town of *Montreal*, together with the reſt of *Canada*, was by Capitulation ſurrendered by the *French* Governor *Vaudreuille*, to Major-General *Amherſt*, Commander in chief of the Forces of his *Britannic* Majeſty.

Montreal, and all the reſt of *Canada* conquered by the *Britiſh* Arms; with brief Obſervations on its future Conſequences.

From this Acquiſition, how vaſt an Addition of Territory has accrued to the *Britiſh* Empire in *America*, how much greater Safety and Security have our ancient Continent Colonies hereby obtained, in removing from behind them ſo enterpriſing, reſtleſs, and ſhameleſsly perfidious a Nation? And, which is of much more Importance to us, hereby alſo we become poſſeſſed of all the *Fur* and *Peltry* Trade of that Continent which we did not before enjoy, in Exchange for our coarſe Woolen and other Manufactures, Iron Tools of many Kinds, Kitchen and Houſhold Furniture, with other Copper and Braſs Utenſiis, Lead-ſhot, Gun-powder, Firelocks, Swords, &c. [but we wiſh we could not add, *Rum* in great Quantities, ſo greatly debauching the Morals, &c. of the *Indians*.] How great an Increaſe of our national Commerce then muſt this Acquiſition be, even in our Days? and how much more will it not probably be improved in future Ages, when our *Indian* Traders and Wood-rangers will undoubtedly diſcover many new Nations to traffic with, very far back, or Weſtward, into that vaſt Country; until they at Length (and it is to be hoped very ſoon) ſhall open or diſcover a Way to the Ocean of *Japan* and *China*? A Diſcovery which (in the Womb of Providence) may, and probably will, be attended with great, and perhaps very ſurpriſing Alterations in the Courſe of Commerce; a Diſcovery too, which will infallibly enable *us* to determine the ſo long controverted, and ſo frequently in vain-attempted Point, of a *North-weſt Paſſage* by Sea to the ſaid Eaſtern Parts of *Aſia*, and the extreme Weſtern Parts of *America*, by a ſhorter and ſafer Courſe than from *Hudſon*'s Bay, without any future freſh Attempts from ſo miſerable a Shore, where it is at preſent ſo unlikely ever to be found. And well worth any reaſonable Expence it will be found to be, to ſet about ſuch a Weſtern Journey, with *Indian* Guides, as ſoon as poſſible.

That Part of *Sweden*, ſituated at the farther North End of that Kingdom, and known by the Name of *Lapmarck*, adjoining to *Lapland*, has very lately been ſo much improved and civilized, that in the Diet of *Sweden*, at the Cloſe of this Year 1760, the Speaker of the Houſe of *Peaſants* [*i. e. Farmers*] tells their King, in Expreſſion of their Gratitude for his Goodneſs and Care of that northern Part of his Dominions, "That thoſe Parts which have hitherto remained *wild, uncultivated*, and moſtly uninhabited, wear at preſent a quite different Face, being now covered "with Dwellings, and its Lands cultivated; and for the firſt Time (ſays he) ſince the Creation "of the World, this new People appear in the Diet with *us*, by their Repreſentatives. How "would it rejoice our Hearts, to ſee our dear Country extend its Bounds more and more, "by the draining of Moraſſes, and other Lands covered with Water, and by the peopling of "Deſarts."

Sweden's late Improvement of its northern and uncultivated Parts.

The following Mortality Accounts, &c. of foreign and ſome *Britiſh* Places, for or during the Year 1760, are all that we have been able to procure; and even ſome of thoſe are doubtful to be entirely depended on, *viz.*

At *Amſterdam*, *Anno* 1760. Buried, 7,700 Perſons.———Ships arrived in the *Texel*, 1,412 of different Nations.

Mortality Bills, *Anno* 1760, of *Amſterdam*, &c.

At the *Hague*, in the Year 1760. Buried, 1,090 Perſons.

At the *Hague*,

At *Hamburgh*, in its five Pariſh Churches. Chriſtened, 2,681 Children, (948 Couple married) and 1922 Perſons buried. [But this Account of Burials from the *Dutch* News-papers, concerning *Hamburgh*, is excluſive of its Suburbs.]

And at *Hamburgh*.

At *Vienna*, during the Year 1760, *viz.* Born, 5,193. Buried, 6,320.

Vienna.

At *Stockholm*. Born, 2,120. Buried, 3,378.

Stockholm.

At or in the entire Iſle of *Sealand*, including the capital City of *Denmark*, *Copenhagen*. Born, 9,545. Buried 10,014 Perſons. It is generally ſaid there are about 900 Pariſhes in this fruitful Iſle of *Sealand*; and as there are alſo ſundry Towns and Villages in it, this *Dutch* Account cannot be exact, without making *Copenhagen* leſs conſiderable than *Stockholm*, the Capital of *Sweden*, which alſo the *Danes* themſelves, whom we have conſulted, readily acknowledge: Yet *Copenhagen* is doubtleſs the finer City of the two.

Copenhagen, &c.

Paris.

At *Paris.* Born, 19,058, (of which Number there were about 5000 Foundlings) Buried, 18,446.

London.

At *London*, (by the Pariſh Clerks printed Account) Born, 14,951, [excluſive of Foundlings] Buried, 19,830 Perſons.

Dublin.

At *Dublin.* Born, 1,715. Buried, 1,993; (and by a Medium of three Years, 1,882⅔ buried.)

Norwich.

At *Norwich.* Born, 1,035. Buried, 1,064. (Decreaſed in the Burials, 363 Perſons.)

Liverpool.

At *Liverpool.* Born, 774. Buried, 717. (Decreaſed in the Burials, 264.)

Newcaſtle.

At *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine.* Born, 688. Buried, 522.

The City of *Glaſgow*, in the Year 1759, buried 1034 Perſons; but for this Year 1760 we have ſeen no Account; yet in 1761, their Mortality Bill was but 905 Perſons.

The Towns of *Mancheſter* and *Birmingham*, have each of late Years been ſaid to have buried about, or ſomewhat above 900 Perſons yearly; yet *Mancheſter* is by moſt People ſaid to be conſiderably larger than *Birmingham*: And with reſpect to both Places, and alſo to *Liverpool*, *Norwich*, and *Newcaſtle*, we are perſuaded the yearly Mortality Accounts are much under-rated; which Conſideration will, we hope, excite a legal or authoritative Enquiry into this Subject.

☞ It is much to be wiſhed, that our own great and manufacturing Towns of *Exeter*, *Taunton*, *Froom*, *Devizes*, *Worceſter*, *Birmingham*, *Mancheſter*, *Leeds*, *Halifax*, *Sheffield*, *Coventry*, *Woolverhampton*, *Norwich*, *Colcheſter*, *Canterbury*, &c. were legally obliged to tranſmit to the Board of Trade and Plantations, exact annual Accounts of their Burials and Births; ſeeing an obvious good Uſe might be made thereof.

Scotland's further Increaſe of her Linen Manufacture every Year hitherto.

Scotland's Linen Manufacture ſtill continues to increaſe by large Strides every Year.

For, during the Year 1759, there was ſtamped for Sale, [beſide the very conſiderable Quantities manufactured yearly by private Families, for their own Uſe,]

	Yards.		Value. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*Sterling.*
	10,830,707		451,390	17	3	
And *Anno* 1760, - - -	11,747,728		522,153	10	4	
Increaſed in the Year 1760,	917,021	Increaſed in Value,	71,762	13	1	

1761

The Amount of the Supplies voted by Parliament for the Serviee of the Year 1761.

On the 19th Day of *March* 1761, an End was put to the 11th *Britiſh* Parliament; at the Concluſion whereof it appeared, that there had been actually granted for the Supplies of the Year 1761, ſo vaſt a Sum, as would formerly [*i. e.* but half a Century ago] have been thought impoſſible for the *Britiſh* Nation to have raiſed in *one* Year, *viz.* no leſs than 18,816,019 *l.* 19 *s.* 9¾ *d.* Sterling, for the Services of that Year, and for certain Arrears incurred in ſome former Years. We ſhall here give our Readers the ſeparare Heads of ſo vaſt and unparalleled an Expence, as publiſhed in the common News-papers, being well worth the recording, as a matchleſs Proof of the Increaſe of our Riches by Commerce, and of what the *Britiſh* Nation can do upon a great Emergency, though indeed not what, in Times of Tranquillity, it can prudently pretend to do: *Viz.*

1. SEA SERVICE.

Sea Service.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For 70,000 Seamen, including 18,355 Marines, for the Ordinary of the Navy, Naval Hoſpitals at *Portſmouth* and *Plymouth*, Tranſport and Victualing Service, Navy Debt, Building and Repairs of King's Ships, - -	5,594,790	7	—
2. Ordnance, - - - - - - - - - - -	728,716	13	11

3. LAND SERVICE.

Land Service.

For 64,971 Men, (including 4,008 Invalids) for Guards, Garriſons in *Great Britain*, *Germany*, the Plantations, *Africa* and *Eaſt-India*:—General and Staff-Officers:—The new Militia in *England*:—39,733 Troops of *Hanover*:—2,120 Horſe, and 9,900 Foot, of *Heſſe*; and 1,576 Horſe, and 8,800 additional *Heſſian* Foot:—1,205 Horſe, and 2,208 Foot, of *Brunſwick*, with Deficiency thereon laſt Year:—For five Artillery Battalions in *Germany*:—Extra Expences, *Anno* 1760:—Forage, Bread Waggons, Artillery, *&c.*—Reduced Officers and Troopers in Horſe-Guards, *&c.*—*Chelſea* Out-Penſioners:——Other *Extra* Expences, *Anno* 1760:—Extraordinaries to the Chancery at War at *Hanover*, *Annis* 1757 and 1758:—Embodied Militia, 1761, *&c.* - - - - - - - - - - -	7,625,193	1	4½
Carried over,	13,948,700	2	3½

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	£	s.	d.
Brought over, - - - -	13,948,700	2	3½
Various Services, *viz.*			
Supply of Credit of laſt Seſſion—*London-Bridge* Repairs—Exchequer Bills, *Anno* 1760—To the King of *Pruſſia*—To certain Provinces in *North-America*—To the *Eaſt-India* Company—For *Nova-Scotia* and *Georgia*—For Exchequer Bills for Navy-debt—The Charge of the Mints—The Foundling Hoſpital—The *African* Settlements—Debts paid off on Lord *Lovat*'s Eſtate—To the King for a Supply of Credit—To the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel* - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,650,404	4	10¾
Deficiencies, *viz.*			
To the Sinking Fund to *July* 5, 1760—to make good the Deficiency of the Malt-duty—Of Duties on Offices and Penſions—Of Subſidy on Poundage, *&c.*—On Coffee and Chocolate—Deficiency of laſt Year's Grants, *&c.* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	216,915	12	7½
Total,	18,816,019	19	9¾

If under the Year 1728, we took the Liberty to recommend *national Frugality*, as the beſt Means for being eaſed of national Incumbrances, how much greater Reaſon have we now to urge ſuch-like ſalutary Meaſures, when the preſent national Debt is increaſed to at leaſt double of what it was in that Year.

National Frugality once more recommended as the beſt Means to be eaſed of national Debts.

By the firſt Statute of the firſt Year of the Reign of his *Britannic* Majeſty King *George* the Third, (intitled, *An Act for the Support of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of* Great-Britain) it was, in Subſtance, enacted, "That the Revenue of his "Majeſty's Civil Liſt (or the Support of his Houſhold, *&c.*) be a complete annual Sum of *Eight* "*Hundred Thouſand Pounds*, (payable quarterly) clear of all Incumbrances, and to ariſe out of "the *Aggregate Fund*, (of which the Poſt-Office's unappropriated Revenue to conſtitute a Part, "after the preſent legal weekly and annual Payments thereout ſhall be ſatisfied.) The ſaid Civil-"Liſt Revenue to be, during his Majeſty's Life, made up as follows, *viz.* from the 25th of *October* "1760, the Day of the Demiſe of his late gracious Majeſty King *George* the Second, *viz.*

His *Britannic* Majeſty King *George* the Third's Civil-Liſt Revenue is fixed by Parliament.

I. Out of the *Aggregate Fund*, for the preſent, the clear Sum of - - - £ 723,000 during the Continuance of the following Annuities, *i. e.* of 50,000*l.* to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of *Wales.*—Of 15,000 to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland.*—And of 12,000*l.* (Total 77,000*l.*) to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Amelia.*

II. His Majeſty to have the ſaid Annuities added to the before-named annual Sum of 723,000*l.* as they ſhall reſpectively become vacant, ſo as at length the Total of the ſaid three Annuities, amounting to the Sum of - - - - - - - - - - - - 77,000

ſhall, with the ſaid 723,000*l.* conſtitute the clear annual Sum of - - - - - - - £ 800,000

Saving, however, to his Majeſty the Revenue of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and the Duties and Revenues payable in *Scotland* to his late Majeſty during his Life, and which are hereby continued during the Life of his preſent Majeſty.

The permitting the Importation of ſalted *Beef*, *Pork*, and *Butter*, from *Ireland*, into *Great-Britain*, having been found beneficial, the Continuance thereof was, by a Statute of this ſame firſt Year of King *George* the Third, Cap. IV. farther prolonged to the 24th of *December* 1761; notwithſtanding which the Rates of Fleſh-Meat at *London* ſtill continued to be ſo much higher than in former Times, as, in many Mens' Opinion, ſeemed to merit the particular Conſideration of the Legiſlature.

The Importation of ſalted *Beef*, *Pork*, and *Butter*, from *Ireland* to *Britain* farther continued.

1761 The urging Exigencies of the Nation, in ſo expenſive a War, obliged the Legiſlature to what otherwiſe would have ſeemed a Hardſhip on the labouring Part of the People of *Great-Britain*, viz. by a Statute of the firſt Seſſion of Parliament, and in the firſt Year of his Majeſty King *George* III. Cap. vii. *Anno* 1761, intitled, *An Act for granting to his Majeſty an additional Duty upon ſtrong Beer and Ale; and for raiſing the Sum of twelve Millions, by Way of Annuities and a Lottery, to be charged on the ſaid Duty; and for further encouraging the Exportation of ſtrong Beer and Ale.*

A View of the new Duty of 3*d.* *per* Barrel on ſtrong Beer and Ale, and of the 12 Millions to be thereby raiſed.

I. An additional Duty, by Way of *Exciſe*, of three Shillings *per* Barrel was, from and after the 24th of *January* 1761, to be paid by the Brewers of all Beer and Ale brewed for Sale, above ſix Shillings the Barrel.

II. For the Barrel of *Two-penny Ale* [of *Scotland*] deſcribed in the 7th Article of the *Treaty of Union*, there ſhall be paid ſuch a proportional Part of three Shillings, as two Shillings bear to four Shillings and Nine-pence.

III. Strong Beer or Ale brewed after the 24th of *January* 1761, may be exported as Merchandize, to foreign Parts; for which an Allowance of eight Shillings *per* Barrel ſhall be made to the Brewer, by Way of Drawback.

IV. Moreover, one Shilling *per* Barrel exported is hereby to be allowed, by Way of Drawback, proved to have been brewed, after the 24th of *January* 1761, from malted Corn, when Barley is at twenty-four Shillings *per* Quarter or under.

☞ It was by many hoped, that theſe two Clauſes of this Act might have reaſonably contented the *London* Brewers, ſo as to prevent their raiſing on the Victuallers the Price of their ſtrong Drink; and might alſo prevent their brewing the ſame in any reſpect weaker than formerly: Both which would equally bear hard on the labouring Poor. But the Event has not anſwered that Expectation.

It is almoſt ſuperfluous to remark, that of the ſaid twelve Millions, 11,400,000*l.* are at 3 *per Cent.* in redeemable Annuities; and that the remaining 600,000*l.* was to be raiſed by Way of Lottery, of 60,000 Tickets, at 10*l. per* Ticket: Each of the Blank Tickets to be intitled to 6*l.* 3*s. per Cent.* Annuity, and the Prizes alſo to be a 3 *per Cent.* Annuity. And for the Encouragement of Subſcribers to the ſaid twelve Millions, a long Annuity for 99 Years (from the 5th of *January* 1761) of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d. per* each 100*l.* of the ſaid 11,400,000*l.* 3 *per Cent.* redeemable Annuities was allowed to them.

The Statute of the Year 1733, for encouraging the *Britiſh* Sugar Colonies is farther prolonged.

The *Britiſh* Statute of the 6th Year of King *George* the Second, Cap. xiii. *Anno* 1733, *For the better ſecuring and encouraging the Trade of his Majeſty's* Sugar-Colonies *in* America; already exhibited by us under the ſaid Year, being now near expiring, after ſeveral ſubſequent Acts for its Continuance; is, by a Statute of this firſt Seſſion of the firſt Year of King *George* the Third, Cap. ix. farther continued to *Michaelmas* 1763, and from thence to the End of the then next Seſſion of Parliament.

Hog's lard and Greaſe are now added to the former Law to diſcontinue the Duties on Tallow from *Ireland.*

And by Cap. x. of the ſaid Seſſion of Parliament, the Act of the 32d of King *George* the Second, *To diſcontinue for a limited Time the Duties payable on Tallow imported from* Ireland, having been found of great Utility and Benefit to the Public; and, if extended to *Hog's-Lard* and *Greaſe*, would be of further Utility; wherefore the ſaid Act is now accordingly extended to *Hog's-Lard* and *Greaſe*, during the Continuance of the ſaid Act. [Whereby it is to be hoped the late extravagant Prices of *Tallow-candles*, which ſo much affect the Manufacturers and the labouring Poor, may be reaſonably reduced.]

The Duties for the Encouragement of the *Britiſh* Coinage of Money, are farther continued.

And, leſt the Importers of *Gold* and *Silver* into the Mints of *England* and *Scotland* ſhould be diſcouraged through any Deficiency of the Revenue eſtabliſhed by ſundry Laws, *For the Encouragement of the Coinage of Money*, an Act of the ſaid Seſſion, Cap. xvi. now paſſed, farther to continue the Duties for that End.

Cities and Towns of *Great-Britain* [*London* excepted] which contain upward of 20,000 Inhabitants.

Having, under the preceding Year, given a brief Account of the four principal Cities of *Ireland*, in reſpect of Magnitude and Commerce, we ſhall, under this Year, exhibit the beſt Account we could procure, of all the Cities and Towns of *Great-Britain (London* excepted) which contain upwards of 20,000 Inhabitants, *viz.*

I. *Briſtol* is univerſally allowed to be the largeſt City in *Great-Britain*, next after *London.* The anonymous Author of *England's Gazetteer*, publiſhed *Anno* 1751, makes her to contain 13,000 Houſes and 95,000 Souls. When the Author of our Work was there in the Year 1758, he perambulated it for two ſucceſſive Days, and from a near Examination of the Number of Houſes on *new* Foundations, and even of intire *new* Streets, erected ſince the ſaid Year 1751, he imagined he could not heſitate in concluding it to contain about 100,000 Souls, or to be about the Magnitude of that Part of *London* which is contained within her ancient Walls. It is confeſſed, that *London*, within that limited Compaſs, appears to be more populous, or to have more People appearing abroad in her Streets; but that we apprehend to be occaſioned chiefly by its Communication with her vaſtly-extended Suburbs, her immenſe Commerce and Shipping, the greater Reſort of Foreigners, and the near Reſidence of the Court, Nobility, Gentry, and Lawyers: Whereas in the Streets of *Briſtol*, which are more remote from the Harbour and Shipping, the Inhabitants are moſtly either private Families living on their Means, or elſe Manufacturers and Workmen of many various Kinds employed altogether or moſtly within Doors. We have met with ſome *Iriſh* Gentlemen who will needs have the City of *Dublin* to be larger than *Briſtol*, for which they allege the like Reaſon as above-mentioned for *London* within her Walls; and to which, we conceive, it may be anſwered, that, *Dublin* being the Reſidence of the chief Governors; of all the public Offices and Officers; of the Guards, the Nobility and Gentry, with their numerous Retinues, and of the Courts of Juſtice, as well as of the Parliaments; theſe may occaſion a greater Appearance of People in her Streets, without her being really larger than *Briſtol.*

II. *Edinburgh*, being the uſual Reſidence of the Courts of Juſtice of *Scotland*, of the Police, the Boards of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, of Lawyers attending on Pleas, beſide Merchants, Manufacturers, *&c.* and of a learned and well-frequented Univerſity; with all its Suburbs and its proper Port of *Leith*, may fairly be allowed to contain at leaſt 60,000 Inhabitants.

III. *Norwich* is by many thought to contain upwards of 7,500 Houſes, many of which are crowded with Inmates of manufacturing People; if therefore eight People be allowed, on an Average, to each Houſe, it may contain 60,000 Souls. Or if, according to others, there be only 7000 Houſes, and that ſeven Perſons to each Houſe be ſufficient, then 49,000 may be nearly the Number of its Inhabitants. But we conjecture the firſt-named Computation neareſt to the Truth. We may here, by way of Corollary, remark, that *Norwich* has, for many Ages, and more eſpecially for two Centuries paſt, been very eminent for the nobleſt Manufacture of the fineſt Stuffs in the

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the World, of various Kinds, with which ſhe not only ſupplies our own People in immenſe Quantities, but likewiſe moſt foreign Nations, and alſo our *American* Colonies; whereby her Manufacturers accumulate much Wealth.

IV. *Mancheſter*, in *Lancaſhire*, merely as a Town, (though without being ſo much as a Corporation) has probably more Inhabitants than any other not already mentioned, and abounds ſo much with great Variety of excellent Manufactures of Cottons, Tickens, *&c.* as to employ many Thouſands of Journeymen-weavers, beſide other Workmen, Women, and Children, conſtantly employed, both for the foreign and Home Demand of thoſe Goods: Inſomuch that *Mancheſter* is ſwelled to the Bulk of a great City; many reckoning it to contain from 40 to 45,000 People.

V. *Liverpool*, (in the ſame County) in point of a vaſtly-extended foreign Commerce and mercantile Shipping, is long ſince become undoubtedly the greateſt and moſt opulent Sea-port in the Kingdom, next after *London* and *Briſtol*; probably employing about 300 Sail of her own greater and leſſer Shipping, moſtly in the *Guinea* and *American* Trades, and is now ſaid to be thrice as large and populous as it was at the Acceſſion of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Crown. In ſhort, this moſt induſtrious People extend their Commerce to all Parts where they are not prevented by excluſive Companies, and is thought to contain at this Time from 30 to 35,000 Inhabitants.

VI. *Birmingham*, in *Warwickſhire*, (though ſtill alſo, like *Mancheſter*, an unincorporated Town) is, through the general Increaſe of our national Commerce, gradually grown up (more eſpecially of later Years) to the Magnitude of a conſiderable City; by means of her vaſt, numerous, and moſt ingenious Manufactures of Iron, Steel, and Braſs, or Hard-ware, in an almoſt-endleſs Variety; ſuch as, enamelled, landſchaped, and poliſhed Steel Snuff-boxes, Keys, Locks, Hinges, Buckles, Buttons, *&c.* not only for ſupplying ourſelves and our own foreign Plantations, but almoſt all the reſt of the World therewith. This very buſy Place is reckoned to contain at leaſt 30,000 Inhabitants.

VII. In much the ſame Sort of Employment has the populous Town of *Sheffield* been more or leſs famous, even as far back as above four Centuries paſt, partly by means of the *Iron Stone* in its Vicinity, but of late much more by the general Increaſe of the Nation's foreign Commerce. It has been peculiarly famous for the Manufacture of Knives and other Cutlery-ware, as far back as the Poet *Chaucer's* Time, (in the Reign of King *Edward* the Third) their Knives being by that Poet (as ſtill by the common People farther North) called *Whittles*. There are above 600 Maſter-cutlers there, who are a Corporation, by the Name of the *Cutlers* of *Hallamſhire*, of which Diſtrict in *Yorkſhire Sheffield* is the principal Town. *Sheffield* Town is reputed to be two Miles in Length and one in Breadth, and to employ about 40,000 Perſons in her Iron Manufactures, though not all living within the Town. They have likewiſe a conſiderable Trade in this Town for Corn and Alum; and are more particularly noted for making of the beſt of Workmens Files and other Iron Tools for various Handicrafts. Yet ſo little curious are its Inhabitants in *ſpeculative Reſearches*, that we have not been able to learn, with any Preciſion, the probable Number of the Inhabitants of ſo populous a Town, as diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of *Hallamſhire*; though from ſundry Circumſtances they may very probably conſiderably exceed 20,000 People.

VIII. *Newcaſtle upon Tine* has been eminent, for ſundry Centuries paſt, for its immenſe and almoſt inexhauſtible Staple of *Pit-coal*, called at *London Sea-coal*, becauſe coming thither only by Sea. It ſupplies not only *London*, and many other Parts of the Kingdom, with that moſt neceſſary Fuel, but likewiſe ſundry foreign Parts therewith, moſtly in her own ſtrong and numerous Shipping, in the Lading of all which from the Pits to the Ships at *Shields*, they employ 5 or 6000 Men called Keelmen: Here is alſo a great Manufacture of Glaſs Bottles, and another of Hard-ware or wrought Iron of many Sorts. It is alſo noted for its Grind-ſtones, of which great Quantities are exported beyond Sea. But beyond all other national Benefits, the Coal-trade of this Town is peculiarly and eminently uſeful, on any Emergency, for its great Number of thorough-bred Mariners for manning our Navy-Royal. It has long been a very populous Place, and, including its Suburbs of *Gateſhead* and *North* and *South Shields*, may probably contain about or near 40,000 Inhabitants.

IX. *Glaſgow* is a beautiful and increaſing City of *Scotland*, abounding in many profitable Manufactures, more eſpecially of the Linen Kind, in great Variety and Beauty. She has alſo a great Number of good Shipping, trading (from her Port of *Greenock*) as well to our *Weſt-India Sugar-Iſles*, as alſo to our Continent-Colonies, more eſpecially to our two Tobacco Provinces: Whereby ſhe is now ſaid to be arrived to the Magnitude of 26 to 27,000 Inhabitants, who are generally reckoned eminent for Induſtry and a prudent Œconomy.

☞ Theſe we apprehend to be [with *London*] all the Cities and Towns of *Great-Britain* which, in reſpect of Magnitude, may certainly contain *upward of* 20,000 Inhabitants within their reſpective Liberties, Boundaries, and Precincts. Yet there are many other Cities and Towns of *England*, which nearly approach to that Number, as may in Part be ſeen in our Appendix.

On the 15th of *January* 1761, his *Britannic* Majeſty's Naval and Land-forces, jointly with thoſe of our *Eaſt-India* Company, made themſelves Maſters of the moſt important City and Port of *Pondichery*, the principal Settlement of *France* in *Eaſt-India*, and the Center of all their Commerce there. The great Significance of which Conqueſt all the World is ſo well acquainted with, and the Loſs of which their *Eaſt-India* Company has already ſo ſadly felt, that it is quite unneceſſary to enlarge upon it.

Pondichery, the principal Port of the *French* in *Eaſt India*, is conquered by the *Britiſh* Forces.

Belle-Iſle, on the Coaſt of *Bretagne*, is conquered by *Great-Britain*.

His *Britannic* Majeſty's Forces by Sea and Land having invaded the Iſle of *Belle-Iſle*, on the Coaſt and in Sight of the Province of *Bretagne*, its very ſtrong Citadel, called *Palais*, ſurrendered to our Troops on the 7th Day of *June* 1761. It is almoſt ſuperfluous to remark, how great a Mortification and Humiliation this Conqueſt was to *France*, and how much this Iſland now became, in our Hands, a Bridle to all the remaining Trade and Navigation on the greateſt Part of the Weſt Coaſt of that Kingdom.

Dominica Caribbee Iſle conquered from *France* by *Great-Britain*.

In *July* 1761, we had an Account of the *Britiſh* Sea and Land Force having (on the 4th of *June*, his *Britannic* Majeſty's Birth-day) maſtered the Iſland of *Dominica*, which was deemed one of the four neutral Iſles in the *Weſt-Indies*, although *France*, notwithſtanding, had planted and in part fortified it: It now contained about 500 *French* Inhabitants, beſide Negroe-Slaves, and a conſiderable Number of native *Caribbeans*.

South Carolina's great Exports in only ten Months Space.

Notwithſtanding the Calamities of *South-Carolina*, during the greateſt Part of this Year 1761, occaſioned by their War with the *Cherokee Indians* againſt their Back-Settlements, yet that beautiful and fruitful Province improves ſo faſt, that in only ten Months, *viz.* from *November* 1760 to *September* 1761, we had an Account publiſhed of the following exported Articles, *viz.*

From the Port of *Charles-Town* cleared out.

	Barrels
Rice,	100,000
Pitch,	6,376
Tar,	931
Turpentine,	4,808
Oranges, (and 161,000 looſe)	144
Pork and Beef,	1,149
Bacon,	13

Indico, 399,366 Pound-weight,
Deer-ſkins, 422 Hogſheads, 331 Bundles, and 300 looſe,
Tanned Leather, 5,869 Sides,
Peaſe and Corn, 11,126 Buſhels,
Bees-wax, 6,721 Pound-weight,
Caſk-ſtaves, 236,850 Pieces,
Shingles, 522,167 Pieces,
Boards, Timber, &c. 466,186 Feet,
Hoops, 29,600 Pieces.

Beſide ſmaller Articles, as, Tobacco, Furs, Raccoon-ſkins, Roots, and Seeds of various Kinds; Candles, Butter, Reeds, Raw-hides, Tallow, Hogs-Lard, Myrtle-wax, Oil of Turpentine, Roſin, Soap, Trunnels, &c.

Births and Burials at *Amſterdam* during the Year 1761.

The Chriſtenings, at *Amſterdam*, in the Year 1761, 4,480, and Burials 7,700.

☞ The great Number of *Jews* and of other Perſuaſions, who do not chriſten nor regiſter their Children, occaſions ſo great a Difference between the Births and Burials in that City.

And Ships arriving there in the ſaid Year.

Ships arriving at *Amſterdam*, during the Year 1761, were 1,508 Ships.

The *Dutch Eaſt-India Company*'s Privileges prolonged for thirty Years.

Our Accounts from *Holland*, at the Cloſe of this Year 1761, acquaint us, that the States-General had then renewed the excluſive Privileges of their *Eaſt-India* Company, for thirty Years longer.

Mortality-Bill at *Koningsberg*, during the Year 1761.

At *Koningsberg*, (the Capital City of *Brandenburgh Pruſſia*) during the Year 1761, there were born 1,780, and buried 1,770 Perſons: Which Number, multiplied by 30, dying yearly in large Cities, makes 53,100 Inhabitants. Or, by 33, gives 58,410 Inhabitants.

And Ships failed thence within this Year.

Sailed from thence, during the Year 1761, 944 laden Ships.

Rome's Mortality-Bill, and Number of Inhabitants; with Remarks.

At *Rome*, by a late Liſt of her Inhabitants, *Anno* 1761, there were of Males,	90,239 Perſons
Of Females,	67,219
Total Inhabitants,	157,458

Of which Number there were then, of

Biſhops,	42
Prieſts,	2,742
Religious and Nuns,	4,381
Monks,	1,725
Students,	878
Poor, in Hoſpitals,	1,053
Hereticks, Turks, and Infidels, [the Jews excepted]	37
	10,858

Children born, 4,989——Perſons died, 7,149. So that, inſtead of multiplying the Number of Perſons dying in a Year by 30, to form a probable Gueſs at *Rome*'s Number of Inhabitants, they ſhould be multiplied by 22, becauſe of the great Number of Eccleſiaſtics, &c. nearly the real Number of *Rome*'s Inhabitants 157,278 [*Jews* excepted] *Vide Annum* 1760.

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Extract from the *General Bill* of all the Chriſtenings and Burials, within the City and Suburbs of *London* and the Compaſs of the Bills of Mortality, from *December* 9, 1760, to *December* 15, 1761; printed by the Company of Pariſh-clerks of *London*, viz.

Chriſtened, Males,	8,183	Buried, Males,	10,668
Females,	7,817	Females,	10,395
In all,	16,000		21,063

Increaſed in the Burials this Year 1233.

London's Chriſtenings and Burials *Anno* 1761.

From the public Regiſters of the City of *Paris*, viz.

Chriſtened,	18,374	Buried,	17,674
[Married,	3,947 Couple.]	[Foundlings,	5,418 (*Vide Annum* 1760)

Of *Paris*.

Chriſtened,	1,949	Buried,	2,292
Increaſed in Births, 299		Increaſed in the Burials, 234	

Dublin City and Suburbs.

Births,	5672	Burials,	6,310
Increaſed this Year, 479		Decreaſed, 10	

Vienna.

Births,	2,749	Burials,	2,593

Copenhagen.

And in the intire Iſland or Province of *Zealand*, 6,832 were chriſtened, and 5,888 Perſons died, and 1,914 Couple were married. This muſt be a wrong Account; it was taken from the *Dutch* News-papers. (*Vide Annum* 1760).

☞ We cannot pretend to anſwer for Tranſcripts from News-papers. Yet by comparing this Year's Accounts with thoſe of former Years, the Truth may nearly be gueſſed at.

Ships arriving at the Port of *Cadiz*, during the Year 1761, *viz.*

Ships arrived at *Cadiz*, *Anno* 1761.

Engliſh,	87	[whereof 13 were Ships of War]
Dutch,	99	[whereof 16 were Ships of War]
Daniſh,	41	
French,	22	[whereof 4 were Ships of War]
Spaniſh,	195	[whereof 32 were Ships of War]
Portugueſe,	19	
Imperial,	11	
Raguſians,	8	
Malteſe,	4	
Genoeſe,	2	
Savoyards,	1	
Neapolitan,	5	
	494 Ships.	

1762 In *February* of this Year 1762, his *Britannic* Majeſty's Forces, by Sea and Land, made an intire Conqueſt of the very important Iſland of *Martinica*, which the *French* had ſo well ſupplied and fortified, as to have boaſted, it could not be maſtered by any Force we could ſend againſt it. It is well known to be the richeſt, moſt populous, and beſt-cultivated Colony which *France* had ever poſſeſſed in the *American* Seas. Its Productions are the ſame as thoſe of our own *Weſt-India* Sugar Iſles, and in a ſuperior Degree. It had grievouſly diſtreſſed our *American* Commerce with their numerous Privateers, which determined his Majeſty to ſend ſuch a Force againſt it as could hardly fail of Succeſs: A Force ſo great as perhaps never before was ſeen at one Time ſo far from *Europe*, and which therefore ſtruck the greater Terror in our Enemies, and has raiſed the Reputation and Glory of the *Britiſh* Empire to the higheſt Degree.

The moſt important *Weſt-India* Iſland of *Martinica* conquered by the *Britiſh* Arms, from *France*.

In the Month of *March*, the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company's General Court agreed to make a Dividend on their Capital Stock of 15 *per Cent.* to be paid to their Proprietors in the Month of *May* following, the current Price of that Company's Capital Stock being 332 *per Cent.*

The *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company divides 15 *per Cent.*

The moſt induſtrious and ſuperlatively mercantile Town of *Liverpool* was by this Time increaſed in Buildings and People ſo much, that they found themſelves obliged to apply to Parliament for their being enabled to erect two more Pariſh-churches and Cemeteries to the former *four*; which accordingly paſſed into a Law in the Spring of this Year.

The Town of *Liverpool* has two new Pariſhes added to her former *four*.

The King of *Spain* having, in this ſame Year, moſt unprovokedly, joined *France* in a Declaration of War againſt *Great-Britain*, and at the ſame Time (equally unprovoked) againſt *Portugal*, which ſhe had moſt unaccountably invaded; it was reſolved by his *Britannic* Majeſty to augment the powerful Land-force which had conquered *Martinica*, and alſo the naval Force which had ſo bravely co-operated in the Conqueſt of that Iſland: And to ſtrike ſuch a Blow as *Spain*, in *America*, had never felt before: And with ſuch an Army and Navy as *America* had never ſeen before. With this unheard-of Force in the *Weſt-Indies*, they landed on the great Iſland of *Cuba*, and attacked the Town and Port of *Havannah*, although its Fortifications were ſo many and ſo ſtrong as to have till then been univerſally judged impregnable, more eſpecially as the Sailors of eleven

The moſt important City and Port of *Havannah*, and the *Spaniſh* Ships and Treaſure there, are maſtered by the *Britiſh* Land and Sea-Forces.

Spaniſh Line of Battle Ships lying in the Harbour, joined ſtrenuouſly in the Defence of the Place; notwithſtanding all which the *Britiſh* Land-Forces, commanded by the gallant Earl of *Albemarle*, aſſiſted by our Navy and our moſt intrepid Sailors, commanded by the no leſs gallant Sir *George Pococke*, Vice-Admiral, maſtered at length, on the 13th of *Auguſt*, that immenſely ſtrong City, the Key of the Treaſures of *Mexico* and *Peru*; not only with all the Treaſure in that City, but with all the Royal Navy lying in its Harbour, and a great Number of richly-laden Merchant-Ships, and an immenſe Quantity of rich Merchandize in the King's and Merchants Warehouſes there: After which they made themſelves Maſters of all the other Forts, *&c.* of that great Iſland. So important a Conqueſt (with its Conſequences, and with the grievous Mortification thereby given to the Court of *Spain*) is eaſier to be conceived than fully to be deſcribed by *us*, being in fact the moſt momentous Acquiſition we had till then ever made in *America*.

St. John's Harbour and Fort at *Newfoundland* is ſurprized by the *French*, who are diſpoſſeſſed thereof in the ſame Summer.

In the Summer of this ſame Year 1762, the *French* ſurprized and maſtered the Harbour and Fort of *St. John's*, in *Newfoundland*, where they did much Miſchief to the Shipping, Warehouſes, *&c.* But Lord *Colvil* and Lieutenant-Colonel *Amherſt*, from *New-York* and *Halifax*, in their Turn, ſurprized the *French* there, in this ſame Summer, and maſtered the ſaid Fort, making 800 *Frenchmen* Priſoners, with all their Stores, *&c.* And though the *French* had four Ships of War there, having more Cannon, Tonnage, and Sailors in them than Lord *Colvil*'s four Ships had, yet they made all Haſte to get home to *France*, before his Lordſhip could get up to them. And thus an End was put to the ſhort-lived Triumph of *France* on that Account.

Exchequer, 5th of *January*, 1762.

An Account of the Public Debts of *Great-Britain*, ſtanding out at the *Exchequer*, on the 5th of *January*, 1762, *viz.*

Debts ſtill remaining and payable at the *Exchequer*, viz.	Principal Debt.			Annual Intereſt, or other Charges payable for the ſame.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1. *Long-Annuities*, unſubſcribed into the *South-Sea* Company, *Anno* 1720 — — — —	1,836,275	17	10	136,453	12	8
2. —— *Annuities for Lives*, with Benefit of *Survivorſhip*; the original Sum contributed being — —	108,100	—	—	7,567	—	—
3. Ditto for *two* and *three Lives*, being the Sum remaining, after what is fallen in by Deaths — —	76,005	14	10	9,215	12	—
4. *Exchequer-Bills* made out for Intereſt on old Bills —	2,200	—	—	——	——	
Total at the *Exchequer* — —	2,022,581	12	8	153,236	4	8
Note. The *Land-Taxes* and *Duties on Malt*, being annual Grants, are not charged in this Account; neither the Million charged, *Anno* 1726, on the Deduction of 6*d.* *per* Pound on Salaries and Penſions, transferrable at the *Bank*; [as not deemed a National Debt.] Nor the 1,500,000 *l.* toward paying off the *Navy-Debt*, &c. *Anno* 1761; nor the Sum of one Million charged on the Supplies, *Anno* 1762.						
Eaſt-India Company, viz.						
1. By two Acts of Parliament of the 9th of King *William* IIId, and two other Acts of the 6th and 9th of Queen *Anne*, now reduced to 3 *per Cent.* Intereſt, [with Allowances for *Charges of Management* to that Company] -	3,200,000	—	—	97,285	14	4
2. *Annuities* at 3 *per Cent.* *Anno* 1744, charged on the Surplus of additional Duties on *Low-Wines*, *Spirits*, and *Strong-Waters*, [and Charge of Management] —	1,000,000	—	—	30,401	15	8
Total at the *Eaſt-India Houſe* —	4,200,000	—	—	127,687	10	—
Bank of England, viz.						
1. On their original Fund, reduced to 3 *per Cent.* from the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1743, [with 4,000 *l.* allowed the *Bank* for *Management* thereof] — — —	3,200,000	—	—	100,000	—	—
2. For cancelling *Exchequer-Bills*, by the 3d Year of King *George* I. — — — —	500,000	—	—	15,000	—	—
3. Purchaſed of the *South-Sea* Company, *Anno* 1722, *now* at 3 *per Cent.* [with Charge of Management] —	4,000,000	—	—	121,898	3	5
4. *Annuities*, at 3 *per Cent.* charged on the Duty on *Coals* from *Lady-day* 1719 — — —	1,750,000	—	—	52,500	—	—
5. Ditto, at 3 *per Cent.* charged on the Surplus of the Funds for Lottery 1714 — — —	1,250,000	—	—	37,500	—	—
6. Ditto, at Ditto, *Anno* 1746, charged on the Duty for licenſing Spirituous Liquors, ſince *Lady-day* 1746 —	986,800	—	—	29,604	—	—
Carry over — — —	11,686,800	—	—	356,502	3	5

7. *An-*

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	l. s. d.	Principal Debts. l. s. d.	Annual Payments. l. s. d.
Brought over		11,686,800 — —	356,502 3 5
7. *Annuities*, at 3 *per Cent.* charged on the *Sinking-Fund* by the 25th, 28th, 29th, 32d, and 33d of King *George* IId.	21,137,821 5 1		
8. Ditto, at Ditto, charged on Offices and Penſions, *&c.* by the 31ſt of *George* IId.	500,000 — —		
9. Ditto, at Ditto, charged on the additional Duty on Strong Beer and Ale by an Act of the 1ſt of *George* IIId.	11,400,000 — —		
10. And Ditto, at Ditto, in Lottery Tickets, charged on the ſaid *Fund* by the ſaid Act, to make up 12 Millions	600,000 — —		
		33,637,821 5 1	1,020,838 5 8
11. Ditto, at 3 *per Cent.* charged on the *Sinking-Fund*, by the Act of the 25th of *George* IId.		17,701,323 16 4	540,996 14 —
12. Ditto, at 3½ *per Cent.* charged on the ſaid *Fund*, by the 29th of *George* IId.		1,500,000 — —	53,343 15 —
13. Ditto, at 3½ *per Cent.* charged on the Duties on *Offices and Penſions*, by the 31ſt of *George* IId.		4,500,000 — —	160,031 5 —
14. Ditto, at 3½ *per Cent.* charged on the additional Duty on *Malt*, &c. by the Act of the 33d of *George* IId.	8,000,000 — —		
15. Ditto, at 4 *per Cent.* additional Capital in *Lottery Tickets* on 8,000,000*l.* charged on the ſaid *Fund* by the ſaid Act	240,000 — —		
		8,240,000 — —	334,235 — —
		77,265,945 1 5	2,465,947 3 1
16. *Memorandum.* The Subſcribers of 100*l.* to the Lottery *Anno* 1745 were allowed an Annuity for *one* Life of 9*s.* *per* Ticket, which amounted to 25,500*l.* but is now reduced, by Lives fallen in, to	18,812 15 —		
17. And the Subſcribers of 100*l.* to Lottery 1746 were allowed an Annuity of *one* Life of 18*s.* *per* Ticket, which amounted to 45,000*l.* but is now reduced, by Lives fallen in, to	38,216 — —		
18. And the Subſcribers of 100*l.* for 3 *per Cent.* Annuities, *Anno* 1757, were allowed an Annuity of *one* Life, of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* which amounted to 33,750*l.* but is now reduced, by Lives fallen in, to	30,937 2 6		
19. Laſtly, The Subſcribers of 100*l.* for 3 *per Cent.* Annuities, *Anno* 1761, were allowed an Annuity of 99 Years, of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* amounting to 128,250*l.*	128,250 — —		
All which Annuities are an *Increaſe of the National Debt*; but can not be added thereto, as no Money was advanced for the ſame	216,215 17 6	— —	216,215 17 6
Total transferrable at the *Bank*, on the 5th of *January* 1762,		77,265,945 1 5	
Total annual Payments at the *Bank*		— —	2,682,163 — 7

[☞ Of the before-named annual Payment of 216,215*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* only 128,250*l.* is transferrable at the *Bank*, being the Annuities for 99 Years: The other three Sums for ſingle Lives are payable at the *Exchequer*, and are conſtantly decreaſing.]

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				Principal Debts.			Annual Payments.		
				l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Brought over,									
At the *Exchequer*				2,022,581	12	8	153,236	4	8
At the *Eaſt-India Houſe*				4,200,000	—	—	127,687	10	—
At the *Bank*				77,265,945	1	5	2,682,163	—	7
Debts transferrable at the *South-Sea Houſe*, viz.									
1. On Capital *South-Sea Stock*, as it at preſent ſtands, dividing 3½ *per Cent.*	3,662,784	8	6						
2. On *old South-Sea* Annuity Stock, at 3 *per Cent.*	12,404,270	2	7						
3. On *new South-Sea* Annuity Stock, at 3 *per Cent.*	8,958,255	2	10						
Total unpaid off by the Act of the 9th of *George* I.	25,025,309	13	11						
4. Annuities, at 3 *per Cent. Anno* 1751, charged on the *Sinking Fund*	2,100,000	—	—						
				27,125,309	13	11	829,507	8	1
Total *National Debts*, and annual Payments, on the 5th of *January* 1762				110,613,836	8	—	3,792,594	3	4

N. B. The Expence or Charge of *Management* is added to the annual Intereſt due to the three great Companies before-named; and as they ſhall at any Time have Part of their principal Sum paid off, a proportionable Part of their Allowance for *Management* will be deducted.

In all this Account we have rejected the odd Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.

Supplies granted by the *Britiſh* Parliament for the Service of the Year 1762, *viz.*

	£.
1. For Naval Services in general, including 70,000 Seamen, 19,061 Marines, and one Million toward paying off the Navy-Debt	5,112,226
2. For the Chapel at *Goſport* 1,000 *l.* and the Hoſpital at *Plymouth* 6,000 *l.*	7,000
3. For Tranſports, and victualling them	835,025
4. Ordnance for Land-Service, including laſt Year's Extra's	642,916
5. 67,676 Land-Forces (including 4,001 Invalids) 1,629,321 *l.* 18 *s.* 7 *d.* and 873,780 *l.* 18 *s.* 7 *d.* for Forces in *Plantations*, *Gibraltar*, *Africa*, and *Eaſt-Indies*	2,503,101
6. Four Regiments on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment, now in *North-America* (23,284 *l.* — *s.* 6 *d.*) and for an Augmentation of 9,370 Men (163,711 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*)	186,995
7. General and Staff Officers, in *Germany*, &c.	72,896
8. Embodied Militia and *Scots* Highlanders (44,952 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.*) and Cloathing for embodied Militia (60,706 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d.*)	504,658
9. Cloathing and Pay of unembodied Militia, (20,000 *l.*) and Half-pay Land-Officers (34,383 *l.*)	54,383
10. Superannuated and reduced Horſe-Guards, (2,952 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*) and Half-pay Officers Widows, married before the 1716, (1,838 *l.*)	4,790
11. Out-Penſioners *Chelſea* Hoſpital	13,740
12. For 39,773 Men of *Hanover*, *Wolfenbuttle*, *Saxa-Gotha*, and *Buckeburg*, employed in *Germany*	465,638
13. Five Battalions ſerving in *Germany*, each of 101 Horſe and 500 Foot	25,504
14. For 1,464 Horſe and 2,330 Foot, from the Duke of *Brunſwic*	68,008
15. For 2,120 Horſe and 9,900 Foot from the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, with Artillery, &c.	268,360
16. For 1,576 Horſe and 8,800 Foot from *Heſſe Caſſell*	147,171
17. Toward aſſiſting his Majeſty to grant reaſonable Succours *in Money* to the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*	50,000
18. Extraordinaries of Land-Forces to *November* 1761, over and above one Million granted by Parliament	1,353,662
19. Forage, Bread, &c. and Extraordinaries of the combined Army under Prince *Ferdinand*	1,000,000
20. Extraordinaries there, from *November* 24, 1761, to *December* following	958,384
21. Extraordinaries of the War 1762, and to aſſiſt the King of *Portugal*	1,000,000
22. To diſcharge *Exchequer-Bills*, charged on this Year's Aids	1,000,000
23. Ditto, for Bills iſſued in 1761, for Navy-Debts, &c.	1,500,000
24. Civil Eſtabliſhment of *Nova-Scotia*, (5,684 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.*) and of *Georgia* (4,057 *l.* 10 *s.*)	9,741
25. A Compenſation to certain Provinces in *North-America*, for Levying, Cloathing, and Pay of Troops raiſed there	133,333
26. To the *Eaſt-India* Company in lieu of a Regiment there	20,000
27. Towards widening *London-Bridge*, (15,000 *l.*) and a new Bridge over the *Tweed*, (4,000 *l.*)	19,000
28. To the Foundling Hoſpital, for Maintenance of Children	41,752
29. For *Annamabo*, and other Forts in *Africa*	13,000
Carry over	18,011,283

	£.
Brought over	18,011,283
30. To make good to the *Sinking-Fund* a Malt-Duty Deficiency	16,540
31. Ditto Deficiency of Annuity-Fund of 31ſt of *George* IId.	52,393
32. Ditto of Annuity-Fund of 1ſt of *George* IIId.	103,906
33. Ditto of Grants for the Year 1761	112,613
34. To the Truſtees of the *Britiſh Muſeum*	2,000
35. For paving, &c. the Streets of *Weſtminſter*, and *Middleſex* Out-Pariſhes contiguous	5,000
36. For Printing the Journals of the Houſe of Commons	1,500
Total, (excluſive of the odd Shillings and Pence)	£. 18,305,235

N. B. There was beſide, a Sum of 2,114 *l.* granted to make good a Penſion paid to the Right Honourable Mr. *Onſlow*, and a yearly Penſion of 3,000 *l.* was granted to him, for his own and his Son's Life, out of the *Aggregate Fund*, free of all Taxes, Fees, &c. whatever.

Ways and Means for the Year 1762, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1. Land-Tax, at 4 *s.* in the Pound	2,000,000	—	—
2. Malt Duty	750,000	—	—
3. By *Exchequer-Bills*, to be current after *March* 26th, 1763	1,500,000	—	—
* 4. By 9,600,000 *l.* Capital Annuities, on every 80 *l.* paid in, at 4 *per Cent.* (for 19 Years, and then to be reduced to 3 *per Cent.*) with an Addition of 1 *per Cent. per Annum* for 98 Years on every 20 *l.* paid in	12,000,000	—	—
5. Out of the *Sinking-Fund*	1,009,217	2	8
6. Surplus repaid out of the *Civil Liſt* Revenue of *George* IId.	115,000	—	—
7. Savings on Sums formerly granted for unembodied Militia, which was paid for as embodied	170,000	—	—
8. Surplus of 3 *d. per* Buſhel on Malt	73,678	—	—
9. Vote of Credit, to be charged on next Year's Aids	1,000,000	—	—
	£. 18,617,895	2	8

N. B. The Surplus of *Ways and Means* is applicable to pay the Deficiency of the Land-Tax and Malt-Duty of the Year 1761.

* The Fund for the above 12,000,000 *l.* charged collaterally on the *Sinking-Fund*, conſiſts of certain unappropriated Surpluſſes of Duties on *Spirituous Liquors*, an additional Duty on *Spirituous Liquors*, and on Houſes and Windows, where the Windows do not exceed *fifteen* to a Houſe.

A new Duty alſo was granted on certain Law-Admiſſions, for anſwering the additional Salaries to the Judges.

By a Statute of the ſaid 2d Year of King *George* the Third, (Cap. vi.) " *For the more eaſy victualing of his Majeſty's Ships, Tranſports*, &c. *in his Service*," ſalted Beef, Pork, and Butter, are permitted to be imported from *Ireland* Duty-free, and for none other Purpoſe, for *one* Year, to end on the 24th of *December* 1762.

Iriſh ſalt Proviſions are permitted to be imported free of all Duty, for the Uſe of the Navy-Royal, to *Chriſtmas* 1762.

By another Statute of the ſaid 2d Year, (Cap. xv.) " *For the better ſupplying the Cities of* London " *and* Weſtminſter *with freſh Fiſh*; *and to reduce the preſent exorbitant Price thereof*; *and to protect and* " *encourage Fiſhermen*; any Perſon whatever may buy at any Market, Sea-Coaſt, Port, or River, " all Sorts of ſizeable Fiſh; and may ſell the ſame in thoſe Cities, paying the cuſtomary Dues, " (except in *Covent-Garden* Market.)—The Fiſh-Carriages ſhall be numbered, and entered in the " *Hackney-Coach Office*;—and may travel on *Sundays* and Holidays, and to be uſed for *Fiſh-Carriage* " *ſolely*.——No Proprietor of ſuch Fiſh ſhall break Bulk, nor ſell any Fiſh, till brought to the " reſpective Markets, and there firſt publicly expoſed to Sale, [*Salmon* and *Lobſters* excepted.]— " *Mackrell* may (as before the making of this Act) be ſold on *Sundays*, either before or after Divine " Service.——Fiſhmongers and others ſhall not buy any of the ſaid Fiſh, to be divided by Lots or " Shares, in order to be retailed again, but what ſhall be for his own Sale or Uſe only, on Pain " of 20 *l.*——For preventing of engroſſing of large Quantities of Fiſh, the Quantities of the " Lots are hereby limited; for Inſtance, freſh Salmon, Sturgeon, large Cod, &c. by *the ſingle* " *Fiſh*,—large Haddocks not to exceed *four in one Lot*,—and ſo of other Sorts of Fiſh.——Out " of this Act are excepted *ſalt or dried Fiſh*, *Oyſters*, *Carp*, and *Tench*." ☞ This Statute and its diſintereſted and expenſive Execution is much to the Honour of the moſt worthy and noble Society for Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

The new Statute for the Land-Carriage of freſh Fiſh, for the Benefit of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

For preventing the fraudulent Exportation of the current Coins of *Denmark*, his *Daniſh* Majeſty, in the Month of *October* laſt, 1762, directed the Loan-Bank, for current Caſh-Notes, to exchange their 100 Rixdollar Notes for Notes of 50, 10, or 1 Rixdollar: And not to pay to any one Perſon above one Crown in Specie. The ſaid Loan-Bank's Capital Stock conſiſts of 500,000 Rixdollars, each being of the Value of about 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling. Their Notes are received even in Payment of the Royal Revenue.——They lend out Money on Pledges, not exceeding 100 Rixdollars, at an Intereſt of 4 *per Cent.*

A brief Account of the Loan Bank at *Copenhagen*.

South-Carolina's Exportations, from *December* the 23d, 1761, to *September* the 1ſt, 1762, *viz.*

Rice, - - - - -	62,288 Barrels.	Timber, &c. - -	103,293 Feet.
Indieo, - - -	249,000 lb. wt.	Oranges, - - - - -	4 Barrels.
Caſk-ſtaves, - - - -	157,880.	Soap, - - - - - -	100 Boxes.
Shingles, - - -	674,750.	Potatoes, - - - - -	20 Buſhels.
Corn, - - - - - -	23,194 Buſhels.	Laths, - - - - - -	3,500.
Peaſe, - - - - -	3,980 Buſhels.	Turpentine, - - - -	751 Barrels.
Pork, - - - - -	2,275 Barrels.	Beef, - - - - - - -	21 Ditto.
Butter, - - - - -	80 Cags.	Bacon, - - - - - -	1,648 lb. wt.
Deer Skins, - - -	331 Hogſheads.	Candles of Myrtle-wax, -	14 Boxes.
—— —— - - - - - -	12 Caſks.	Oats, - - - - - -	388 Buſhels.
—— —— - - - - -	215 Bundles.	Hoops, - - - - - -	14,500.
—— —— - - - -	1,043 looſe.	Reeds, - - - - - - -	400.
Pitch, - - - - - -	3,110 Barrels.	Handſpikes, - - - -	360.
Tar, - - - - - - - -	1,119 Ditto.	Furs, - - - - - - - -	1 Hogſhead.
Tobacco - - - - -	14 Hogſheads.	—— - - - - - - - -	1 Bundle.
Roſin - - - - - -	19 Barrels.	—— - - - - - - - - -	2 Barrels.
Tanned Leather, - -	2,693 Hides.	Pink-root, - - - - - -	1 Caſk.
Tallow - - - - - -	32 Barrels.	Bees-wax, - - - - - -	6 Caſks.
Fiſh - - - - - - - -	41 ———	Hams, - - - - - - - -	5 Barrels.

Thus this fine Province continues to increaſe its Exportations from Time to Time, to the Satisfaction of all who wiſh well to the Public.

Preliminary Articles of Peace, between his *Britannic* Majeſty, on one Side, and the moſt *Christian* and *Catholic* Kings, on the other Side; ſigned on the 3d of *November* 1762, and ſince ratified by the three High Contracting Parties, *viz.*

Article I. A Suſpenſion of Hoſtilities.

II. *France* renounces and guarantees to *Great-Britain* all *Nova-Scotia* or *Acadia*, and likewiſe *Canada*, and the Iſle of *Cape-Breton*, and all other Iſlands in the Gulph and River of *St. Lawrence.*

III. The *French* ſhall have the Liberty of fiſhing and drying on a Part of the Coaſts of the Iſland of *Newfoundland*, as ſpecified in the XIIIth Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*;—and the *French* may alſo *fiſh* in the Gulph of *St. Lawrence*, ſo as they do not exerciſe the ſame but at the Diſtance of *three Leagues* from all the Coaſts belonging to *Great-Britain*, as well thoſe of the Continent, as thoſe of the Iſlands in the ſaid Gulph.—And as to what relates to the Fiſhery out of the ſaid Gulph, the *French* ſhall exerciſe the ſame, but at the Diſtance of *fifteen Leagues* from the Coaſts of the Iſle of *Cape-Breton.*

IV. *Great-Britain* cedes to *France*, to ſerve as a *Shelter* for the *French Fiſhermen*, the Iſlands of *St. Peter* and of *Miquelon*; and *his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* obliges himſelf, on his *Royal Word*, not to fortify the ſaid Iſlands, nor to erect any other Buildings thereon, but *merely* for the *Conveniency of the Fiſhery*; and to keep only a Guard of *fifty* Men for the Police.

V. *Dunkirk* ſhall be put into the State fixed by the laſt Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* and by former Treaties.

VI. The Confines between the Dominions of *Great-Britain* and *France* on the Continent of *North-America* ſhall be irrevocably fixed, by a Line drawn along the Middle of the River *Miſſiſippi, from its Source*, as far as the River *Ibberville*, and from thence by a Line drawn along the Middle of this River, and of the Lakes *Maurepas* and *Pontchartrain, to the Sea*; and to this Purpoſe, the *moſt Chriſtian King* cedes in full Right, and guaranties to his *Britannic* Majeſty, the River and Port of *Mobile*, and every Thing that he poſſeſſes on the left Side of the River *Miſſiſippi*, except the Town of *New-Orleans* and the Iſland on which it is ſituated, which ſhall remain to *France*; provided, That *the Navigation of the River of Miſſiſippi* ſhall be *equally free* to the Subjects of *Great-Britain* and *France*, in its whole Breadth and Length, *from its Source to the Sea*, and that Part *expreſsly* which is between the ſaid Iſland of *New-Orleans* and the *right Bank* of that River, as well as the Paſſage both *in* and *out* of its Mouth.——And the Veſſels belonging to the Subjects of either Nation ſhall not be ſtopped, viſited, or ſubjected to the Payment of any Duty whatſoever. The Stipulations in favour of the Inhabitants of *Canada*, inſerted in the IId Article, ſhall alſo take place, with regard to the Inhabitants of the Countries ceded by this Article. [*i. e.* That the *French* in *Canada* may freely profeſs the *Roman Catholic Religion, as far as the Laws of* Great-Britain *permit!* and may enjoy their Civil Rights, retire when they pleaſe, and may diſpoſe of their Eſtates to *Britiſh* Subjects.]

VII. *Britain* ſhall reſtore to *France* the Iſlands of *Guadaloupe*, *Mariegalante*, *Deſirade*, and *Martinico*, [in the *Weſt-Indies*] and of *Belleiſle*, [on the Coaſt of *France*] with their Fortreſſes. Provided, that the Term of *eighteen Months* be granted to his *Britannic* Majeſty's Subjects ſettled there and in other Places hereby reſtored to *France*, to ſell their Eſtates, recover their Debts, and to tranſport themſelves and Effects, without being reſtrained on Account of their Religion, or any other Pretence, except for Debts, or criminal Proſecutions.

VIII. *France*

A. D. 1762

VIII. *France* cedes and guarantees to *Great-Britain*, the Iſlands of *Granada* and the *Grenadines*, with the ſame Stipulations in favour of their Inhabitants, as are inſerted in the IId Article for thoſe of *Canada*. And the Partition of the Iſlands called *neutral* is agreed and fixed, ſo that thoſe of *St. Vincent*, *Dominico*, and *Tabago* ſhall remain in full Right to *England*; and that of *St. Lucia* ſhall be delivered to *France* in full Right: The two Crowns reciprocally guaranteeing to each other the Partition ſo ſtipulated.

IX. *Great-Britain* ſhall reſtore to *France* the Iſland of *Goree*: And *France* cedes and guarantees *Senegal* to *Britain*.

X. In *Eaſt-India*, *Great-Britain* reſtores to *France* the ſeveral Comptoirs which that Crown had on the Coaſt of *Coromandel* and of *Malabar*, and in *Bengal*, in the Condition they now are, on Condition, that the moſt Chriſtian King renounces the Acquiſitions which he has made on the Coaſt of *Coromandel* ſince the Commencement of Hoſtilities between the two Companies in the Year 1749. And *his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*, on his Side, ſhall reſtore all that he ſhall have conquered from *Great-Britain* in the *Eaſt-Indies* during the preſent War: And he alſo engages not to erect any Fortifications, or to keep any Troops, in *Bengal*.

IX. The Iſland of *Minorca* and Fort *St. Philip* ſhall be reſtored to his *Britannic* Majeſty, in the ſame Condition they were in when conquered by *France*.

XII. *France* ſhall reſtore all the Countries belonging to the Electorate of *Hanover*, to the Landgraviate of *Heſſe*, to the Duke of *Brunſwic*, and to the Count of *La Lippe-Buckebourg*;—and the Fortreſſes ſhall be reſtored in the ſame Condition as when conquered by *France*;—and Hoſtages ſhall be reſtored without any Ranſom.

XIII. After the Ratification of the Preliminaries, *France* ſhall evacuate the Fortreſſes of *Cleves*, *Weſel*, and *Guelders*, and other Countries belonging to the King of *Pruſſia*: And the *Britiſh* and *French* Armies ſhall evacuate all the Countries of *Weſtphalia*, *Lower Saxony*, *Lower Rhine*, *Upper Rhine*, &c. and in all *Germany*; and each ſhall retire into their own Countries. And both Crowns ſtipulate and promiſe, not to furniſh any Succour, *of any Kind*, to their *reſpective Allies*, who ſhall continue engaged in the preſent War in *Germany*.

XIV. The Towns of *Oſtend* and *Nieuport* ſhall be evacuated by *France*, immediately after the Signature of the preſent Preliminaries.

XV. The Deciſion of the Prizes, made on the *Spaniards* by *Britiſh* Subjects in Time of Peace, ſhall be referred to the Courts of Juſtice of the Admiralty of *Great-Britain*, conformably to the Rules eſtabliſhed among all Nations; ſo that the Validity of the ſaid Prizes between the *Britiſh* and *Spaniſh* Nations, ſhall be decided and judged according to the *Law of Nations*, and according to Treaties, in the Courts of Juſtice of the Nation who ſhall have made the Capture.

XVI. His *Britannic* Majeſty ſhall cauſe all the Fortifications to be demoliſhed which his Subjects ſhall have erected in the *Bay of Honduras*, and other Places of the Territory of *Spain*, in that Part of the World, four Months after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty. And his Catholic Majeſty ſhall not, for the future, ſuffer the Subjects of his *Britannic* Majeſty, or their Workmen, to be diſturbed or moleſted, under any Pretence whatſoever, in their Occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away Logwood: And, for this Purpoſe, they may build, without Hindrance, and occupy, without Interruption, the Houſes and Magazines neceſſary for them, for their Families, and for their Effects: And his ſaid Catholic Majeſty aſſures to them, by this Article, the *entire Enjoyment* of what is above ſtipulated.

XVII. His *Catholic* Majeſty deſiſts from all Pretenſions which He may have formed to the Right of Fiſhing about the Iſland of *Newfoundland*.

XVIII. The King of *Great-Britain* ſhall reſtore to *Spain* all that he has conquered in the Iſland of *Cuba*, with the Fortreſs of the *Havana*. And that Fortreſs, as well as all the other Fortreſſes of the ſaid Iſland, ſhall be reſtored in the ſame Condition they were in when they were conquered by his *Britannic* Majeſty's Arms.

XIX. In conſequence of the Reſtitution ſtipulated in the preceding Article, his Catholic Majeſty cedes and guarantees, in full Right, to his *Britannic* Majeſty, all that *Spain* poſſeſſes in the Continent of *North-America*, to the Eaſt or to the South-eaſt of the River *Miſſiſippi*. And his *Britannic* Majeſty agrees to grant to the Inhabitants of this Country, above ceded, the Liberty of the *Catholic Religion*: He will, in conſequence, give the moſt exact and moſt effectual Orders, That his *new Roman Catholic Subjects* may profeſs the Worſhip of their Religion, according to the Rites of the *Roman* Church, *as far as the Laws of* Great-Britain *permit*. His *Britannic* Majeſty farther agrees, That the *Spaniſh* Inhabitants, &c. may retire, in all Safety and Freedom, whereever they pleaſe; and may ſell their Eſtates, provided it be to his *Britannic* Majeſty's Subjects, and tranſport their Effects as well as their Perſons, without being reſtrained in their Emigration under any Pretence whatſoever, except Debts or Criminal Proſecutions. The Term limited for this Emigration being fixed to the Space of eighteen Months, to be computed from the Day of the Ratification of the definitive Treaty.———And his Catholic Majeſty ſhall have Power to cauſe all the Effects that belong to him, either Artillery or others, to be carried away.

XX. The King of *Portugal*, his *Britannic* Majeſty's Ally, is expreſsly included in the preſent Preliminary Articles. And their *moſt Chriſtian* and *Catholic* Majeſties engage to re-eſtabliſh the ancient Peace and Friendſhip between them and his *moſt Faithful* Majeſty: And they promiſe,

Iſt, That there ſhall be a total Ceſſation of Hoſtilities between the Crowns of *Spain* and *Portugal*, and between the *Spaniſh* and *French* Troops, on the one Side, and the *Portugueſe* Troops, and thoſe of their Allies, on the other, immediately after the Ratification of theſe Preliminaries: And that there ſhall be a like Ceſſation of Hoſtilities between the reſpective Forces of the *moſt Chriſtian* and *Catholic* Kings, on the one Part, and thoſe of the *moſt Faithful* King, on the other, in all other Parts of the World, as well by Sea as Land: Which Ceſſation ſhall be fixed on the ſame Epochs, and under the ſame Conditions as that between *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Spain*; and ſhall continue till the Concluſion of the definitive Treaty between *Great-Britain*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*.

IIdly, That all his moſt Faithful Majeſty's Fortreſſes and Countries in *Europe*, which ſhall have been conquered by the *Spaniſh* and *French* Armies, ſhall be reſtored, in the ſame Condition they were in when they were conquered. And that, with regard to the *Portugueſe* Colonies in *America*, or elſewhere, if any Change ſhall have happened in them, all Things ſhall be put again on the ſame Footing they were before the preſent War.

And the moſt Faithful King ſhall be invited to accede to the preſent Preliminary Articles as ſoon as ſhall be poſſible.

XXI. All the Countries and Territories which may have been conquered, in any Part of the World whatſoever, by the Arms of their *Britannic* and *moſt Faithful* Majeſties, as well as by thoſe of their *moſt Chriſtian* and *Catholic* Majeſties, which are not included in the preſent Articles, either under the Titles of Ceſſion, or under the Title of Reſtitutions, ſhall be reſtored without Difficulty, and without requiring Compenſations.

XXII. —— It is agreed, That the *Britiſh* and *French* Troops ſhall proceed, immediately after the Ratification of the Preliminaries, to the Evacuation of the Countries which they occupy in the Empire, or elſewhere, conformably to the XIIth and XIIIth Articles.

The Iſland of *Belleiſle* ſhall be evacuated ſix Weeks after the Ratification of the *definitive Treaty*, or ſooner, if it can be done.

Guadaloupe, *Deſirade*, *Mariegalante*, *Martinico*, and *St. Lucia*, three Months after the Ratification of the *definitive Treaty*, or ſooner, if it can be done.

Great-Britain ſhall likewiſe, at the End of three Months after the Ratification of the *definitive Treaty*, or ſooner, if it can be done, enter into Poſſeſſion of the River and of the Port of *Mobile*, and of all that is to form the Limits of the Territory of *Great-Britain*, on the Side of the River *Miſſiſippi*, as they are ſpecified in the VIth Article.

The Iſland of *Goree* ſhall be evacuated by *Great-Britain* three Months after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty; and the Iſland of *Minorca* by *France* at the ſame Epoch, or ſooner, if it can be done. And, according to the Conditions of the IVth Article, *France* ſhall enter into Poſſeſſion of the Iſlands of *St. Peter* and of *Miquelon* at the End of three Months.

The Comptoirs in the *Eaſt-Indies* ſhall be reſtored ſix Months after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty, or ſooner, if it can be done.

The Iſland of *Cuba*, with the Fortreſs of the *Havana*, ſhall be reſtored three Months after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty, or ſooner, if it can be done: And at the ſame Time *Great-Britain* ſhall enter into Poſſeſſion of the Country ceded by *Spain*, according to the XIXth Article.

All the Fortreſſes and Countries of his *moſt Faithful* Majeſty in *Europe* ſhall be reſtored immediately after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty: And the *Portugueſe* Colonies which may have been conquered, ſhall be reſtored, in the Space of three Months in the *Weſt-Indies*, and of ſix Months in the *Eaſt-Indies*, after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty, or ſooner, if it can be done. In conſequence whereof the neceſſary Orders ſhall be ſent by each of the High Contracting Parties, with reciprocal Paſſports for the Ships which ſhall carry them, immediately after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty.

XXIII. All the Treaties, of what Nature ſoever, which exiſted before the preſent War, as well between their *Britannic* and *moſt Chriſtian* Majeſties, as between their *Britannic* and *Catholic* Majeſties, as alſo between any of the above-named Powers and his *moſt Faithful* Majeſty, ſhall be, as they are in Effect, renewed and confirmed, in all their Points, which are not derogated from by the preſent Preliminary Articles, notwithſtanding whatever may have been ſtipulated to the contrary by any of the High Contracting Powers. And all the ſaid Parties declare, That they will not ſuffer any Privilege, Favour, or Indulgence, to ſubſiſt, contrary to the Treaties above-confirmed.

XXIV. The Priſoners made reſpectively by the Arms of their *Britannic*, *moſt Chriſtian*, *Catholic*, and *moſt Faithful* Majeſties, by Land and by Sea, ſhall be reſtored reciprocally, and *bonâ fide*, after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty, without Ranſom, paying the Debts they have con-

A. D. 1762 tracted, during their Captivity. And each Crown ſhall reſpectively pay the Advances which ſhall have been made for the Subſiſtance and Maintenance of their Priſoners, by the Sovereign of the Country where they ſhall have been detained, according to the Receipts and atteſted Accounts, and other authentic Titles which ſhall be furniſhed on each Side.

XXV. In order to prevent all Cauſes of Complaints and Diſputes which may ariſe, on Account of Ships, Merchandizes, and other Effects, which may be taken at Sea, it is reciprocally agreed, That the Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, which may be taken in the *Chanel* and in the *North Seas* after the Space of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Ratification of the preſent Preliminary Articles, ſhall be reciprocally reſtored on each Side.

That the Term ſhall be Six Weeks for the Prizes taken, from the *Chanel*, the *Britiſh Seas*, and the *North Seas*, as far as the *Canary Iſlands* incluſively, either in the *Ocean*, or in the *Mediterranean.*

Three Months from the ſaid *Canary Iſlands* as far as the *Equinoctial Line*, or *Equator.*

Laſtly, Six Months beyond the ſaid *Equinoctial Line*, or *Equator*, and *in all other Parts of the World*, without any Exception, or other more particular Deſcription of Time and Place.

XXVI. The Ratifications of the preſent Preliminary Articles ſhall be expedited in good and due Form, and exchanged in the Space of One Month, or ſooner, if it can be done, to be computed from the Day of the Signature of the preſent Articles.

In Witneſs whereof, We, the under-written Miniſters Plenipotentiaries of His *Britannic* Majeſty, of His *moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty, and of His *Catholic* Majeſty, in Virtue of our reſpective full Powers, have ſigned the preſent Preliminary Articles; and have cauſed the Seal of our Arms to be put thereto.

Done at *Fontainbleau*, the 3d Day of *November*, 1762.

Bedford, C. P. S. (L. S.) *Choiſeul, Duc de Praſlin.* (L. S.) *El Marq. de Grimaldi.* (L. S.)

Declaration, ſigned at *Fontainbleau*, the 3d of *November*, 1762, by the *French* Plenipotentiary, relating to the XIIIth Article of the Preliminaries.—His *moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty declares, That, in agreeing to the XIIIth Article of the Preliminaries, ſigned this Day, He does not mean to renounce the Right of acquitting his Debts to His Allies; and that the Remittances, which may be made on his Part, in order to acquit the Arrears that may be due on the Subſidies of preceding Years, are not to be conſidered as an Infraction of the ſaid Article.

In Witneſs whereof, I, the under written Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his *moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty, have ſigned the preſent Declaration; and have cauſed the Seal of my Arms to be put thereto.

Done at *Fontainbleau*, the 8th Day of *November*, 1762.

Choiſeul, Duc de Praſlin. (L. S.)

Theſe Articles were ratified the 22d of *November*, 1762.

As the Completion of the *definitive Treaty* between *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Spain*, may require ſome Time longer; and that, poſſibly, it may differ in ſome Reſpects from the intire Tenor of the ſaid Preliminary Articles, we ſhall cloſe this ſecond Volume of our *Chronological* Work with an Extract from the reſpective humble Addreſſes of Thanks of both Houſes of Parliament to his *Britannic* Majeſty, for his graciouſly communicating to them the ſaid Preliminary Articles, *viz.*

1. The *Houſe of Lords*, in returning his Majeſty their Thanks for the important Communication graciouſly made to them of the ſaid Preliminary Articles, thus expreſs themſelves, on the 10th of *December:* " The great Object of the War ſo fully anſwered.——A vaſt Extent of Empire added to the *Britiſh* Crown——new Sources opened for the Trade and Manufactures of this Nation——and Stability and Duration inſured, under the Bleſſing of Providence, to theſe great and national Advantages," &c.

2. The *Houſe of Commons*, on the 13th of that Month, return his Majeſty their moſt humble and hearty Thanks, for his moſt gracious Condeſcenſion, in ordering the ſaid Preliminary Articles of Peace to be laid before them.—They thus expreſs themſelves, *viz.* " We aſſure your Majeſty, That we have conſidered them with our beſt Attention: And, altho' to make Peace and War be your Majeſty's juſt and undoubted Prerogative; yet, knowing how agreeable it muſt be to your Royal Mind, to be informed of the grateful Senſe your People entertain of the Juſtice and Wiſdom of your Meaſures, and of your unwearied Attention to their Welfare; your faithful Commons are impatient to expreſs their Approbation of the advantageous Terms upon which your Majeſty hath concluded Preliminary Articles of Peace; and to lay before your Majeſty the hearty Applauſe of a faithful, affectionate, and thankful People.——The Succeſſes with which Divine Providence hath bleſſed your Arms,—hath procured ſuch ſolid, and, in all human Probability, ſuch permanent Advantages for this Nation, that we are no leſs ſenſibly affected with that humane Diſpoſition which induced your Majeſty to put an End to a long, bloody, and expenſive, though glorious and ſucceſsful War.——We are convinced, That Poſterity, from their own Experience, will hereafter agree with *us* in eſteeming that Peace to be no leſs honourable than profitable, by which there will be ceded to *Great-Britain* ſuch *an Addition of Territory*, attended with ſo *great an Extenſion of our Commerce.*"

The End of the SECOND VOLUME *of our* Hiſtorical *and* Chronological *Work.*

ERRATA.

Introduction, Page 1. Line 34. for *Carpent* read *Carpet.*

Vol. I. Page 4. Left Hand Margent, for 250, read 1,250.
P. 42. Line 6. dele *(as will be ſeen)*.
P. 484. in the Chronological Margent, for 613, read 612.

Vol. II. In the Right Hand Date, inſtead of A. D. 1438, read 1638.
P. 115 and 121. *Formoſa* Iſle, twice mentioned to be taken from the *Dutch* (through Miſtake *Annis* 1661 and 1662.)
On p. 312. in the Right Hand Margent of the third Paragraph, inſert A. D. 1725.
P. 332. for 1730, on the Right Hand Column, read 1731.
On Pages 346--7--8. in the marginal Dates 1732, read 1733.
P. 369. Line 36. for *on*, read *no*.
P. 380. Line 33d from the Bottom, for 1746 of the Year, read 1747.

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ERRATA in the CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

Anno	
1711	Under *African Company*, for *effectual*, read *ineffectual*.
622	Under *Alexandria*, for Vol. ii. read Vol. i.
1492	Under *America*, after *firſt*, read *certain*.
1302	Under *Foreigners*, here; ſhould immediately follow, 1328 *and it is confirmed by King* Edward III. Vol. i. p. 160. inſtead of 1325 *a Liſt of foreign Nations trading*, &c.

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

SECOND VOLUME of this WORK.

THE Amount of our national Debt, on the 5th of *January*, 1763, was 122,603,336*l.* 8*s.* 2¼*d* And the annual Intereſt payable for the ſame, was, 4,409,797*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* A Burden ſo immenſe, and ſo far ſurpaſſing all former Experience, may truly be ſaid to be more than ſufficient to ingroſs the Attention of the ableſt Stateſmen.

For the arduous Taſk of effecting the gradual Diminution, and, at Length, the final Reduction thereof; [the latter not to be hoped for in the Compaſs of one Generation] all Men are agreed, that it is indiſpenſably requiſite to be inſtantly ſet on Foot, by every poſſible and rational Means. Whereby we may, in this ſingle Reſpect, get to be upon a *Par* with neighbouring *arbitrary* Potentates, who, having no ſolid or permanent *Credit*, have therefore *no Debts* but ſuch only as they can annihilate at Pleaſure.

I. For this tranſcendently-important End, the primary Step, obviouſly occurring to every Man's Thoughts, will be the utmoſt Public or National *Frugality* or *Œconomy*; to be *ſtrictly* and *ſteadily* purſued throughout every Branch of the Revenue, wherein any poſſible *Saving* can be rendered practicable. Whereby the *Sinking Fund* may not only be ſacredly preſerved inviolable, but likewiſe gradually augmented by ſuch *Savings*. Poſſibly the Augmentation of that Fund may be accelerated by Means ſeemingly thought difficult, but which may hereafter, nevertheleſs, be rendered practicable.

II. The Sale of many large *Waſtes*, *Commons*, *Parks*, *Chaſes*, *Foreſts*, &c. (of late much talked of) might doubtleſs not a little contribute to that great End; provided it can be effected without encroaching on private Property, and likewiſe, on the other Hand, without too far affecting the Property and Prerogatives of the Crown, whoſe former Grants (more eſpecially within little more than the laſt 100 Years) have been ſo extravagant and improvident, as ſcarcely *now* to have any Thing very conſiderable left to give away. Many of thoſe former Grants were too frequently made to unworthy and all-graſping Favourites; but, this preſumed or ſuppoſed one, if practicable, is placing the Crown in the moſt reſplendent and patriotic Light imaginable.

III. The gradual Reduction (even to Annihilation) of ſundry great nominal Employments in diverſe Branches of the Revenue, and in the Law, and poſſibly alſo in ſome other Departments, being, in Fact, no other than abſolute *Lay Sine-Cures*, may poſſibly, ſooner or later, merit due Conſideration. Some curious Inquirers make the Amount of them to approach very near to 100,000*l.* *per Annum*, of one Kind or another. The Fee Simple whereof, at 3 *per Cent.* will amount to a principal Sum of 3,300,000*l.* which Saving, if practicable, would prove no inconſiderable an Increaſe to the *Sinking Fund.*

Such *Lay Sine-Cures* were in Being four hundred Years ago, and poſſibly much farther back; of which there is one pregnant Inſtance in our firſt Volume, (p. 203, 204) extracted from the undoubted Authority of the ſeventh Tome of the ſecond Edition of *Rymer*'s *Fœdera*, (fol. 38.) under the Year 1470: It is a memorable Grant from our great King *Edward* III. to his Favourite *Jeffery Chaucer* (our ancient celebrated Poet, whom that King ſtiles *his beloved Eſquire)* of the important Employment of *Comptroller of his Cuſtoms and of the Subſidy on Wool and Leather in the Port of London*; but it was on this expreſs Condition, "*That he ſhall write with his own Hand* the Regiſters or Entries belonging to his "ſaid Office of *Comptroller*; and ſhall alſo *conſtantly act in Perſon in his ſaid Office*, and not by a Deputy "or Subſtitute." By which we may learn, that this great Prince ſaw (and probably intended to prevent) the bad Tendency of ſuch *Sine-Cure* Employments.

But, leſt we ſhould be thought to preſume too far in Matters of ſuch high Importance, we ſhall, with all due Deference, ſubmit the farther Conſideration thereof to thoſe whoſe exalted Stations more immediately enable them to make ſuch-like important Regulations and Improvements for the public Benefit. And although perhaps they, in the Proſecution thereof, may encounter, for a ſhort Time, much Obloquy, Reproach and Oppoſition, from ſome *ill-judging*, and from perhaps many more ill-deſigning and intereſted Opponents; yet if, in the Iſſue, they ſhall be able to effect the Relief of the Nation, from only but ſome conſiderable Part of our almoſt inſupportable Burden, they may reſt aſſured, that their ſaid ſubſtantial Service will infallibly be tranſmitted to Poſterity with Honour and Applauſe, as the Deliverers of a grateful People.

P O S T S C R I P T.

On the 10th Day of *February* 1763, the *Definitive* Treaty of Peace was ſigned, and was ſoon after ratified, between the Crown of *Great-Britain* on one Side, and thoſe of *France* and *Spain*, on the other; alſo, at the ſame Time, between the two laſt-named Crowns and that of *Portugal*; and on the 22d of *March* 1763, the ſaid Peace was ſolemnly proclaimed at *London*.

In which *Definitive* Treaty, the moſt material Alterations from, or Explanations of, the Preliminary Articles of Peace, of the third Day of *November* 1762, are,

Dunkirk. I. That in Lieu of the Vth of the Preliminaries, relating to *Dunkirk*, the XIIIth Article of the *Definitive* Treaty ſtipulates, “ That *Dunkirk* ſhall be put into the State fixed by the laſt Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and by former Treaties. The *Cunette*[*] ſhall be deſtroyed immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, as well as the Forts and Batteries which defend the Entrance on the Side of the Sea; and Proviſion ſhall be made at the ſame Time for the Wholſomeneſs of the Air, and for the Health of the Inhabitants, by ſome other Means, to the Satisfaction of the King of *Great-Britain*.”

East-India. II. That, inſtead of the Xth Preliminary, the XIth Article of the *Definitive* Treaty ſtipulates, “ That *Great-Britain* ſhall reſtore to *France*, in the Condition they now are in, the different *Factories*” [in the Preliminary Article called *Comptoirs*] “ which that Crown poſſeſſed, as well on the Coaſt of *Coromandel* and *Orixa*, as on that of *Malabar*, as alſo in *Bengal*; at the Beginning of the Year 1749: And *France* renounces all Pretenſions to the Acquiſitions which ſhe had made on the Coaſt of *Coromandel* and *Orixa*.” [i. e. Fort *St. David* and its Dependencies.] “ And his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall reſtore, on his Part, all that he may have conquered from *Great-Britain* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, during the preſent War; and will expreſsly cauſe *Nattal* and *Tapanoully*,” [i. e. *Bencoulin*, &c.] “ in the Iſland of *Sumatra*, to be reſtored. And he farther engages, not to erect Fortifications, or to keep Troops in any Part of the Dominions of the *Subah*” [whom our common Accounts formerly called the *Nabob*] “ of *Bengal*. And, in order to preſerve future Peace on the Coaſt of *Coromandel* and *Orixa*, the *Engliſh* and *French* ſhall acknowledge *Mahomet-Ally-Khan* for lawful *Nabob* of the *Carnatick*; and *Salabat-jing* for lawful *Subah* of the *Decan*; and both Parties ſhall renounce all Demands and Pretenſions of Satisfaction with which they might charge each other, or their *Indian* Allies, for the Depredations or Pillage committed on either Side during the War.”

To this Article his Grace the Duke of *Bedford* ſubjoined a Declaration, importing, ‘ That for the preventing of all Subject of Diſpute, on Account of the Limits of the Territories of the *Subah* of *Bengal*, as well as of the Coaſt of *Coromandel* and *Orixa*, the ſaid Territories of the *Subah* of *Bengal* ſhall be reputed to extend only as far as the *Yanaon* excluſively; and that the *Yanaon* ſhall be conſidered as included in the Northern Part of the Coaſt of *Coromandel* and *Orixa*.’

III. Inſtead of the IVth Article of the Preliminaries, whereby the *French* King *obliges himſelf (only) on his Royal Word*, not to fortify the Iſlands of *St. Pierre* and of *Miquelon*; that King, by the VIth Article of the *Definitive* Treaty, “ abſolutely *engages*, not to fortify the ſaid Iſlands, *&c.* as in the ſaid Preliminary Article.”

America. IV. Inſtead of the Words of the XIXth Preliminary Article, whereby “ his *Catholic Majeſty cedes and guarantees to his Britannic Majeſty, all that* Spain *poſſeſſes on the Continent of* North-America, *to the Eaſt or to the South-Eaſt of the River* Miſſiſippi :” By the XXth Article of the *Definitive* Treaty, “ his Catholic Majeſty cedes and guaranties, in *full Right*, to his *Britannic* Majeſty, *Florida*, with the Fort *St. Auguſtine* and the Bay of *Penſacola*; as well as all that *Spain* poſſeſſes on the Continent of *North-America*, to the Eaſt, or to the South-Eaſt of the River *Miſſiſippi*: And, in general, every Thing that depends on the ſaid Countries and Lands, with the Sovereignty, Property and Poſſeſſion, and all Rights acquired by Treaties, or otherwiſe, which the Catholic King and the Crown of *Spain* have had, till now, over the ſaid Countries, *&c.* in the moſt ample Manner and Form, *&c.*”

Africa. V. Inſtead of the latter Part of the IXth Article of the Preliminaries, whereby *France* cedes, *in full Right, and guaranties, to the King of* Great-Britain, *Senegal* :” In the Xth Article of the *Definitive* Treaty, it is thus expreſſed: “ *His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cedes, in full Right, and guaranties to the King of* Great-Britain, *the River* Senegal, *with the Forts and Factories of* St. Louis, Podor *and* Galam; and with all the Rights and Dependencies of the ſaid River *Senegal*.” Which Forts and Territory were thought ſo important by the Houſe of Commons, that, on the 30th of the ſaid Month of *March*, they paſſed a Vote of Credit for his Majeſty, to expend as far as 7,000*l.* for repairing and improving the ſame.

As we have before freely animadverted on the heavy Load of our national Debt, we ſhall now preſume, with equal Freedom, to make ſome brief Remarks on the Benefits which, we ſincerely and impartially believe, will accrue to the Kingdoms of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, from the ſaid Definitive Treaty of Peace, in all the four Quarters of the terraqueous Globe; from which Benefits will naturally reſult a very great Increaſe of our national Commerce and Riches, and conſequently of the national Revenue, neceſſarily increaſing the *Sinking-Fund*, and, by like Conſequence, proportionably decreaſing our public Burdens.

And, Firſt, with regard to *Aſia*; the XIth Article of the Definitive Treaty ſufficiently demonſtrates the great Superiority we have thereby obtained in *Eaſt-India*. This muſt neceſſarily produce a great Increaſe of our Company's Commerce thither, and a proportionable Increaſe of the Cuſtoms, as well as

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[*] A *Cunette* (ſometimes called a *Cuvette*) is generally deſcribed to be a deep Trench, (moſtly a wet one) digged along the Bottom of a broader or larger dry Ditch; for rendering the Approach to the Place more difficult.

of

of our national Wealth, and of the *Sinking-Fund.* It has been very lately aſſerted and computed by Perſons of Credit, who were poſſeſſed of the beſt Means of knowing our *Eaſt-India* Company's Circumſtances, that, including the great Superiority obtained by the ſaid XIth Article, that Company's *annual Revenue in India* will now exceed 600,000*l.* A Sum ſurpaſſing all former Emoluments, and much more likely to increaſe than to diminiſh.

II. In *Africa*; our Poſſeſſion of the late *French* Settlements on the River *Senegal* affords us the profitable Command of the generally-neceſſary Article of *Gum-Senegal,* ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary for the perfecting of many *of our own* Manufactures. And by the vaſt Enlargement of our continental as well as Iſland Dominions in *America,* the Demand for *Negro-Slaves* from that and other Parts of the *African* Coaſt will undoubtedly much increaſe, and therewith that of our Shipping and Mariners; and alſo a proportionable (or perhaps greater) Increaſe of our outward-bound Cargoes, ſo much conſiſting of our own various Manufactures, for the Purchaſe of thoſe Slaves, *&c.*

III. With regard to our new Acqueſts, both from *France* and *Spain,* on the Continent of *North-America,* (or, in Effect, of the great Bulk of all *North-America)* if we look but a little Way into Futurity, it muſt afford us an almoſt unbounded Proſpect of Felicity, conſidered either in a commercial or a political View. An Empire (it may now well be literally termed) of ſo great Importance even to our preſent Generation, and much more ſo to Poſterity, as may well make us for a while forget our national Burdens, great as they are; moſt eſpecially when in our Thoughts we revolve the abject Situation we were in but little above *ſeven Years* ago, both in *Europe* and *America!* Inſulted and invaded by a perfidious Foe, even in Time of Peace, until, by a moſt auſpicious Change of Meaſures, the Conſequence of ſo noble a Change of Miniſters, whoſe Names can never [*may they never*] be obliterated from our Annals, we were, by the divine Bleſſing, amazingly extricated, not only from a diſgraceful Condition, but became, at Length, every where Conquerors, to the Extent of almoſt a Quarter of the terraqueous Globe, where we now probably have many more new Fellow-Subjects than for a long Series of Time we ſhall be able to enumerate. Subjects, who, to *us alone,* muſt now have Recourſe for all their *European* Wants, until now ſupplied by a quite interfering and contrary Means: Subjects, who, on the other Hand, muſt now neceſſarily *ſupply us alone* with all their *American* Productions, to their own much greater Emolument than under their former Situation. Such pleaſing future Proſpects muſt needs afford a large Scope for a luxuriant Imagination, much eaſier to conceive than fully to deſcribe. How great an Increaſe of Commerce and Riches, of Power and Influence muſt ſo vaſt an Extent of Country on the Continent of *America* hereafter afford to the *Britiſh* Empire!

IV. By the extenſive Province of *Florida,* now yielded to us by *Spain,* (whereof a good Part is ſaid to be very improveable, when in *Britiſh* Hands) and by the farther Addition of almoſt the only valuable Part of *Louiſiana,* our Empire in *North-America* is not only rendered vaſtly more extenſive, (and yet uniformly compact) but likewiſe extremely *ſecure,* down from our Province of *Georgia,* Southward, to the Cape of *Florida,* and thence, turning Weſtward, along the great Gulph or Bay of *Mexico,* up to the Mouth of the River *Miſſiſippi*; all which has (with reſpect to Security) *now* no other Frontier but the Ocean. An extreme Advantage this to ſo commercial a Nation! But this is not all the Benefit of ſuch large Conceſſions: For, by the Advantage of the Bay and fine Harbour of *Penſacola,* &c. we are enabled, in Time of War, to *command* the neighbouring Seas and Coaſts belonging to thoſe two Nations, with Advantages needleſs, and perhaps improper, to be enlarged on.

V. By our ſaid Treaty with *Spain,* we have effectually eſtabliſhed our (before diſputed) Right to the profitable Benefit of our (unlimitedly) cutting of Logwood on the Shores of *Campeachy*; where we are now alſo impowered to have Habitations for our People, and Storehouſes for our Goods; where alſo, in caſe of any future Rupture, it will always be in our Power to form a more *effectual* Eſtabliſhment. By this important Conceſſion, a great Bone of Contention, of near one hundred Years Standing, is likewiſe moſt fortunately aboliſhed; and therewith more and other future Advantages are in View, *than we chuſe to name.*

VI. Even with reſpect to the new Syſtem of the *Weſt-India* Iſlands, we may obſerve, that, although for our getting rid of our late moſt troubleſome Neighbours on the *American* Continent, and of our obtaining of them ſuch other important Advantages (as above) in different Parts of the World, it has been judged expedient to reſtore the *Sugar-Iſlands* we had conquered, together with one (ſo called) *neutral* Iſland, *viz. St. Lucia*; have we not, by the IXth Article of the *Definitive* Treaty, obtained the Iſlands of *Granada* and of the *Grenadines*; and likewiſe the neutral Iſles of *St. Vincent, Dominica* and *Tobago,* with the additional and permanent Benefit, of for ever annihilating the very Name or Appellation of any *neutral* Iſle in thoſe Seas? whereby each Nation's Poſſeſſions and Property there, are now diſtinctly aſcertained, and a final Period put to ſo long a Plea for Altercation.

VII. Laſtly, the effectual Demolition of the impregnable Part of the Sea-Port of *Dunkirk* will infallibly be *now* executed; not merely becauſe ſo ſtipulated, (as it has thrice before been) but becauſe we have, *in our Hands,* (what we never before effectually had) a ſure Pledge for its being effectually performed.

Unqueſtionably, theſe are moſt ſubſtantial and moſt important Advantages. And if, in any reaſonable Degree, they ſhall appear to be adequate to the Blood and Treaſure by us ſpent in procuring them; it is undoubtedly of no Kind of Conſequence to the Public in general, to inquire by whom they were obtained. Poſterity, we are certain, will be the moſt impartial Judges thereof; and to Poſterity we ſhall ſubmit the Whole, after ſubjoining, for our own innocent Vindication, that, to the beſt of our Knowledge and Belief, we are by no Means conſcious of having in any, even the leaſt, Degree, exaggerated the above-named Advantages obtained for the Public: *Such Advantages* (more eſpecially in a commercial Senſe) as this Kingdom never knew or experienced, in any Period of Time whatever, ſince it was a Nation !

We need ſay nothing of the Reſtitution of our Iſle of *Minorca*, as being generally eſteemed no more than an Equivalent for our reſtoring of the Iſle of *Belle-Iſle*; though doubtleſs a moſt favourable Equivalent for *us*.

The Money or Supply voted by Parliament, and paſſed into a Statute, for the Service of the current Year 1763, amounts to 3,500,000*l.* to be raiſed by an additional Duty on foreign Wines, and on *Cyder* and *Perry*.

Moſt glorioully to crown all our unparalleled Succeſſes and Conqueſts in our late War, Brigadier-General *Draper* arrived, on the 16th of *April* 1763, with Advice, that he, with his Majeſty's Land and Naval Forces, jointly with thoſe of our *Eaſt-India* Company, under the Command of Admiral *Corniſh*, had, on the 6th of *October* 1762, beſieged and taken the large City of *Manila*, the Capital of the great Iſland of *Luconia*, the Principal of the *Spaniſh Philippine* Iſles: And (beſide a great Booty, not as yet particularly ſpecified) the ſaid Sea and Land Commanders had agreed with the *Spaniſh* Governor to ranſom the ſaid City and Iſland for four Millions of Dollars; and that, moreover, our naval Force had made Prize of a large *Acapulco* Ship, valued at three Millions of Dollars: The farther Particulars whereof may ſoon be expected.

Thus the *Britiſh* Arms have ſurprizingly, and almoſt marvelouſly, triumphed in the very extremeſt Parts of *Aſia* Eaſtward, as well as over the great weſtern Continent of *North-America*, and alſo in *Africa* !

APPENDIX:

Comprehending certain Matters relative to the foregoing Work, which, for the moſt Part, could not properly be brought into a Chronological Method or Order. As,

I. That excellent ſmall Treatiſe which, in our Preface, we promiſed to exhibit, verbatim, in this APPENDIX, as being long ſince out of Print, and become ſomewhat ſcarce: Intitled, " OBSERVATIONS concerning the Dominion and Sovereignty of the Seas; being an Abſtract " of the Marine Affairs of ENGLAND." By Sir PHILIP MEDOWS, Knight. Section I.

To the READER.

THE Dominion of the Sea, as it is moſt apt to be made the fair Colour, and ſpecious Pretence, to a War betwixt *England* and *Holland*, when the real Cauſes of ſuch War are hidden and remote; ſo nothing will ſo effectually preſerve a laſting Union between them, by hindering the Root of Diſcord from growing again, as a true Knowledge and right Underſtanding of that Matter. About which, there are many traditional Miſtakes, and popular Errors, too current among us, and ſuch as are not of a ſimple and innocent Nature, but very dangerous, and of evil Conſequence. The Conſideration whereof gave the firſt Occaſion to the following Diſcourſe, which was compoſed ſeveral Years ſince, was read and preſented to his late Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, and well accepted by him; and has ſince remained a Manuſcript in the Hands of ſeveral Perſons of Quality. And though it might receive a new Turn and Air, more accommodate to the preſent State of Things; and though the Time when it was written, the Perſon for whom, and the Niceneſs of the Subject itſelf, obliged the Author to more of Caution and Reſerve, than perhaps would now be needful; yet he was not willing to make any Alterations in it, chuſing rather to ſpeak the Language of *Truth*, than of *Times*; for what was once true, is always ſo, though not always equally fit to be made public. But ſurely now, if ever, it is ſeaſonable to remove all Obſtacles and Impediments out of the Way of a good Underſtanding between the two Nations, when their moſt intimate Union and Conjunction is not only, as at other Times, highly expedient, but abſolutely neceſſary.

The PREFACE; ſhewing the Author's Deſign.

THE following Diſcourſe may poſſibly, upon a ſlight and ſuperficial View, ſeem to have ſome Tendency towards the Diminution of the Rights of *England*, and conſequently the Enlargement of thoſe of other Governments; but upon a ſerious and deliberate Peruſal, there will not appear any juſt Ground for ſuch Imputation. It is, doubtleſs, very commendable in a Subject, if he can, with ſound Judgment and convincing Reaſon, to advance the Pretenſions of his Sovereign amongſt foreign Nations. If it be the Part of a good Judge, *Ampliare Curiam*, it is much more of a good Subject, *Ampliare Coronam:* For we all ſhine in the Glory of the Crown that is over us, and even private Perſons have ſomething of Luſtre reflected on them, from the Honour and Grandeur of the Monarchy under which they live. Upon which Account, Mr. *Selden* has excellently well deſerved of the Public, by heightening the Sea-Sovereignty of the Crown of *England*, in his learned Book, entituled, *Mare Clauſum*; a Treatiſe ſo comprehenſive of what can be ſaid on that Argument, that he, who ſhould now write of the ſame, would certainly incur the old Cenſure of writing an Iliad after *Homer*.

But if all the Claims and Pretenſions of the Crown of *England*, ſupported by the Authorities and Allegations produced in that Book, ſhall be vouched as the proper Meaſure and Standard of Right and Wrong betwixt us and other Nations; if the controverting thereof by them, ſhall be eſteemed by us as an Invaſion and Uſurpation, and conſequently the juſt Cauſe and Foundation of a War: If what is well written muſt be fought for too, not being to be gained but by a longer Tool than a Pen, the King of *England* will unavoidably be caſt upon this hard Dilemma, either of being involved in endleſs and dangerous Quarrels with all his Neighbours abroad, or of having his Honour and Reputation proſtituted at Home, as tamely ſuffering the beſt Jewels of his Crown to be raviſhed from it, and the Regalities thereof, tranſmitted to him from his moſt noble Progenitors, to be uſurped by Foreigners. Nor does the Miſchief ceaſe here; for in caſe he ſhould at any Time enter into a War, for the more vigorous aſſerting and maintaining thoſe Pretenſions, and they not be included in the Terms and Conditions of the following Peace, the Inference will be this; That he was ſo far worſted in the War, as to be conſtrained to buy a Peace, if not by a total abandoning of them, yet at leaſt by a temporary Receſſion from thoſe Pretenſions.

Let me add one Conſideration more; if a War betwixt *England*, and any other Kingdom or State, be grounded and ſtated upon a Sea-dominion, by Help of this Advantage, an Enemy will gain the Weather-gage of us, and derive from it a conſiderable Benefit to himſelf; *Hoc Ithacus velit*——A *Dutchman* will deſire no better: For, by this means, we ſhall diſoblige and diſaffect all our Neighbours to our Cauſe and Quarrel, at ſuch a Time, when we moſt need their Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance: This will awaken Fears and Jealouſies, and ſtrongly alarm them to an early ſecuring of their own Navigation and Commerce, againſt thoſe who would impropriate the Seas. They will not ſo much regard the Juſtice of our Cauſe, as the Conſequences of our Succeſs, and will be ſure to range themſelves with Heart or Hand, or both, as Occaſion ſhall require, on that Side to which they ſhall be invited by a common and complicate Intereſt: It will not be a War betwixt this Prince and That, betwixt *Holland* and *England*, but betwixt the Continent and an Iſland, and the Queſtion will be briefly this, Whether the Iſland ſhall have the Sea to herſelf, or whether the Continent ſhall have Share with her? As this is conſonant and agreeable to Reaſon, to ſuppoſe that it will be ſo, ſo it is verified by Experience, that in Fact it has been ſo. We need look back no farther than the Year 1665. *England* was then in open War with *Holland*, and, as previous thereto, the Parliament granted a Royal Aid, the End whereof is publickly declared in the Preamble of the Act, *viz. To equip, and ſet out to Sea, a Royal Navy, for the Preſervation of his Majeſty's ancient and undoubted Sovereignty and Dominion in the Seas.* This was exactly calculated for the Meridian of *England*, it ſerved to inſpire our Captains and Officers with Honour, to animate our Seamen with Courage, to diſpoſe the whole Body of the People with Chearfulneſs and Unanimity, to undergo ſo mighty a Supply, anſwerable to the Greatneſs of the Undertaking. But it ſerved not ſo good Effects beyond Sea, as ſoon appeared; for the Balance of Succeſs had no ſooner inclined to *England*, by that ſignal Victory, obtained under the happy Conduct of his then Royal Highneſs, over the *Dutch* Fleet, commanded by Lieutenant-Admiral *Opdam*, but *France* ſtood over to *Holland*, *Denmark* was following, and had the War continued, and the Series of Succeſs not been interrupted by the Fatalities of the Plague, Fire, and other Accidents, by Occaſion whereof a Peace intervened, there had at that Time been as formidable a Confederacy and Conjunction formed againſt *England*, as that at *Cambray* againſt *Venice*.

An. 16 & 17 *Car.* II.

An. 1665.

An. 1508.

To remedy the ſaid Inconveniencies, and obviate the like, I thought it uſeful in the following Diſcourſe, carefully to diſtinguiſh betwixt the Queſtion of Right, and the Queſtion of Fact; betwixt the Pretenſions of the Crown of *England*, and the Poſſeſſions of it; betwixt what it has continually claimed and demanded as an ancient Right, and what it has been actually ſeized of, by a long, peaceable, and uninterrupted Enjoyment, which implies a Conſent and Acknowlegement on the Part of other Nations. The latter of theſe is the true Touchſtone of Wrong and Injury, for what has been anciently claimed, may have been as anciently denied, and ſo remained *Lis pendens*, a Queſtion undecided: But what has been peaceably enjoyed, and thereby paſſed into an acknowleged Right, afterwards to detain or controvert, is a manifeſt Injury and Uſurpation. And by this, we ſhall eaſily diſcern, whether the Crown of *England* maintains its Ground, or whether it has loſt any Thing of what it formerly had, by new Encroachments and Diſſeiſins, ſuch as may furniſh Matter for a juſt Reſentment and Vindication. In the mean Time, the Pretenſions of the Crown ſtand as they did; what they were, that they now are, no Diminution of them, no Derogation from them. It is Courage in a Nation ſtrenuouſly to maintain their own, and it is Juſtice rightly to diſtinguiſh their own; and the beſt Temper of Government, is, neither to do a Wrong, nor take it.

I thought it needful alſo to examine the accuſtomed Salutation at Sea, by the Flag and Topſail, and to endeavour to clear the true Significancy and Import of it, and the rather, becauſe it has been the Occaſion of ſpilling much Blood in *Europe* within theſe forty Years laſt paſt, and may be of the Effuſion of more, if a timely Remedy be not applied to ſo growing an Evil, which is almoſt become a common Make-bate betwixt the *European* Nations. And all this, partly by overſtraining a fine Thread, and laying greater Weight upon it than it will bear; but chiefly for Want of a certain and determinate Regulation; for whilſt Sea-Captains are, by the Generality of their Inſtructions, referred only to former Uſe and Cuſtom, and what that is, not diſtinctly known, many Irregularities and Indiſcretions enſue, not unlike to thoſe of ſome Gallants at Land, who think it a Point of Honour to quarrel for the Way, or juſtle for the Wall, with all they meet; but with this Difference, theſe do it only to the endangering their own Perſons, but the others to the engaging their Maſters many Times in unneceſſary Feuds and Diſputes.

This is the Mark, at which the following Diſcourſe is levelled, and by theſe Meaſures it has been guided. And the whole Deſign of it tends to this, to prevent needleſs Quarrels, and ſuch as are ſtated to Diſadvantage abroad, and to juſtify our King's Reputation againſt Cenſure and Reflection at Home. That whilſt he preſerves the public Peace, his Honour may not be impeached, nor yet his Honour (of which he has ſo quick a Senſe) be made Uſe of through miſtaken Appearances to imbroil his Peace; but be left free to ſteer an even Courſe betwixt the tender Regards of the one, and the prudential Conſiderations of the other. In order to which Deſign, it was neceſſary for me to remove ſome Obſtacles and Impediments, as I found them in my Way. To clear the true Notion of Dominion and Sovereignty in all the chief Branches and Dependencies of it. To trace Matters of Fact through the national Treaties made betwixt our Kings and other Princes. To vindicate ſome Paſſages in our Books and Rolls from Miſtakes and Miſapplications. And all this without any Vanity of refuting Mr. *Selden*, (who if he has extended the Rights of the Crown of *England* to the Wrong of other Princes, *Viderint ipſi*, let them look to it, whoſe Concern it is;) but merely in Proſecution of the Deſign of a Diſcourſe, which, beſides that it aſſerts the Honour of our King, by ſhewing in Fact, as to Sea-matters, how he maintains whatever his Anceſtors enjoyed, may, as is humbly conceived, be further ſerviceable for theſe two Ends.

Firſt, To put a Stop to ſome popular Errors, which prevail to the great Inconvenience of the King, by continual prompting and expoſing him, upon pretended Points of Honour, to a perpetual Strife with all his Neighbours, for Things not ſafe to be inſiſted on, never enjoyed, nor likely ever to be obtained.

Secondly, To pacify and allay thoſe Jealouſies, which diſpoſe foreign Princes upon all Occaſions to enter into Confederacies prejudicial to the Intereſts of *England*: For as it has been the Policy of *France* in this laſt Age, to load *Spain* with an Imputation of affecting an univerſal Monarchy: So it is the Practice of *Holland*, to charge *England* with an Affectation of a Sea-monarchy, to the Belief of which we too unwarily contribute; and under this Covert the *Dutch* advance their own Deſigns, as the *French* have done theirs under the former.

As to the Method of this Treatiſe, it is divided into theſe four general Heads.

I. What is meant by the Dominion and Sovereignty of the Seas, and what the true Notion or Idea of it is.

II. What Things are incident to this Dominion; and inſeparably follow it.

III. What the Salutation at Sea by the Flag and Topſail ſignifies, and whether it has any Relation to the Dominion of it.

IV. The whole Matter of Fact betwixt the Crown of *England*, and foreign Princes and States, in the ſeveral Incidents of Sea-dominion, is diſtinctly examined, and impartially reported.

Theſe General Heads contain ſeveral Subdiviſions, concerning the *Quatuor Maria*. *The Laws of* Oleron. *The Roll in the Tower* De Superioritate Maris. *The Fiſhery licenſed and limited*, &c.

Obſervations concerning the Dominion and Sovereignty of the SEAS, *&c.*

IT has been learnedly argued on both Sides, whether there be any juſt Dominion or Property in any Sea: For, in the primitive and natural State of Things, antecedent to humane Fact and Conſent, the whole Earth was common and undivided unto all Mankind; but then, as it was common, ſo it was without Culture, Men living upon the ſpontaneous Productions of it, in an eaſy and innocent, but rude and ſimple Manner. Their Dwellings were Tents; their Drink, Water; their Bread, Roots and Nuts; their Clothing, the Bark of Trees, or Skins of Beaſts. Wherefore, to better the Condition of human Life, by the Encouragement of ingenious Arts and Induſtry, Conſent, either expreſs or tacit, introduced Occupancy and Property, that every Man might enjoy to himſelf, as a Reward, the Benefit of his own Skill and Labour. Then were Houſes built, Fields ſown with Corn, Vineyards planted, and the Manner of Living heightened by progreſſive Steps and Gradations, from the plain State of ſimple Neceſſity, to a Degree of Convenience; from Convenience, to Delight; from Delight, to Luxury. But foraſmuch as the wide Sea is not capable of Cultivation or Improvement, by Art or Induſtry, it may therefore be reaſonably ſuppoſed, never to have been impropriated by Conſent, but left to its primitive and natural Communion.

How Dominion was firſt introduced.

Privata nulla Naturâ, ſed aut veteri Occupatione, aut, &c. Cic. *de Offic. lib.* 1.

Nam propriæ Telluris Herum Natura nec illum, nec me, nec quenquam fecit, Hor. ii. Sat. 2.

If it be objected, that ſundry People and Nations have been Lords of ſeveral Seas; as the *Athenians*, *Carthaginians*, *Rhodians*, and *Romans*: To that, will be replied, that this was Force and Empire, without Property; an Uſurpation, not a Right; and that an armed Conqueror, by the ſame Rule, that he diſpoſſeſſes what is proper, may impropriate what is common; only with this Difference, that it is extenſively more unjuſt to debar many from their common Right, than to diſſeize a ſingle Perſon of his private Inheritance.

I ſhall not enter upon the Merits of the Cauſe, as not being to my Purpoſe, but as to the forementioned Argument, how plauſible ſoever, it concludes fallaciouſly; as if that, which is but *Cauſa una*, one Cauſe, were *Cauſa unica*, the only Cauſe; whereas there may be other Reaſons and Conſiderations, beſides that of encouraging Induſtry, why Communion was changed into Property, and thoſe equally extendible to Sea, as well as Land. Poſſibly the Conſent of ſome Nations may diveſt themſelves of a joint Right, and inveſt it in one, in order to a public Benefit. And this is the beſt Part of that Title, which the *Venetian* has to the Gulph; which being a particular and remarkable Caſe, it will not be amiſs briefly to touch upon it, in the following Paragraph.

The *Ottoman* Power extending itſelf into *Europe*, to the Subverſion of the Eaſtern Empire, conquering all *Greece*, with *Macedon* and *Epirus*, and penetrating to the very Banks of the Gulph, almoſt within Sight of *Italy*: The *Italian*, and other neighbouring Princes, to interpoſe the beſt Skreen they could, betwixt themſelves and the near approaching Danger, did, by a concurring Intereſt, impatronize the *Venetian* in the Gulph, who, by Reaſon of their Potency in Shipping, and the immediate Concern of their own imminent Peril, were the moſt proper State to be made the Bulwark of *Chriſtendom* at Sea. Thus the Pope, by the Ceremony of a Ring, wedded their Duke every Year to the *Adriatick*. And in the General Council of *Lions*, in the Preſence of the Ambaſſadors of ſeveral Princes, upon Complaint made againſt the *Venetians*, for laying Impoſitions upon all Ships ſailing within the Gulph, Judgment was given in Favour of the Republic, upon Conſideration of their guarding that Sea againſt the Courſes of the Pirates and *Saracens*. And the neighbouring Princes would not ſo much as ſend a Galley, without aſking Leave of the Senate; which Reſpect was ſo providently managed by that wiſe Council, the better to aſſert their marine Sovereignty, that ſometimes they would give Leave, under ſome Reſtrictions

and

Of the Dominion of the State of *Venice* in the Gulph.

Flav. Blond. Decad. ii. 18.

Joan. Palat. de Dominio Mar. l. ii. *c.* 6.

and Conditions, as in the Caſe of the Siſter of *Uladiſlaus* King of *Naples*; ſometimes they denied Leave, as in the Caſe of *Mary*, Siſter of *Philip* King of *Spain*, in the Year 1630, whom the Senate would not permit to be tranſported from *Naples* to *Trieſte*, in the Galleys of *Spain*, but in thoſe only of the Republic. But it is to be conſidered alſo, that the Gulph of *Venice* is not a wide Sea or Ocean, nor a Streight or narrow Sea, called in Latin *Fretum*, but a *Sinus*, a Bay or Gulph, cloſed at one End; in the Bottom whereof the City of *Venice* is ſcituate, upon ſeveral Iſles or Inſulets. The Seas of *England* are of a different Nature and Condition, they are open both above and below, and they are the Midway-paſſage betwixt all the Northern and Southern Nations. The Wares and Merchandiſes of *Muſcovy*, *Poland*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Germany*, and the *Netherlands*, are conveyed by Shipping to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, the *Levant*, *&c.* and ſo back again from the South to the North, through the North-Eaſt Sea betwixt *England* and *Germany*, and the Weſtern Channel betwixt *England* and *France*, which ſhews, of what Influence and Import this Dominion, on the Part of *England*, is to the reſt of the World.

CHAP. I.

What is meant by the Dominion and Sovereignty of the Seas, and what the true Notion or Idea of it is.

BEFORE I proceed, it will be neceſſary, firſt, to explain the Terms, what is meant by *Dominion*, what by *Sovereignty*, and what by the *Seas*; leſt we loſe Things in Words, and take up with Names, inſtead of Realities. By *Dominion*, is to be underſtood Property, (for ſo is that Word *Dominion* always taken in its legal Senſe) or a Right of poſſeſſing and uſing any Thing as one's own, and of excluding all others from a promiſcuous and equal Uſe thereof. That is mine, which is ſo mine, as it is not another's, *Eodem Modo*, in the ſame Manner as it is mine: And this Property is twofold, either Public or Private, for Property is not oppoſed to Public, but to Common. Public Property excludes Communion amongſt Nations; private Property, Communion amongſt Perſons. For, as particular Mannors and Tenements, divided by their reſpective Bounds and Buttles, are the private Property of particular Perſons, which they poſſeſs privatively of other Perſons. So Countries and Territories, like greater Mannors, divided each from other by Limits and Borders, are the public Properties of Nations, which they poſſeſs excluſively one of another. The whole Territory of *England* is the public Property of the *Engliſh* Nation, and this Property excludes Aliens, or all born out of the King of *England*'s Liegeance, from taking real Inheritances, or holding Lands and Tenements any-where in *England*. The ſupreme Rule and Juriſdiction in and over this Territory, is that which we call Sovereignty, and is the public Property of the King, in Right of his Crown of *England*. He is ſole Lord of this great Mannor, and all the Lands in *England* are holden, either mediately or immediately, of him. And as he is Head and chief Ruler, he bears within him the Perſon of the whole Nation, and thus all *England* is his Territorial Property. And the Royal Demeans and Poſſeſſions, annexed to the Crown, as the public Revenue thereof, and as diſtinct from the private Poſſeſſions of particular Perſons, are his Patrimonial Property. He has them in his public and politic Capacity, as King, not in his private and natural, as an individual Perſon; for Kings, as well as Subjects, may have Poſſeſſions in a private Right, as the King of *Egypt*, who bought the Lands of his Subjects for Corn, he had not thoſe Lands in Right of his Crown, as King, for he was King before he had them.

I have done with thoſe two Terms, Dominion and Sovereignty. I paſs to the third, and that is, the Sea or Seas. Whereby Sea is not to be underſtood, ſuch a collective Body of Waters, ſingly and ſolely as Waters; for the moveable inconſtant Waters, whether of Sea or River, barely as ſuch, are not a capable Subject of Property; but as Waters contained within a fixed and certain Boundary, and ſupported by a ſtanding Bottom. In the firſt Senſe, no Man goes twice into the ſame River; in the ſecond, a River is the ſame in a Succeſſion of Ages. And in this latter Senſe, the Sea, as it is a ſolid *Alveus*, or Receptacle of Waters, contained within a certain Boundary, is as truly and as properly Territory as the Land. It is *Territorium à Terra*, from the ſtanding Bottom of Earth, by which the Waters of it are ſupported, and from the unmoveable Shoars of Earth, within which thoſe Waters are contained.

Having ſufficiently explained the Terms, if one ſhould aſk me, What is meant by the Dominion and Sovereignty of the *Britiſh* Seas, which the Kings of *England* are ſaid to have continually claimed, in Right of their Crown of *England?* I would anſwer, By Dominion is meant the public Property of thoſe Seas, as Part of the Territory of their Realm of *England*, and conſequently all other Princes and People excluded, not from all, but from an equal Uſe of them. By Sovereignty is meant, that ſole ſupreme Rule and Juriſdiction, which the Kings of *England*, ſucceſſively, have over the whole Realm of *England*, of which thoſe Seas are a Part. If he ſhould further aſk me, How does this Right in the Crown of *England* appear, and by what Proofs is it evidenced? I would refer him to Mr. *Selden*, whoſe Proofs and Arguments, whether they come up to the Height of ſuch a Dominion as I have here deſcribed, which they ought to do, or elſe will fall ſhort of the Mark, is not for me to ſay; I leave that to the Judgment of his Reader, wiſhing they were ſo convincing and demonſtrative, that all other Nations, as well as our own, would reſt ſatisfied therewith. But if he aſks me of Matter of Fact, whether the Kings of *England* have, for any long Time, been in the actual and peaceable Poſſeſſion of ſuch Dominion, as a Right acknowleged by the expreſs or implied Conſent of other Nations? this I ſhall examine by and by.

But whereas I hinted before, that the Dominion of the Crown of *England* in the *Britiſh* Seas, did not exclude other Princes and States from all Uſe, but from an equal Uſe of thoſe Seas, this needs a little Explication. In order to which, it is to be conſidered, that as all Property firſt began by human Fact and Conſent, antecedent to which was Communion: So in this Conſent was implied a Reſervation and benign Exception of ſuch Uſe, as might be of great Benefit to others, without any conſiderable Damage to the Proprietor; a River, as a Fiſhery, is a private Dominion, no Man may fiſh there, without the Owner's Leave, becauſe it would be a Diminution of his Profit; if navigable, as a Way, it is public to all the Subjects of that Prince, who is Lord of the Territory; as it is running Water, it is common to Man and Beaſt to drink of it, and waſh with it. A Field is a private Property, but the Market-path over it is public, and when it was firſt made a Property, it was with Reſervation of a Path. For Fields were not diſtinguiſhed by Metes and Bounds to their reſpective Owners, with Deſign to confine every Man to his own Home, but with Exception of Liberty to paſs and repaſs in a harmleſs Manner, over each others Properties in Purſuance of their lawful Occaſions. The Sea, *ſay we*, is the public Property of the Crown of *England*; but yet, as it is a Way, it is common to the peaceable Traders of all Nations. A Path over a Field is of ſome Damage to the Soil; though compenſated with a greater Utility; but a Way over the Sea is of no Damage to the Water; and the Sea, being a fluid Body, is all Path, where a Ship can ſail, and a common Highway from one Nation to another. And this is ſo far from being a Damage to any, that it is highly beneficial to all; for as there is no Man ſo ſelf-ſufficient, as not to need the continual Help of another, ſo neither is there any Country which does not, at ſome Time or other, need the Growth and Productions of another.

Quid prohibetis Aquas? Uſus communis Aquarum eſt. Ovid.

Well then, ſince it is the Nature of Property in general, ſo to make a Thing mine, as it is not another's, *eodem Modo*, in the ſame Manner as it is mine; and the Dominion of the Sea in one Prince does not exclude another from all Uſe of it; it may not be unfitly demanded, What are thoſe proper Uſes, which are ſo peculiarly reſerved to the Crown of *England*, in Right of ſuch ſuppoſed Dominion, as that all other Nations are excluded from them? And this will lead me to the ſecond general Head which I propoſed, *viz.*

CHAP. II.

What Things are incident to the Dominion of the Sea, and inſeparably follow it.

I Anſwer, theſe three Things:

1. A Right of excluding all foreign Ships of War from paſſing upon any the Seas of *England*, without ſpecial Licenſe for that Purpoſe firſt obtained.
2. The ſole marine Juriſdiction within thoſe Seas.
3. An appropriate Fiſhery.

Firſt, All Foreigners are excluded by Virtue of ſuch Dominion from a general Liberty (without firſt aſking and obtaining ſpecial Licence) of putting out upon the *Britiſh* Seas Ships fitted and equipped for War, when and in what Number they pleaſe. The Reaſon is plain, becauſe it is the Territory of another Prince; and to enter it, without Leave, with an armed Force, and in ſuch Numbers, as may juſtly occaſion Fear and Suſpicion of Danger, is a public Hoſtility. The *Perſians* were reſtrained by Pact and League made with the *Athenians*, from entering with armed Veſſels within the *Cyanean* and *Chelidonian* Iſlands; but had the *Perſians* acknowleged the Territorial Property of thoſe Seas to have been in the People of *Athens*, there had been no Need of ſuch Pact, for in the Reaſon of the Thing itſelf, abſtracted from Covenant, it had been as much an Hoſtility to have entered thoſe Seas with a Fleet of War, as to have landed an Army upon *Attica*; for both were equally the *Athenian* Territory.

Plut. pi Cim.

Secondly, From the juridical Cogniſance of all Cauſes, Civil and Criminal, for and concerning all Matters and Things done and committed in and upon thoſe Seas, the Perſons whom thoſe Cauſes concern there abiding. The Reaſon is, becauſe Juriſdiction is an eſſential and inſeperable Part of the Sovereignty, which a Prince has within his own Territory. All Foreigners, whilſt in it, owe him a local Obedience, and are triable by his Laws, and before his Judicatories only as the ſole ſupreme Judge of the Place. And for any to appeal from him, is to ſet a Superior over him, and to exerciſe Juriſdiction within his Territory, without an Authority derived from him, is to King it in another's Kingdom, to ſet up co-ordinate Supremes within one Realm in Matters of the ſame civil Cogniſance. Which is as much a Contradiction, as to affirm many Infinites, for as the Infinity of one makes all others finite, ſo the Supremacy of one makes all others ſubordinate.

Thirdly, From a Right of fiſhing within thoſe Seas, without ſpecial Licence firſt obtained from the Lord of the Seignory, and under ſuch Conditions and Conſiderations as he ſhall think fit. The Reaſon is, becauſe this is the patrimonial Property of his Crown, and the Fiſhery is in a Manner all the Profit that his great Sea-territory yields him. The Dominion of the Sea, without an appropriate Fiſhing, is as if a Vineyard ſhould be a Property, but the Grapes common. Or like an Eſtate or Poſſeſſion of Land, veſted in one, to the Uſe of another; and ſuch we had many here in *England*, till a good Statute executed the Poſſeſſion to the Uſe, and ſo conjoined what ought not to have been divided. Nor can it be alleged, that a promiſcuous fiſhing in the Sea is of no Damage to the Proprietor, for admitting the Multitude of Fiſh to be ſo great as to ſuffice all Mens' Uſe, which is not always true, yet this will abate the Price of the Market for Sale, nor can the Fiſhery be farmed out, if Occaſion be, at ſo good Advantage. For ſo we read, that the Eaſtern Emperor let out to Farm the fiſhing in the *Ægean* Sea near *Byzantium*, at the yearly Rent of Ten Thouſand Crowns, and ſometimes more.

27 *Hen.* VIII. Cap. x.

Niceph. Greg. l. ix.

I am ſenſible, that what I have already ſaid, and Part of what follows, will be thought by ſome to run too much into the Niceties of Law and School, and that it is a Thread ſpun too fine. But without the

Help of ſuch a Thread, how fine ſoever it may ſeem, we ſhall wander without End in a Labyrinth of Phraſes and Forms of Speech, we ſhall loſe Things in the Ambiguity of Words, and miſtake Shadows for Subſtance. He who affirms a Sea-dominion, and by it underſtands any Thing leſs than Property, embraces a Cloud for *Juno*. To ride actual Maſter at Sea, with a well-equipped Fleet, or to have ſuch a Plenty of naval Stores in conſtant Readineſs, as ſhall be ſufficient to anſwer all Occaſions, is not the Dominion of the Sea: This is Power, not Property, though the Property and Honour too, *eſpecially of an Iſland Prince*, are beſt ſecured and ſupported by ſuch Power. Neither is the Honour of the Flag, and of requiring foreign Ships to lower their Sails and do a Reverence, any Part of the Dominion of the Seas, nor has any Relation to it, as I ſhall ſhew preſently. Much leſs do ſuch uſual Expreſſions and Words as theſe, the *Britiſh* Seas, the Sea of *England*, *Our Seas*, import any legal Dominion, but only denote a geographical Deſcription, as *Mare Flandricum*, *Mare Normannicum*, *Mare Aremoricum*, *Mare Aquitanicum*, and a hundred others do. And nothing more uſual, than for Seas to receive their Denominations from the Shores they roll upon; and *Our Seas* are the Seas which roll upon our Shores. But that which occaſions the ordinary and moſt frequent Miſtake, is, the Word *Dominion*, it being equivocal and of a doubtful Senſe, as the *Latin* Words *Imperium* and *Dominium* likewiſe are. For ſometimes they are taken ſtrictly and legally, denoting Property, and thus *Imperium* and *Dominium* are the ſame with public and private Property, according to that of *Seneca*, *Rex omnia poſſidet Imperio, ſinguli Dominio*, The King poſſeſſes all by his Sovereignty, and yet particular Perſons have their private Poſſeſſions too. But then again, ſometimes they are taken looſely and hiſtorically, denoting Power only and Command, as, *Pompeio datum eſt Imperium Maris intra Herculis Columnas*, The *Roman* People gave *Imperium Maris* to *Pompey*, the Command of the Sea, not the Property of it; they commiſſioned him their Admiral or General at Sea, as far as the *Streights Mouth*. Thus ſome of the *Roman* Emperors were intitled *Terræ Mariſq; Domini*, Lords or Deſpots of Sea as well as Land; ſo is *Veſpaſian* called by *Joſephus*: And yet they were but Lords in Power, not in Property; for by the very Text of the *Roman* Law, as it was afterwards compiled by *Juſtinian*, the Sea is accounted as common as the Air, and that by natural Right. And thus ſome Men underſtand no more by Dominion of the Sea, than what our uſual Sea-phraſe imports, to ride Maſter at Sea, or of the Sea. But it is one Thing to be Maſter of it in an hiſtorical and military Senſe, by a Superiority of Power and Command, as the General of a victorious Fleet is, another Thing to be Maſter of it in a legal Senſe, by a poſſeſſory Right, as the true Owner and Proprietor of it is. In like manner we ſay of a General at Land, that he is Maſter of the Field; Maſter of it in Power, not Owner of it in Title. Property is a fixed and permanent Right, a Man may loſe his Seiſin, and yet retain his Title, an Uſurper is no Owner, but Power is flitting and tranſitory, and ſo ſoon as the Poſſeſſion is loſt, the Power is gone. If we confound Power and Property, *Poteſtas & Proprietas*, by a promiſcuous Uſe of the one for the other, the Dominion of the Sea will be like that of our *Corniſhmens'* Ball, at one of their Hurlings; it is his who can catch it, ſo long as he can keep it, till another gets it from him.

Sen. de Benef. l. viii. Cap. 5.

Jure naturali communia ſunt omnium, aer, aqua profluens, & Mare. Inſt. de Rer. Div. Par. I.

Tacit. Annal. 4.

Sueton. Vit. Auguſti.

I ſhall add one Quotation more, out of the *Roman* Story, not wholly unworthy Obſervation: *Tacitus* ſays, *Italiam utroque Mari duæ Claſſes Miſenum apud & Ravennam præſidebant*: Two Fleets guarded *Italy* on both Seas, one at *Miſenum*, the other at *Ravenna*. And *Suetonius* aſcribes the firſt Inſtitution thereof to *Auguſtus*; *Claſſem Miſeni & alteram Ravennæ ad Tutelam ſuperi & inferi Maris collocavit*: The Fleet at *Miſenum* was for the Safety of the upper Sea towards *Gaul* and *Spain* Weſtwards, the other at *Ravenna* was for the Safety of the lower Sea, towards *Epirus* and *Greece* Eaſtwards. Our Kings in *England* have ſo exactly followed this Model of *Auguſtus*, that one would think, they had copied from his Original. Has *Italy* an upper and lower Sea? So has *England*: Our upper Sea is that Northwards betwixt *England* and *Germany*; our lower Sea that South-weſtward betwixt *England* and *France*. Had the *Roman* Emperors their diſtinct Fleets, one for each Sea? Our Kings had their diſtinct Admiralties, one for the North, and another for the South, reckoning North and South from the Mouth of the River *Thames*. Their Fleets were *ad Tutelam Maris*, ſays *Suetonius*, for the Safety of the Sea. Ours *ad Cuſtodiam*, ſay our Records, for the Cuſtody or ſafe keeping it, from being infeſted by Pirates (a Trade frequent in former Ages amongſt the Northern People) and conſequently for ſecuring the Navigation and Commerce of their Subjects and Allies. The two Fleets did *præſidere Italiam*, ſays *Tacitus*, guard *Italy* as a Garriſon Town does a Frontier. Ours were alſo called *Naves Præſidiariæ*, Garriſon-ſhips, to guard the open Shores and Landing-places of a large Iſland, againſt the hoſtile Inſults and Deſcent of Foreigners. They are our moveable Garriſons, our floating Caſtles, fifty of which will defend an Iſland better than five thouſand ſtanding ones built round the Shores.

Of the *Quatuor Maria.*

Beſides the two Admiralties of the North and South, the Books of our municipal Laws make frequent Mention of the *Quatuor Maria*, the four Seas, environing *England* to the Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South. For *England*, as diſtinct from *Scotland*, is a Peninſula, bounded on the North by an Iſthmus of Land and the Northern Sea. And it is obſervable, that to be *infra* or *intra quatuor Maria*, within the four Seas, is, in Conſtruction of our Law, to be within the Kingdom of *England*; and to be *extra quatuor Maria*, out of the four Seas, is equipollent to being out of the Kingdom of *England*. And it is to be further noted, that not only he who is upon the Land, but he alſo who is upon the Sea, is in our Law ſaid to be *intra Mare*, within the Sea, becauſe he has Sea ſtill before him, till he be arrived on the oppoſite Shore, and then, and not till then, he is *extra Mare*, out of the Sea, or beyond it. And when an *Engliſhman* is upon the other Shore, he is then within the Liegeance of another Prince, and therefore out of the Kingdom of *England*; but whilſt upon the Sea, he is within the Liegeance of his own Prince, and therefore within the Kingdom of *England*. For *England* is not always taken ſtrictly for the Land of it, in which Senſe the Iſles of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, and *Mann*, are no Part of *England*, but ſometimes comprehenſively for all the Dominions of it, and in legal Underſtanding, he is within the Kingdom of *England*, who is within the local Liegeance of the Crown of *England*.

The Uſe our Law makes of this technical Phraſe, or artificial Form of Speech, *intra* or *extra quatuor Maria*, within or without the four Seas, is this, partly to eſſoign or excuſe Men from Appearance in Courts upon Writs of Summons; for if it can truly be alleged, that the Party ſummoned is *oultre la*

Mer, beyond the Sea, this is accepted as a good Eſſoign, to ſave his Default. But principally to be a certain and regulated Diſtance, within which our Law will admit of ſome Preſumptions, which, beyond that Diſtance, it will not. For Example, if a Huſband be within the four Seas, and his Wife has Iſſue, the Law preſumes the Iſſue legitimate, and will admit of no Proof to baſtardize the Child, becauſe, within ſo little a Diſtance, Man and Wife might clandeſtinely come together, and none can ſafely ſwear they did not; but if the Huſband be out of the four Seas, the Law is otherwiſe. By the Statute of 18 *Edw.* I. a Fine, levied in the Common Bench, concludes him, who is within the four Seas, if he puts not in his Claim within a Year and a Day, becauſe the Law preſumes him near enough, to have timely Notice of ſo ſolemn an Act as a Fine is, and if he ſuffers himſelf to be forecloſed for Want of an Action or Entry, imputes it to his own Neglect. By the Statute of 4 *Hen.* VII. Cap. xxiv. the forementioned Term of a Year and a Day is enlarged to five Years: And what in the Statute of *Edw.* I. is ſaid to be out of the four Seas, is in this of *Hen.* VII. ſaid to be out of the Realm, as equipollent Phraſes, and ſignifying the ſame Thing. And if a Man be out of the Realm, what Day a Fine is levied, though it be a public Act, the Law ſuppoſes him not to have ſufficient Notice of a Thing done within the Realm, and therefore interpoſes an Exception to the ſaving of his Right. And this is all which our Law-books mean, when they ſay, the Sea of *England* is within the Realm of *England*, as in the Place quoted in the Margin. But whether the Sea be ſo within the Realm of *England*, as to be Part of the Territorial Property of it, excluſively of all other Kingdoms and States, that they meddle not with. But to be within the four Seas, and to be within the Realm of *England*, is, as to ſome Purpoſes, in Conſtruction and Intendment of our Law, one and the ſame Thing.

Coke on *Litt.* Sect. 399.

Coke 8 Rep. *Leckford*'s Caſe.

Coke on *Litt.* Sect. 439.

Our Law-books have many other Phraſes and Expreſſions of ſpecial Uſe, but yet do not reach the controverted Point betwixt *England* and other Nations. As where it is ſaid, the Sea is of the Liegeance of the King, and Parcel of his Crown of *England*, *Le Mer eſt del Liegeance del Roy, & Parcel de ſon Corone d'Engleterre.* And in another Place, it is ſaid, the Sea of *England* is within the Liegeance of the King, as of his Crown of *England*. As to the King's Liegeance, it ſtands thus in our Law; all Natives, or natural-born Subjects, or Perſons born within the King's Liegeance (for theſe do tantamount) whereſoever they are, whether at Sea or Land, in *England* or any foreign Country, *quocunque ſub Axe*, they ſtill owe a native, or natural and inſeparable Faith and Allegiance to their Liege-Lord the King. Whilſt in *England*, or upon the Seas, beſides their natural Liegeance, they are within the local Liegeance of their own Sovereign, and under his immediate Protection and Defence. But when within the Dominions of a foreign Prince, though, as to Perſons, they ſtill retain Faith to their natural Sovereign; yet, as to Place, they are out of his actual Obedience, and within the Protection of another, which draws Subjection along with it, and makes them the temporary local Subjects of that other Prince. And as this is the Caſe of *Engliſhmen* abroad, ſo is it of Aliens here in *England*. A Child born at Sea, in any of the King's Ships, or other *Engliſh* Veſſel, navigated by *Engliſh* Maſter and Crew, is a Native; if born upon the Land of *England*, in any Fort or Town poſſeſſed by an Enemy, it is born out of the King's Liegeance, and therefore an Alien. But whereas it is ſaid, the Sea is within the Liegeance of the Crown of *England*, this is to be underſtood extenſively of the Liegeance of the Crown of *England*, that it reaches to Sea as well as Land, not excluſively of the Liegeance of other Crowns, as if no Crown had Liegeance at Sea, but that of *England* only; or, as if no Foreigner, aboard his own Veſſel, within any the four Seas, were within the Liegeance of his own natural Sovereign, for this is manifeſtly repugnant to daily Fact and Experience, as we ſhall ſee anon, when I come to the Queſtion of Fact.

Coke 5 Rep. Sir *Henry Conſtable*'s Caſe, *fol.* 108. *Coke* on *Litt.* Sect. 439.

Coke 7 Rep. *Calvin*'s Caſe, *fol.* 6.

As to that other Expreſſion of the Seas being Parcel of the Crown of *England*, the forementioned Author, in the Place before cited, expounds his Meaning to be, that it is Parcel of the Inheritance of the Crown of *England*. Thus *Jetſam*, *Flotſam*, and *Lagan*, appertain to the King by his Prerogative. Goods thrown over-board, to lighten a Ship in Diſtreſs by Weather, are called *Jetſam*; Goods of a wrecked Ship, floating upon the Waters, are called *Flotſam*; Goods ſunk, with a Cork or Buoy tied to them, to direct to the Place, are called *Lagan* or *Ligan*: All theſe Goods, if the Ship periſhes, and no Owner can be proved, belong to the King in Right of his Crown, as Treaſure *trove* and *eſtrais* at Land do, and all Derelicts, whoſe Property is loſt, the Law adjudges them to the King, as Owner paramount. Alſo Royal Fiſhes, as Whales, Sturgeons, *&c.* taken by the King's Subjects on the Seas of *England*, appertain to the King by his Prerogative, but no Mention made in any of our Law-books, of an appropriate Fiſhing, excluſive of the People and Subjects of other Princes and States.

Coke in *Conſtable*'s Caſe, *ut ſupra.*

Coke Rep. 7. Caſe *de Swans*, fol. 16.

I have mentioned theſe Paſſages, which occur in the Books of our municipal Laws, becauſe, though of excellent Uſe and undeniable Verity, when fitly applied to what they are deſigned and intended, yet if miſapplied to the Caſe of the Dominion of the four Seas, as it ſtands betwixt *England* and other Nations, they may and do occaſion Error and Miſtake. Thoſe Books handle Caſes betwixt Subject and Subject, and ſometimes betwixt Crown and Subject, but not betwixt Crown and Crown, I mean betwixt *England* and other Kingdoms. Matters of this Nature muſt be looked for in the public Treaties and Tranſactions of State betwixt our Kings and foreign Princes, or in a long peaceable Poſſeſſion, which we call Preſcription; and theſe I ſhall examine by-and-by.

Thus far I have endeavoured to clear the true Notion of Sea-dominion, neither extending it to impeach the free Navigation and Commerce of peaceable Traders, due to them of natural Right, and by the Law of Nations, notwithſtanding ſuch Dominion. Nor yet making it a verbal Notion only conſiſting in Words and Forms of Speech, without any real Fruit and Effect, but have inſtanced in three weighty Things, as the inſeparable Incidents of it. I ſhould now proceed to the Matter of Fact, but foraſmuch as ſome, without Examination, take it for granted, that the accuſtomed Salutation at Sea by the Flag and Topſail, is an Act of Recognition and Acknowledgment of the Sovereign Dominion of the Sea inherent in that Prince, to whom ſuch Salutation is performed, I ſhall crave Leave to examine this in the firſt Place.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

What the Salutation at Sea by the Flag and Topſail ſignifies, and whether it has any Relation to the Dominion of it.

THE Salutation at Sea by the Flag and Topſail, was never covenanted in any the public Treaties, betwixt *England* and other Nations, but in thoſe with the *United Netherlands* only. And never in any of them till the Year 1654. And I am inclinable to believe, that there were particular Reaſons why it was then covenanted; partly, becauſe at that Time the Royal Dignity of *England* was debaſed and diſguiſed under the obſcurer Name of a Protectorate; and they who had not refuſed it to an anciently crowned Head, might make ſome Scruple to do it to a new Republic. And partly, becauſe that War began upon a Diſpute for the Honour of the Flag. I cannot ſay it was the ſole Cauſe of the War, but it was the firſt Occaſion of it. For whilſt *Blake* was in *Dover* Road with the *Engliſh* Fleet, *Tromp* with double the Number of Ships, but not equal in Goodneſs, ſtood over from the Coaſt of *Calais* directly towards him, and came up cloſe with him, with his Flag aloft, Jacks and Pendants flying, and all the Bravery he could diſplay. *Blake* was too ſtout to brook the Affront, and ſo in plain *Engliſh* the two Generals fell together by the Ears, neither of them knowing how ſoon he might be called to a ſevere Account by his Superiors, for what he had done. But they juſtified themſelves, by caſting the Blame one upon the other, and thus the Servants Quarrel ſoon became the Maſters, and both Nations engaged in a fierce War: Which ended in 1654, and in the 13th Article of the Treaty of Peace then concluded, to prevent the like Diſputes for the future, it was covenanted, *That the Ships of the United Provinces, as well thoſe fitted for War, as others, which ſhould meet in the Britiſh Seas any the Ships of War of England, ſhould ſtrike their Flag, and lower their Topſail, in ſuch Manner as had been any Time practiſed before, under any former Government.* But whereas ſome think, that this was prejudicial to *England*, to take that by Covenant, which they held before by Preſcription; I am not ſo clear in that Opinion. For what ſtood before upon the Foot of Courteſy, or of Cuſtom at the beſt, was now confirmed by a ſupervening Contract, and paſſed into a national Law, founded upon mutual Conſent. And from the Treaty in 1654, it paſſed into that made at *Weſtminſter* by his late Majeſty in 1662; and from thence into that made at *Breda* in 1667, in which, as in the former, the Flag and Topſail are expreſsly covenanted for in the *Britiſh* Seas. But by a later Treaty, *viz.* 1673, inſtead of the *Britiſh* Seas, there is an Enlargement to the Seas, betwixt *Cape Finiſterre*, to the middle Point of the Land *Van Staten* in *Norway*.

May 1652.

Here it is to be obſerved, that in the forementioned Treaties, the Salutation by the Flag and Topſail is no where ſaid to be an Acknowledgment of the Sovereignty of the Crown of *England* in and over the *Britiſh* Seas, nor ſo much as intimated or implied; but, on the contrary, as it were on Purpoſe to prevent ſuch a Conſtruction, it is expreſly ſaid to be a Reſpect. The Words of the Treaty 1673 are theſe: *In Acknowledgment of the King of Great-Britain's Right to have his Flag reſpected, they,* i. e. *the Dutch, ſhall ſtrike their Flag, and lower their Topſail, in the ſame Manner, and with the ſame Reſpect, as hath, at any Time, or in any Place, been formerly practiſed.* It is true, it has been offered at to make this Reſpect paſs into an Acknowledgment of Sovereignty, but it was but an Offer, and ſo vaniſhed; for in the Project or Concept of 27 Articles, delivered in the Year 1653, by the then *Engliſh* Commiſſioners to the *Dutch* Ambaſſadors, in the 15th Article it was thus propoſed: *That the Dutch Ships, both Men of War and Merchants, (beſides ſtriking the Flag) ſhould ſuffer themſelves to be viſited, if required, and ſhould perform all due Offices of Honour and Acknowledgment to England, to whom the Dominion and Sovereignty of the Britiſh Seas of Right appertained.* But this Article was rejected by the *Dutch*, as were ſeveral other Propoſals of a high Nature; for it was then urged, and for ſome Time inſiſted on, that there ſhould be a *Coalition* of *England*, and the United Provinces, into one and the ſame Republic; not an Union only, but an Adunation, not a mere Coition into a ſtricter Bond and League of Friendſhip, but a Coalition of both into one Government. But this was rejected too, as impracticable.

If the Queſtion were only concerning the Antiquity of this Ceremony, how long it has been practiſed amongſt theſe *European* Nations, (for it had a Time when it firſt began, and it does not obtain univerſally) we have a Record in our Admiralty, which would be pertinent to this Purpoſe. It is an Edict or Proclamation, publiſhed by King *John*, at *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, in the ſecond Year of his Reign, near 500 Years ſince, and is tranſcribed by Mr. *Selden* out of the Records of the Admiralty, to the following Purport: *That if any Ships or Veſſels, laden or unladen, refuſed to lower their Sails at the Command of the King's Lieutenant or Admiral, or of his Lieutenant, then to be compelled to do it by fighting them, and, if taken, their Ships and Goods to be confiſcated*; as may be ſeen more at large in the Place noted in the Margin. But the Proclamation ſays not, that this lowering of their Sails was to be done, as an Acknowledgment of the King's Dominion in the Weſtern Channel, to which Sea it eſpecially relates; and yet none could have better required it than King *John*, for he was at that Time in actual Poſſeſſion both of *England* and *Normandy*, and conſequently was actual Lord of both Shores, and might have reckoned the Channel as an Appendant and Acceſſion to the Land, and to have followed it as the Acceſſory does the Principal; as he is Lord of the intermediate River, who is Lord of both the Banks. But as this Proclamation expreſſes no ſuch Thing, ſo neither does the penning of it ſeem to incline that Way: For it mentions not Ships of War, who, as ſuch, ought the rather to be obliged to make ſuch Acknowledgment, as being moſt likely to diſpute it; but only Ships laden or unladen, *Nefs ou Veſſeaulx charges ou voide*, referring to Merchants and Traders, be their Ships light or freighted; and theſe Merchant-men are to do it, not at the Command of every-body, but *au Commandement du Lieutenant du Roy, ou de l'Admiral du Roy, ou ſon Lieutenant*, at the Command of the King's Lieutenant, or the King's Admiral, or his Lieutenant, intimating a perſonal Reſpect due to their Rank and Quality, eſpecially from ſimple Traders.

Mare Clauſum, lib. ii. cap. 26.

However, it is certain, that this honorary Reſpect or Civility, call it what you will, is no natural Expreſſion of a Subjection to a Sovereign; for it is not founded in Nature, but in Inſtitution, and is a

Practice peculiar to the Weſtern Nations; and the Modes of Reſpect are ſo various in different Countries, that what in one is a Civility, in another is a Rudeneſs. And as it is no natural Expreſſion of Subjection, ſo neither is it a neceſſary one, as it muſt neceſſarily ſignify that or nothing; for lowering the Flag or Sails, is but like uncovering the Head, by vailing the Hat or Bonnet *, which, amongſt us, is uſed as a Token of Subjection to our King, of Reſpect to our Superiors, of Civility to our Equals, of Courteſy to our Inferiors. Thus we ſee one and the ſame ſpecific Act of uncovering the Head, as it relates to Perſons of different Orders and Degrees, admits of divers Significations. Some of our Sea-captains, though irregularly enough, and for Want of explicit Orders, have required of the *Dutch* the Honour of the Flag and Topſail in the *Mediterranean* and *Baltic*, where the Crown of *England* never pretended Sovereignty. And as in the forementioned Treatiſe of 1673, it is particularly named a Reſpect, ſo it is covenanted to be done, not only within the *Britiſh* Seas, but every-where betwixt the Capes, *Finiſterre* in *Spain*, and *Staten* in *Norway*, beyond the Limits of the Sea-Sovereignty of *England*, and conſequently has no Relation to it. Beſides, this Honour to the King's Flag is required from his own Subjects, but it is needleſs to require from them an Acknowledgment of Sovereignty, to whoſe Benefit it redounds; the Import is, that Foreigners would acknowlege it, to whoſe Profit it is oppoſed.

Well then, if this Ceremony does not relate to an Acknowlegement of a Sovereignty in the Sea, what is it that it relates to? And what is the true Import and Signification of it? I anſwer, it imports theſe two Things: 1. It is *Cultus Superioris*, it is a Reverence or Reſpect performed to a Perſon of ſuperior Quality and Degree. 2. It is *Symbolum Pacis & Amicitiæ*, it is a Sign or ſymbolical Expreſſion of Peace and Friendſhip. Sometimes it ſignifies both theſe together, and ſometimes but one of them, according to the different Degrees of the Perſons performing it; but it always ſignifies one of them, and never any Thing more. The *Dutch*, and other ſmaller Republics, perform it, both as a Reſpect to the crowned Head of *England*, and as a Salutation of Peace and Friendſhip alſo. But crowned Heads cannot perform it as to one of a ſuperior Order, becauſe they are in a Parity and Equality of Degree; but they do it upon the latter Account only, as it is an Expreſſion of Peace and Amity. The *Dutch* and others do not, by the Flag and Topſail, recogniſe the King of *England* as Sovereign of the four Seas, nor acknowledge themſelves thereby his local Subjects, and their Perſons, Ships, and Goods, to be under his immediate Juriſdiction and Protection, whilſt in and upon thoſe Seas; but they acknowledge him as pre-eminent in Order and Quality, not as Sovereign over them, but as ſuperior to them in Dignity and Degree. Were I to expreſs it in *Latin*, I would do it by that old *Roman* Phraſe of *Comiter colere*, or *Obſervare Majeſtatem*, they pay Honour or Reſpect to the Majeſty of a crowned Iſland. And as to the crowned Heads, though they cannot, as I ſaid before, pay Reſpect to a Superior, becauſe of the Parity of their Degree; yet, as to the Sea-ſalutation by the Flag and Topſail, there is a Peculiarity on the Part of *England*, even in Reference to them. A foreign King, when Ships of War of another Nation approach his Havens, and come within Reach of his Caſtles, will expect, and juſtly may, that the Comer ſhould ſalute him firſt; the Gueſt or Stranger gives the firſt Salute to the Maſter of the Houſe, who thereupon re-ſalutes him, and bids him welcome. And what does this Salutation ſignify, be it by lowering Flag and Topſail, or by firing Guns, but that they are come armed before his Doors only as Friends, and without Intention of doing him Hurt? But the Peculiarity on the Part of *England* conſiſts in this; *England* is an Iſland, whoſe Frontier is the Sea, whoſe Forts and Caſtles are the Ships of the Royal Navy, which bear Analogy and Proportion to the Frontier Towns and fortified Places of inland Dominions; and therefore when met with in the Seas of *England* by the Ships of War belonging to any other crowned Head, theſe latter ought not to approach the Ships of War of *England*, who are in their Stations upon their Guard and Duty, with a Flag aloft in a Poſture of Challenge and Defiance; but do, in their Courſe and Paſſage, call to the Guard-ſhips of *England*, to tell them, *They are Friends*; and what they cannot do by Words at that Diſtance, they do by mute Signs, by ſtriking their Flag or Topſail, which in Effect expreſs thoſe Words. And when they ſalute thoſe Guarders, by diſcharging their Guns, it is, in Effect, to tell them, they were not charged againſt them; and though they ſteer their Courſe along the Coaſts of an open Iſland, yet they deſign no Hoſtility. This is no Diminution to the Majeſty of any Monarch, how great ſoever, and were the Salutation thus ſtated with crowned Heads, it would be leſs controverted, and the Crown of *England* loſe nothing by it neither.

But if the *Dutch* perform this Ceremony, as a Reſpect to a crowned Head, without Relation to a Sea-ſovereignty, why not to *France* as well as *England?* ſince they are equally crowned Heads, and one has one Bank of the Channel, and the other has the other: And what ſhall then become of the peculiar Prerogative of the Crown of *England?* This Peculiarity on the Part of *England*, as an Iſland whoſe principal Defence is at Sea, I have touched already. But as to the *Dutch* performing equal Reſpect at Sea to the Crown of *France*, as to that of *England*, I do not doubt, but they will do it when required thereto. And what Remedy is there againſt it, unleſs by Contract? for though I may not be covered when I will, yet I may put off my Hat and be uncovered when and to whom I pleaſe. The *Dutch* ſteer their Courſe by the Pole-ſtar of Trade, not by the Punctilios of Honour. And were this Conſtruction put upon their ſtriking their Flag to the Flag of *England*, that it is a Recognition of a Sea-ſovereignty; they would do the ſame to *France* the rather, and not as a Thing impoſed, but upon Choice, thereby to diſpropriate and lay common, what *England* would incloſe as her Property. Nor would it be a new
Thing for *France* to ſet up for the Honour of the Flag and Topſail, for it was expreſsly ſtipulated in *Leo ab Aitz.* Hiſt.
the 12th Article of the League offenſive and defenſive, made in the Year 1635, betwixt *Lewis* XIII. p. 177.
and the States General, that upon Occaſion of any Conjunction of the *French* and *Dutch* Fleets, *The* Dutch *Admiral ſhould firſt ſalute the* French *with Flag and Topſail, and fire his Guns, in ſuch Manner as had been practiſed towards the King of* Great-Britain *upon the like Occaſion*. And *Henry* II. and *Henry* III. of *Ludov. Servin.*
France, did both of them publiſh their Royal Edicts, one in the Year 1555, the other in 1580, com- *Placit.* II. Tom. 2.

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* It is ſo called in the Journal of King *Edward* VI. wrote with his own Hand. The Words are theſe: "The *Flemings* Men of "War would have paſſed our Ships without vailing Bonnet, which they ſeeing, ſhot at them, and drove them at length to vail "Bonnet." See Page 11 of King *Edward's* Journal, in the ſecond Part of Doctor *Burnet's* Hiſtory of the Reformation.

manding all foreign Ships indefinitely (I ſuppoſe Traders) to lower their Topſails to the Ships of War of *France*, upon Pain of Seizure and Confiſcation; and ſome *Hamburghers* were forcibly taken, for not conforming to thoſe Edicts. But may not the preſent *French* King ſay, what *Cæſar* once did, *Sylla fecit, non ipſe faciam?* Did the two *Henrys* do this in the faint Times of their languiſhing Reigns, and ſhall not I do it, who can cover with Fleets of War the three Seas, which cover the Coaſts of *France?* I have read ſomewhere in the *French* Memoirs, I think in thoſe of the Duke *de Sully*, that the whole naval Strength of the Crown of *France*, in the Beginning of *Henry* IV. was about half a Dozen Ships of War, ſuch as they were, at *Breſt* and *Rochel*, and about a Score of Gallies in the *Mediterranean*. But this laſt-named great King dreſſed a new Plan of the *French* Monarchy, and drew out the Lines of it larger than before; and though his great Deſign was interrupted by an immature Death, and by the ſucceeding Minority of his Son, yet the great Cardinal, I mean *Richlieu*, reſumed it again.. He firſt taught *France*, that the *French Flower-de-Luces* could grow at Sea as well as Land. He decked and adorned the lofty Sterns of his new-built Ships with this prophetic Inſcription——*Florent quoque Lilia Ponto.*

Having done with the Sea-ſalutation, I come to the fourth general Head, under which,

CHAP. IV.

The whole Matter of Fact between the Crown of England and foreign Princes and States, in the ſeveral Incidents of Sea-Dominion, is diſtinctly examined and impartially reported.

I Am now upon a Queſtion of Fact only, how far this Dominion and Sovereignty in the Seas has been acknowledged, as a Right inherent in the Crown of *England*, by any of the neighbouring Nations; either expreſsly in public Treaties and Tranſactions of State, or impliedly, by an immemorial, peaceable, and uninterrupted Poſſeſſion, commonly called Preſcription. This I call the Queſtion of Fact, and diſtinguiſh it from that of Right, to which it is ſubſequent. For a Right to any Thing, in one, is antecedent to the Acknowledgment of it by another, and though his Non-acknowledgment may render it controverted, yet it may be a juſt Right and legal Claim notwithſtanding. The Right of the Crown of *England* to the Dominion of the Seas I meddle not with, it ſtands, as it did, unmoveable, like *Terminus* in the Capitol with a *Cedo Nulli*, it gives Place to none. But the Enquiry is, whether in Fact it has been conſented to by foreign Nations; by which Teſt, we ſhall be able to diſcover, whether the Crown of *England* has loſt any Thing in Matter of Sea-ſovereignty, which it formerly poſſeſſed. In order to which, I ſhall diſtinctly handle and examine the three great and inſeparable Incidents of the Sovereignty, which I before named.

1. The Excluſion of foreign Men of War from paſſing upon any the Seas of *England*, without ſpecial Licence, for that Purpoſe, firſt obtained.

2. The ſole marine Juriſdiction within thoſe Seas.

3. The appropriate Fiſhery.

Of the Paſſage of foreign Ships equipped for War over the Seas of *England*.

I begin with the firſt, and the Enquiry is, Whether any ſovereign Prince or State, having Occaſion to enter upon any the Seas of *England*, with Men of War, either in intire Fleets, or as Convoys to Merchants, have firſt aſked Leave ſo to do of the King of *England*, as the ſupreme Lord of the Territory.

I have often met with a traditional Story, both in Diſcourſe and in printed Pamphlets; that Queen *Elizabeth* having Intelligence that *Henry* IV. of *France* had a Deſign to increaſe the naval Strength of his Kingdom, and to equip a conſiderable Fleet of War, not only for the *Mediterranean*, but for the Seas alſo toward *England*, ſhe ſent to bid him deſiſt from it. That the Queen might requeſt him not to put out upon theſe Seas with an unuſual Fleet, as that which might occaſion Jealouſy in her Subjects, and oblige her to an extraordinary Expence in arming proportionably, and conſequently tend to weaken the Amity and good Aſſurance betwixt the two Crowns; I ſay, that ſhe might do this, for I do not find that ſhe did it, is neither morally impoſſible, nor wholly diſagreeable to the Practice amongſt Princes. But that ſhe did, *pro Jure*, interdict and forbid him ſo doing, as an Intrenchment and Invaſion of her Right, by entering with an armed Force upon the Territories of her Crown, without her Leave; for this I ſhall ſuſpend my Belief till better Vouchers be produced. It is too common amongſt Men, firſt, to form their Opinions, and then to ſeek their Proofs; and ſome, rather than not find them, will deviſe them.

There is another current Story of the ſame Alloy; that Queen *Elizabeth* ſeized in the Bay of *Caſcais* in *Portugal*, ſixty laden Ships belonging to the *Hanſe-Towns* of *Germany*, and afterwards confiſcated both Ships and Goods; *For having preſumptuouſly paſſed over her Seas, without firſt obtaining her Royal Permiſſion.* In this, ſeveral Miſtakes are complicated together, one in Law and two in Fact. That in Law is this; ſuppoſing the Seas to have been univerſally acknowledged as the Queen's undoubted Right, yet ought not the *Hanſeatics*, who were Friends, and peaceable Traders, and purſuing their lawful Occaſions, to have been confiſcated, for not aſking Leave of Paſſage over theſe Seas, had there been nothing more in the Caſe, becauſe they needed not in Law ſo to have done. No more than a Market-man needs aſk Leave of the Owner to paſs his Field, over which the Market-path lies. The two Miſtakes in Fact are theſe.

Cambden ad Annum 1589. *Thuan. Hiſt. lib.* xcv.

1. The ſaid ſixty Sail of Ships did not in Fact paſs the Seas of *England*, and therefore could not be confiſcated upon that Account. Mr. *Cambden*, our faithful Annaliſt, ſays expreſsly, and ſo does *Thuanus*

too, that they paſſed on the North of *Scotland*, by the *Orcades*, *Hebrides*, and great Weſtern Ocean on the Backſide of *Ireland*, a long and dangerous Paſſage, to avoid being intercepted in the Channel by the Queen's Ships.

2. The ſole Reaſon why they were confiſcated was this; becauſe they carried Goods of *Contrabanda*, prohibited Goods, *viz.* Corn, which at that Time *Spain* wanted, and naval Proviſions to the Relief of an Enemy, who at that Time was preparing a new Fleet for the Invaſion of *England*, in Revenge of the Diſgrace he had received the Year before, *viz.* in 1588. And this they did contrary to the Queen's Proclamation and monitory Letters to the *Hanſe-Towns*, whereby ſhe forbad them to ſupply *Spain*, her declared Enemy, with ſuch Proviſions, under the Penalty of forfeiting Ships and Goods. Thus the *Dutch*, in the Year 1652, when by their Intereſt and Influence in the Court of *Denmark*, they had cauſed an *Engliſh* Fleet of above twenty Merchant-men, laden with Pitch, Tar, Flax, Hemp, and other naval Stores, to be arreſted in the *Sound*, ſuppoſing that *England*, with whom they were then in War, would be diſtreſſed for Want of ſuch Proviſions, they publiſhed a Placart, forbidding all in general to import into *England* any the aforeſaid Materials, upon Pain of Confiſcation thereof, as being a Relief to an Enemy, in Things they particularly wanted for proſecuting the War againſt them. I inquire not here, *Quo Jure*, by what Right, the *Dutch* did this; and whether it was not a Violation of the free Commerce of neutral Nations. But I only inſtance in the Fact, as parallel with what the Queen did: Nay, the States did far more than what the Queen did, comes to; for they, in the Year 1599, almoſt in the Infancy of their Republic, publiſhed a Placart, forbidding all Nations any Commerce with *Spain*, not in this or that prohibited Commodity, but in all Goods and Merchandiſes whatſoever. *Vetant Populos quoſcuvque ullos Commeatus Reſve alias in Hiſpaniam ferre.* They are the very Words of *Grotius*, in his *Belgic Annals*, the eighth Book: This by the Way only.

Grot. Hiſt. de Pelus Belg. lib. viii. *Pag.* 372. *Edit. Amſtel.*

If we conſult the public Treaties, which have been betwixt *England* and other Sovereigns, concerning Ships of War paſſing theſe Seas, we ſhall find the Manner to have been as followeth. The uſual Covenants are, and have been, that the Ships of War, of either Side, may freely come into the Roads, Havens, and Rivers, each of other, provided they be not in ſuch Number as may occaſion Suſpicion; and therefore the Number is aſcertained, and not to be exceeded, unleſs to avoid imminent Danger, and in ſuch Caſe, Notice to be given thereof. For Example: In the Treaty concluded at *Madrid*, in the Year 1630, betwixt *Charles* I. of *England*, and *Philip* IV. of *Spain*, which Treaty was but a Renewal of the former made with King *James*, in the Year 1604, it is, in the 8th Article, agreed, *That it ſhall be lawful to have Acceſs unto each others Ports with Ships of War, whether they ſhall arrive there, either by Force of Tempeſt, or for neceſſary Repairs, or for Proviſion of Victuals; ſo they exceed not eight, when they come of their own Accord, nor ſtay longer than they ſhall have Cauſe. And when any greater Number ſhall have Occaſion of Acceſs, they not to enter the Port, without the Privity or Conſent of the King.* This is the Form of all the Treaties; and Articles, like to this, have been agreed betwixt *England* and *France*, and *England* and *Holland*, but they are always reciprocal; and as their Ships of War are reſtrained from Acceſs to the *Engliſh* Ports, ſo are the *Engliſh* from Acceſs to theirs in equal Manner. And it is to be noted, that the Reſtraint is only from Acceſs to each others Ports, but never any Reſtraint of foreign Ships of War from entering, in what Number they pleaſe, the Seas of *England*. Thus in the Year 1639, which was but nine Years after the Treaty aforementioned at *Madrid*, a *Spaniſh* Fleet, of above ſixty Sail, equipped for War, entered the Weſtern Channel, without Leave firſt aſked, bound for *Oſtend*, to ſupply the *Spaniſh Netherlands* with Men, Munition, and other Neceſſaries, and paſſed the Channel to the Height of *Dover*. And the *Dutch* Fleet put out in like Manner upon the North-Eaſt Sea, and fought the *Spaniſh* Fleet in the *Downs*. It is true, that Sir *John Pennington*, who then commanded the *Engliſh* Guard, endeavoured to hinder them from fighting ſo near the Ports, to the Diſturbance of the Security and Protection of them, and troubling the Commerce and Intercourſe of the King's Lieges and Allies. But no Complaint made, either then or afterwards, of the two Fleets of War entering the Seas aforeſaid, Parcel of the Dominion and Territory of the Crown of *England*, without a ſpecial Licence firſt aſked and obtained. And it would be Time miſ-ſpent, to recount how often, either *Spaniards*, *French*, or *Dutch*, have entered theſe Seas with armed Fleets and Convoys, as their Occaſions obliged them, freely, without Leave and without Controul. I ſpeak not here of the private Notices and Intimations, which one Prince may, in friendly Manner, give another, to ſatisfy him of the Reaſon of any extraordinary military Preparations, and of the Clearneſs of his Intentions towards him: But of a formal previous Leave to be aſked and obtained by a foreign Prince or State, before they put out to Sea, upon the maritime Territory of the Crown of *England*, in a warlike Equipage.

In the Year 1652, the States General gave public Notice, by their Ambaſſadors here in *England*, that they had reſolved to fit out to Sea an extraordinary Fleet of one hundred and fifty Men of War, beſides thoſe in preſent Service, for the Security and Preſervation of their Navigation and Commerce. They did not aſk Leave to do it, but firſt reſolved upon it, and then gave Notice, and they pretended this Notice was an Argument of their Sincerity and good Will, in order to prevent all Miſunderſtandings, and ſiniſter Interpretations. But they in *England* underſtood it otherwiſe, and reſented it as a Bravado and Inſult.

I Paſs now to the ſecond Incident of the Sovereignty, to examine the Matter of Fact as to that, *viz.* The Marine Juriſdiction.

Of the Marine Juriſdiction, and the Laws of *Oleron*.

It is commonly affirmed by *Engliſh* Writers, that our King *Richard* I. (the *French* give a different Account) did, in his Return from the Holy Land, make and declare certain Marine Laws, for the better Regulation of Commerce, which, from the Place of their firſt Publication, were called the Laws of *Oleron*: A ſmall Iſland, ſituate in the Bay of *Aquitain*, and a Member of that great and wealthy Dutchy, which was in the actual Poſſeſſion of King *Richard*, as his maternal Inheritance; for it came to his Father

Vide les Us & Couſtumes de la Mer, printed at *Bourdeaux* 1661.

Father *Henry* II. by Marriage with *Eleanor*, Daughter and Heir of *William* Duke of *Aquitain*. And by the Way it may be noted, that this Dutchy, either in whole or Part, continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Kings of *England* by ten Deſcents, to the 32d of *Henry* VI. near three hundred Years, though that of *Normandy* continued but five Deſcents, and ended in King *John*. But whether theſe Laws were publiſhed, as aforeſaid, by King *Richard*, or whether about ſixty Years after, as ſome printed Editions would have them, is not an Inquiry pertinent to this Place. Be it admitted, thoſe Laws were publiſhed by King *Richard*, who was actual Duke both of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, and in Right of the latter, Lord on both Sides the *Engliſh* Channel. The great Intercourſe betwixt his *Engliſh* and *French* Subjects, and thoſe of his Allies, required a certain Rule of Sea-laws for the more ſpeedy and impartial Determination of all Controverſies, which might occaſionally ariſe. Theſe Laws of *Oleron*, as to the Main of them, are but a Tranſcript of the old *Rhodian* Laws, with ſome new Additions and Amendments, accommodated to the Practice of that Age, and the Cuſtoms of the Weſtern Nations; who thereupon might readily conform to them, as to a common Standard and Meaſure, like a Law of Nations, for the more equal Diſtribution of Juſtice amongſt the People of different Governments. But to infer from hence an univerſal Monarchy at Sea, and that King *Richard*, in Right of his imperial Crown of *England*, and ducal Crowns of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, did, as ſole or ſupreme Legiſlator for the Marine, authoritatively impoſe Sea-laws upon the People and Subjects of other Nations, is but a ſtrained Inference. The *Romans* were far enough from yielding a Sea-ſovereignty to the little Republic of *Rhodes*, and yet were ſo well ſatisfied with the Equity of their Sea-laws, that they not only conformed to them, but incorporated them into the Body of their Digeſt. And as the *Rhodian* Laws obtained in the *Mediterranean*, and the Laws of *Oleron* in the Weſtern and *Engliſh* Seas: So the Laws of *Wiſbuy* (a Town ſituate upon the little Iſle of *Gotland*, in the Eaſtern Part of the *Baltic*, formerly under *Denmark*, now under the Crown of *Sweden*) called from thence *Leges Wiſbuicenſes*, were received by the general Conſent of the Northern Traders, as a common Meaſure for all nautic Affairs, to the Northwards of the *Rhine*, and throughout the whole *Baltic*.

Lib. 11. *Digeſt.*

Peck in Comment. ad Tit. Dig. & Cod. de Re nautica, p. 191.

That the Sea is within the Juriſdiction of the King of *England*, is a Matter unqueſtionable, not at Home only, but amongſt all Nations. His Admiral has, and ever had, through a long Series of Ages, the Conuſance of all Contracts, Pleas, and Quarrels made upon the Sea, out of the Body of any County of *England*. Which Power is enlarged by the Statute of the 15th of *Richard* II. Cap. iii. to Death, and Mayhem upon great Ships in the main Stream of great Rivers. And by the Statute of 28 *Henry* VIII. Cap. 15. a Court of Commiſſion may be held under the great Seal, *Coram Admirallo*, &c. to hear and determine all Treaſons, Felonies, Robberies, *&c.* done or committed upon the Sea. But then it is evident and undeniable alſo, that the neighbouring Kingdoms and States, who border upon the Sea, have their diſtinct Admiralties likewiſe, and have long ſince had, where their Subjects and People receive final Sentence in all maritime Cauſes, without Exception of any Seas, or without Appeal to the Admiralty of *England*, as the laſt Reſort, or as having ſupreme Conuſance of all Things done and committed in and upon the *Britiſh* Seas. If a *French* or *Dutch* Veſſel take a Pirate of what Nation ſoever, who has committed a Robbery upon the *Engliſh* Seas, they do not remit him to the Admiralty of *England*, as to the ſole Tribunal of the Place, where the Fact was done, to receive Sentence there; but they carry him before their own Judicatories, and judge him as an Enemy of Mankind by the Law of Nations. If one Foreigner does any Injury to another, be it Fraud or Violence, upon the *Britiſh* Seas, the Party injured makes not his Complaint to the Admiralty of *England*, as the proper Court, and as having the ſole juridical Conuſance of his Plea, but reſorts to the Juriſdiction of his own Sovereign, or to that of the Sovereign of the Wrong-doer, and there impleads him, and prays for Juſtice. If a *Frenchman* kill a *Frenchman*, one Alien another, upon the Land of *England*, the Fact is committed within the local Liegeance of the King of *England*, and againſt the Peace and Protection of his Crown, and therefore triable before his Courts; but if two *Engliſhmen* be under the Pay and Service of the *French* King, and one of them kill the other, aboard a *French* Man of War, within the four Seas, the *French* King's Judicature will have the Conuſance of the Crime, as done within his Liegeance, and againſt the Peace and Protection of his Crown.

Thus ſtands the Matter of Fact, as to the marine Juriſdiction, and thus it has been for many Ages; but yet there is an ancient Precedent, which ſeems to impugn ſomething that has been ſaid, and not to take Notice of it, were to report Things unfaithfully; and therefore I crave Leave to examine it. It is a Bundle or Roll in the *Tower* of *London*, ſuperſcribed *De Superioritate Maris* Angliæ *& Jure Officii Admiralitatis in eodem:* Record, I can ſcarce call it, for it is not any judicial Act or Monument of a Court of Record; and it may be read, as it is tranſcribed at large by Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke*, and by Mr. *Selden*, who highly inſiſts upon it.

Co. Inſtit. 4 *Part. Cap.* 22. the Admiralty. *Seld. Mar. Clauſ. lib.* ii. *Cap.* 27.

I ſhall abbreviate it truly; and in ſhort the Caſe was this.

Of the Roll in the *Tower*, *De Superioritate Maris*, *&c.*

A League had been concluded betwixt *Edward* I. of *England*, and *Philip the Fair* of *France*, in which it was covenanted, that each ſhould defend the other's Rights, and neither relieve the other's Enemy. After this, a War enſued betwixt *Philip* and the Earl of *Flanders*, whom *Edward* ſecretly favoured. Whereupon *Reyner Grimbald*, who was General at Sea for the King of *France*, took ſeveral Ships both of *England*, and of other Nations trading to *Flanders*, and confiſcated Ships and Goods, and impriſoned Perſons, as carrying Relief to an Enemy. Upon which, and other Complaints, Commiſſioners were appointed by both Kings, called in the Roll, writ in *Norman French*, *Auditours Deputez per les Roys d'Engleterre & de France a redreſſer les Damages faits*. The Plaintiffs, who were of ſeveral Nations, appear by their Procurators or Attorneys before the ſaid Commiſſioners, and join altogether in one Bill or Libel, as being all involved in one common Cauſe. In the Rehearſal of the ſaid Libel, it is alleged, that, *Whereas the Kings of* England, *by Reaſon of the ſaid Kingdom, from Time to Time, whereof there is no Memory to the contrary, have been in peaceable Poſſeſſion of the ſovereign Dominion of the Sea of* England, *and of the Iſles of the ſame, by ordaining of Laws*, &c. *And whereas it is covenanted in the League lately made betwixt the two Kings, that each ſhould defend the other's Rights, Franchiſes, and Liberties*, &c. *Monſieur* Reyner Grimbald,

Commander

Commander of the Fleet of the King of France, *who names himſelf Admiral of the ſaid Sea, being commiſſioned by that King to ſerve him in his War againſt* Flanders, *hath, contrary to the ſaid League, wrongfully aſſumed the Office of the Admiralty in the ſaid Sea of* England, *upon Pretence of the ſaid Commiſſion, taking the People and Merchants,* &c. *They pray, That the Perſons, Ships, and Goods, ſo taken, may be delivered to the Admiral of the King of* England, *to whom the Conuzance of the whole Matter of Right appertained.*

He who ſhall read more at large, in the Places before-quoted, the magnificent Attributes given to the Kings of *England*, of their being peaceably poſſeſſed, Time immemorial, of the Sovereign Dominion of the Sea of *England*, by ordaining Laws and Statutes, prohibiting Arms and armed Veſſels, taking Sureties, and giving Safe-guards, and ordaining all other Things neceſſary to the Preſervation of Peace and Right amongſt all People paſſing upon that Sea, *&c.* will at firſt View be ready to cry out—*Fuimus Troes! fuit Ilium!* We were *Engliſh Men! England* was! And yet perhaps no Need of ſuch Exclamation. At firſt reading, it ſeemed to me, at ſome Diſtance, like a Stone Wall athwart my Way, and no Poſſibility of paſſing farther; but, when I examined it more nearly, I found it but a Silken Curtain of ſpecious Words drawn artificially before the Eye, and eaſy to be put back by the Hand.

1. Firſt, It is to be noted, that all this is but a *Plaidoyé*, a Plea or Action, a ſupplicatory Libel, or Bill of Complaint. No definitive Sentence or Arreſt, nothing that did paſs in *rem Judicatam*. This alone, were there nothing more, is ſufficient to abate the intrinſic Value of it. The Roll makes no mention of any Deciſion given by the Delegates upon any the Matters contained in the Libel, and either none was given, which ſeems moſt probable, and thoſe Controverſies decided ſome other Way, or the Roll is left imperfect.

2. Though the Intereſſents of ſeveral Nations, as *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hollanders*, &c. ſuffered Damages by the Seizures of *Grimbald*, in like Manner as the *Engliſh* did, and therefore joined with them in the ſame Libel; yet the Libel was penned by *Engliſh* Council, as is manifeſt by the Addreſs or Direction of it; *Avous Seigneurs Auditeurs deputez*, To you, Lords Auditors deputed, *par les Roys d'Engleterre & de France*, by the Kings of *England* and *France*; where *England* has the Preference of Order to *France*, contrary to the Stile of Neutral Nations of that Age.

3. The Allegation of the Kings of *England*, having been Time immemorial in the peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Sovereignty of the Sea, was not made by the *French* Delegates in the Name of the King their Maſter, but by *Engliſh* Advocates in Favour of their Client's Cauſe. The *French* King had commiſſioned *Grimbald* to exerciſe Juriſdiction at Sea, by arreſting and confiſcating Ships and Goods, and impriſoning Perſons, for carrying Relief to the Earl of *Flanders*, his Enemy; by which Commiſſion *Grimbald* juſtified himſelf for doing ſuch Acts, as were manifeſtly repugnant to the peaceable Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Sovereign Dominion on the Part of *England*. If the King of *France* had acknowleged the Admiral of *England*, the only competent Judge of Things done and committed upon the Sea of *England*, why did he, together with the King of *England*, depute Auditors or Delegates for determining thoſe Matters then in Controverſy?

4. The Art in penning the ſaid Libel is remarkable: It affirms, the Marine Juriſdiction of the Admiral of *England*; but it does not except againſt a Power in the King of *France*, to conſtitute an Admiral with the like Juriſdiction, and that upon the Sea towards *Flanders*. For it is certain, that the Crown of *France* had Admirals before the Time of *Philip* the Fair. It is true, that great Body of the Kingdom of *France* had been cantonized and divided, after the Manner of the *German* Nations, into many *Franca Feuda*, as they called them, Free Fees, which are ſupreme and independent Sovereignties, only the Perſons of thoſe Sovereigns under a perſonal Obligation of Fealty to another. The reſpective feudatary Princes were fiduciary Homagers to the Kings of *France*, but the Crown of *France* had no Regal Juriſdiction or Authority within thoſe Principalities. Thus, the great Dukedoms of *Aquitain* and *Normandy* were under the Kings of *England*, that of *Britany* was under a Duke of its own, the Earldoms of *Provence*, *Tolose*, and *Flanders* acknowleged their own Sovereign Counts. ☞ In thoſe Days, the Crown of *France* had only a ſmall Sea-coaſt upon *Picardy*, and ſome in the *Mediterranean*: But, in the Time of *Philip* the Fair, that Crown was in the actual Poſſeſſion of all *Normandy*: And as the other Principalities became reincorporated into the Body of *France*, from whence they had formerly been diſmembered, as now they all are, excepting ſome Part of *Flanders*; that Kingdom, as it enlarged itſelf to the Sea, by the Acceſſion of many new Coaſts, ſo the Marine Juriſdiction thereof increaſed proportionably. I ſay, the fore-recited Libel does not deny a Civil Power or Capacity in the Crown of *France* to create an Admiral, and to inveſt him with Marine Juriſdiction: But the Exception is partly againſt *Grimbald*, and partly againſt his illegal Practices and Seizures, contrary to the Alliance made betwixt the two Kings. Now this *Grimbald* was a Foreigner, and a Mercenary; he was a *Genoeſe*, whom the King of *France* had hired, with ſeveral Gallies of that *Republic*, to ſerve him in his War againſt *Flanders*. The Plaintiffs, in their Libel, call him *Maiſtre de la Navy du Roy de France*, Maſter or Commander of the *French* Fleet, but would not vouchſafe him the Title of an Admiral, only *Que ſe dit eſtre Admiral* that he called himſelf an Admiral, and craftily reclaim the Conuzance of their Cauſe from him, as an incompetent Judge, to the Admiral of *England*, as an undoubted Authority, and before whom they were ſure to gain their Proceſs.

Forcat. de Gall. Imp. l. 2.

Of the Fiſhery.

I Have done with the Marine Juriſdiction, and proceed now to the third and laſt Incident of the Dominion of the Sea, and which inſeparably follows it, and that is the *ſole* Fiſhing; without which, it would be a Property without Profit, a Name without a Thing. He, who has the Soil, or Ground, has the Herbage, and other Growth of it, or elſe a Rent for it; if others may freely depaſture with him, it is a Common. The Enquiry is upon the Matter of Fact, as to *fiſhing* upon the Seas about *England*, in which, our public Treaties, made betwixt our Kings and other Sovereigns, will be our beſt Direction. And they ſtand thus: All the ancient Treaties, I could meet with, concluded betwixt the ſeveral Kings of *England* and their old Confederates the Dukes of *Britanny* and *Burgundy*, which in thoſe Ages were the moſt powerful Neighbours they had at Sea, are of the ſame Tenor, and run in the ſame Form, *viz.* They covenant on both Sides, that their reſpective Subjects ſhould freely, and without the Let or Hinderance one of another, fiſh every where upon the Seas, without aſking any Licences, Paſſports, or Safe-conducts. This is the general Form of them all. For Example: In the Treaty betwixt *Edward* the IVth of *England*, and *Francis* Duke of *Britanny*, the Article, in the *French* of that Time, runs thus: That the Fiſhermen, both of the Kingdom of *England*, and Dutchy of *Britanny*, *Purront peaceablement aller par tout ſur Mer pour peſcher & gaigner leur vivre, ſans impeachement, ou diſturber de l'une partie ou de l'autre, & ſans leur ſoit beſcigne ſur ceo requirir ſauf Conduct.* And the ſame Form had been uſed before, in the Treaty betwixt *Henry* the VIth, and the then Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*. Thus alſo in the famous Treaty, called *Intercurſus magnus*, made in the Year 1495, betwixt *Henry* the VIIth of *England*, and *Philip* the IVth Archduke of *Auſtria*, and Duke of *Burgundy*, in the 14th Article it is agreed, *Quod Piſcatores utriuſque partis poterint ubique ire, Navigare per Mare, ſecure piſcari, abſque impedimento licentia ſeu ſalvo conductu.* And this Form is alſo kept to, in the Treaty made betwixt *Henry* the VIIIth, and *Charles* the Vth, Emperor and Duke of *Burgundy*. In the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, after that Seven of the Seventeen Provinces had ſet up diſtinct Sovereignties of their own, they ſtill enjoyed the ſame Freedom of Fiſhing, as they had done before, when united with the Houſe of *Burgundy*. And in the Treaty made betwixt King *James* of *England* and *Philip* of *Spain*, in the Year 1604, the ancient Treaties of Intercourſe and Commerce betwixt the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and Princes of the *Low-Countries*, are revived and reconfirmed. From whence it appears, upon the whole Matter of Fact, That the Kings of *England*, in their Treaties with other Sovereigns, not once or twice, but in a Succeſſion of Ages, not by Surprize, but deliberately, and when the Buſineſs of the Fiſhery came under ſpecial Conſultation, did not challenge to themſelves the ſole Right thereof, excluſively of all others, as being appropriated to the Crown of *England*: For had they eſteemed the Fiſhery the Property of their Crown, and all Aliens excluded from it, they would not have admitted the Subjects of *Brittany* and *Burgundy* to a promiſcuous Fiſhing with their own Subjects, without ſome valuable Conſideration had been given for it, or at leaſt ſome Licence obtained, as a beneficiary Grant derived from them, or ſome Acknowlegement made by Way of a *Salvo Jure*, a Saving, to the Right of the Crown of *England*. Elſe it would be as unreaſonable, as if a Man ſhould throw down the Incloſures of his own Ground, and lay that common which before was his Property, which is too groſs a Reflection upon the Wiſdom of thoſe Ages. And this may be farther illuſtrated by a familiar Inſtance. Suppoſe here in *England* two great Manors, and betwixt them a large Lake of freſh Water, well ſtored with Fiſh, and it can be proved, That not only Time out of Mind, the Tenants of the two Manors have promiſcuouſly fiſhed therein, but that alſo the Lords of both Manors have, in ſeveral Ages, contracted each with other, for a free Fiſhing, without Leave or Licence to be firſt aſked or obtained for their reſpective Tenants. And, in the Contract, no Exception or Reſervation is made of the Fiſhery, as Parcel of the Inheritance of one of the ſaid Manors, nor any Words creating a Tenure, whereby one ſhould hold of the other; nor expreſſing or implying, that it was but a Temporary Sufferance, that one of the Lords ſhould ſhare for a Time in the Profits of the Fiſhing, without any Share in the Fee or Inheritance of it: And this by the free Donation of the other, commonly called *De Gratia Speciali*, or for a valuable Conſideration, uſually termed, *Quid pro quo*, or to hold by ſome ſmall Acknowlegement or Tenure, as of a Pepper-Corn yearly. But the Contract ſtands on both Sides upon an equal Foot, both Lords equally giving and taking an undiſturbed Liberty for their reſpective Tenants. This, I humbly conceive, is good Evidence, that the Fiſhery lies common to both Manors. Suppoſe again, this Lake to be the Sea, and the two Manors to be two Kingdoms, and the Caſe will ſtill be the ſame.

None of our Leagues and Treaties made either with the Houſe of *Burgundy* or with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſince the Union of thoſe two Houſes, or with the *States-General*, ſince their Diſunion from both, have ever reſerved to the Crown of *England*, any annual Payment, Fee-Farm, or Conſideration for their Liberty of Fiſhing in our Seas. A certain Sum was never agreed, an uncertain one could never be demanded. And yet Sir *John Boroughs*, in his Book of *The Sovereignty of the Britiſh Seas*, ſays, That *Philip* the Second, King of *Spain*, obtained of Queen *Mary*, his Wife, Licence for his Subjects to fiſh upon the North Coaſts of *Ireland*, they paying yearly for the ſame *one Thouſand Pounds Sterling*; which was accordingly paid into the *Exchequer* of *Ireland*. But, inſtead of an authentic Record, he vouches only the Hearſay of Sir *Edward Fitton*, Son to Sir *Henry Fitton*, ſometime Treaſurer of *Ireland*, who, he ſays, had often teſtified it. This may the rather be ſuſpected of Miſtake, becauſe Mr. *Cambden* relates, how that Queen *Elizabeth* having ſent four Ambaſſadors, whereof one was Principal Secretary of State, and not lightly to be ſuppoſed ignorant of ſuch an Affair, to treat at *Bremen* with the Ambaſſadors of *Denmark*, upon Complaint of that King's forbidding Foreigners the Freedom of Fiſhing betwixt *Norway* and *Iſeland*, both appertaining to the Crown of *Denmark*: The Queen's Ambaſſadors openly affirmed, That the Kings of *England* had in no Time forbid the Freedom of Fiſhing in the *Iriſh Sea*, albeit they were Lords of both Banks.

Annal. Eliz. Anno 1602.

The ſaid Mr. *Cambden*, in his Deſcription of the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſpeaking of *Scarborough-Caſtle*, ſays, That the *Hollanders* and *Zelanders* take wonderful Quantities of Herring upon this Coaſt; *Cùm veniam priùs veteri inſtituto ex hoc Caſtro impetraverint:* Whereas they were wont, by ancient Uſe, to aſk Leave firſt of the Caſtle. For, ſays he, the *Engliſh* always gave Leave to Fiſh, reſerving that Honour to themſelves, but ſlothfully reſigning the Profit to others. But, all this while, he quotes no Authority neither, nor directs us to any Original Record, where we might conſult the plain Truth of the Caſe. Perhaps what he hiſtorically calls, *aſking Leave*, was but giving Notice of their Arrival, and acquainting the Governor who they were, and what their Buſineſs was upon the Coaſts, leſt, under the Diſguiſe of Fiſhermen, Pirates, and Enemies, might privily hide themſelves. And probably, he, by his Civilities to the Fiſhermen, might make ſome Perquiſites and Profits to his Place, by permitting them, as Occaſion required, to dry their Nets aſhore, to fetch Victual or freſh Water from Land, to fiſh within the Havens and Bays, where commonly the beſt-fed Fiſh are taken. But it is not likely, that the Governor of *Scarborough* had ſo indefinite a Power, as to enable him to give Leave, upon bare *aſking*, without any farther Condition or Conſideration, to all Foreigners, to fiſh at pleaſure, within the Royalties of the Crown. However, it is too manifeſt, That no Prince nor State did ever pay to the Crown of *England* any yearly Sum of Money, or other valuable Conſideration, for the Liberty of their Subjects fiſhing upon the Seas of *England*: For, had ſuch Sum been paid, it would have paſſed into the Accompt of the *Exchequer*, as a Branch of the Royal Revenue, and there remain upon Record.

As for the Caſe of my Lord of *Northumberland*, in the Year 1636, that is extraordinary, and will not paſs for a Precedent. The *Dutch* Buſſes were then required by the *Engliſh* Admiral to take Licences from him for fiſhing in the Northern Seas, and to pay moderate Rates for the obtaining thoſe Licences, which they did, to redeem themſelves from the forcible Moleſtations of a well-appointed Fleet. So that this was the Compulſory Act of private Perſons, not the Voluntary Act of the *States-General*; who were ſo far from conſenting to what was done, that they made Remonſtrances and Complaints of this Proceeding by their Ambaſſadors here in *England*.

And as it appears not by the Records of the *Exchequer*, That any Recompence was given by Foreigners for Liberty of Fiſhing within our Seas; ſo neither does it appear by any the public Treaties, That the Subjects of any foreign Prince ſhould aſk Leave for ſo doing, by Stipulation and Contract, though they were ſure to have it without paying any Thing, only, by the bare aſking, to keep in Memory a perpetual Acknowlegement of a beneficiary Grant derived from the Crown of *England*, as Supreme Lord of the Fee. On the contrary, the Treaties caution for a Liberty of Fiſhing, *abſq; Licentia*, without any Leave or Licence firſt to be aſked. And yet *England* has aſked Leave, and covenanted ſo to do, of a foreign Crown. I would not have mentioned this, had it been a Secret; but it is a Thing public and in Print. By Treaty made and concluded in the Year 1490, betwixt *Henry* the Seventh of *England* and *John* the Second King of *Denmark*, which Treaty was afterwards renewed betwixt our *Henry* the Eighth and their *Chriſtiern* the Second, *Anno* 1523, it was mutually covenanted, That the Liegemen, Merchants, and Fiſhermen of *England*, ſhould fiſh and traffic upon the Northern Sea, betwixt *Norway* and *Iſeland*; but under a *Proviſo* of firſt aſking Leave, and renewing their Licences from ſeven Years to ſeven Years, *de Septennio in Septennium*, from the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway* and their Succeſſors: They are the Words of the Treaties. But as Navigation enlarged, and *England* grew more opulent in Trade, and potent at Sea, all this is gone into utter Diſuſe and Diſcontinuance; and the Kings of *England* may with better Right prohibit the Subjects of *Denmark* from paſſing the *Engliſh Sea* or *Chanel*, without ſpecial Licence firſt obtained, than the Kings of *Denmark* can, the Subjects of *England* from paſſing the ***Northern Sea*** betwixt ***Denmark*** and ***Iſeland***.

Vid *Cambd. Annal. ad Anno* 1600.

There is a Record, which Mr. *Selden* quotes out of a Parliament Roll of King *Richard* the Second, is very remarkable. It is a Grant in Parliament of an Impoſition, according to certain Rates and Proportions, upon all Veſſels paſſing or fiſhing within the Admiralty of the *North*, *viz.* Upon the Sea Northwards from the Mouth of the *Thames*. The Rates were as follow;

Vid. *Mar. Clauſ.* l. 2. cap. 15.
Rot. Parl. 2. *Ric.* 2. *art.* 39. *in Schedula.*
About *Anno* 1380.

1. To take of every Ship, going and coming upon that Sea, *Six Pence* a Ton for the Voyage.

2. To take of every Veſſel fiſhing for Herring, *Six Pence* a Ton by the Week.

3. To take of Veſſels fiſhing for other Fiſh, *Six Pence* a Ton for every Three Weeks.

4. Of Ships laden at *Newcaſtle* with Coals, *Six Pence* a Ton for every Three Months.

5. To take, of all other Ships paſſing the Sea within the ſaid Admiralty, laden in *Pruſſia*, *Norway*, *Sconen*, or elſewhere in thoſe Parts, *Six Pence* a Laſt for the Voyage.

Some collect and infer from hence, (I confeſs, I cannot) That King *Richard*, by Aſſent in Parliament, did impoſe theſe Rates, not only upon Subjects, but Foreigners, for trading and fiſhing within the *North-Eaſt Sea*, as Part of the Territorial Property of the Crown. Were it ſo, it would be a Matter of mighty Weight and Moment. But it is queſtionable, Whether thoſe Words of Univerſality, *Cheſcun Nief & cheſcun Veſſeau* (for the Roll is wrote in *Norman French*) every Ship and every Veſſel, ought not to be reſtrained to *Engliſh* Veſſels only, and not extended to thoſe of Foreigners. And if extended to Foreigners, ſince the Grant is ſaid to be made, *per l'Advis des Marchands de Londres & de autres Marchands vers la North*, it is worthy the conſidering, Whether thoſe Words, *other Merchants towards the North*, are not in like Manner to be extended to Foreigners as well as Natives; that is to ſay, to *Hanſeatics*, and all other Merchants, whether *Engliſh* or others, dwelling or trading towards the North; who, having often Occaſion to paſs and repaſs the Northern Sea, at that Time infeſted with Rovers, adviſed the ſaid Grant: Which Word implies a Requeſt or Deſire, ſomewhat more than a bare Conſent. And what was this Impoſt for, which they adviſed might be laid upon all their Ships and Veſſels? The Roll tells us expreſly, That it was *pur la garde & tuition du Mier*, &c. for the Guard and Security of the Sea and of the Coaſts of the Admiralty of the North, with two Ships, two Barges and two Ballengers, armed and arrayed for War. And it is moſt probable, That not the King himſelf, but private Perſons, commiſſioned from him, undertook, at their own Expence, to equip and arm the ſaid Veſſels, for the Benefit of the Merchants, and Security of their Commerce, and by this rated Impoſt to be reimburſed their Charge, and rewarded for their Service. This may be collected from the firſt Article in the Roll, where there is an Exception of Ships laden with Merchandizes in *Flanders*, bound for *London*, and laden with Wool and Skins at *London*, or elſewhere within the Admiralty of the North, to be unladen at *Calais*, of which Ships the *Six Pence per* Ton aforeſaid was not to be required. But then it follows, *Les queux Niefs les Gardeins de la dicte Mer ne ſeront tenus de les Conduire ſans eſtre allouez*, The Guardians of the ſaid Sea were not obliged to give Convoy to thoſe Ships, without an Allowance in Conſideration thereof.

So that upon the whole Matter, here is nothing that relates to the Dominion of the Sea; for the Impoſition upon the Ships and Merchandizes was not *Jure Coronæ*, in Right of the Crown, for paſſing over the Diſtricts or Fiſhing within the Royalty of it, but *Ratione Oneris*, in Conſideration of a Charge, which ſome Perſons ſuſtained; and that by Contract, to preſerve and defend the Freedom and Security of Navigation and Commerce. And it was very juſt and reaſonable, That what was undertaken for a common Good and Benefit, ſhould be ſupported and defrayed by a common Charge and Contribution. The Roll does not ſay, That the Impoſt was granted to the King, as an additional Revenue to his Crown, but it was for the Guarders of the Sea, to reimburſe their Expence, and recompenſe their Service. And the Caſe is parallel with this: Suppoſe the *Hamburgers* and other *Hanſeatics* trading to the *Streights*, who have very ſmall or no Convoy of their own, and apprehenſive of the Courſes of the Rovers of *Africa*, the *Turks* and *Moors*, ſhould contract with the King of *France*, or others commiſſioned from him, to ſupply them with Convoy from the Mouth of the *Streights*, till they are arrived at the reſpective Ports whither they are bound, and in Conſideration thereof to give ſo much a Ton upon every Ship ſo convoyed. This would have no relation to any Sovereignty in the Crown of *France*, in and over the *Mediterranean Sea*, but would be a particular Contract only a *Quid pro quo*, ſomething to be done, and ſomething to be received in Conſideration of ſo doing.

Plin. l. 19. & lib. 6. cap. 22.
Demoſth. in Leptin.
Toll in the *Sound.*

There want not Examples in Hiſtory of thoſe, who have exacted Tribute upon all paſſing certain Seas adjacent to their Territories, and yet not as proprietary Lords of thoſe Seas neither, but only as Protectors and Defenders of the Navigation thereof. Thus the *Romans* impoſed a Tax upon all Ships ſailing in the *Erythræan* or *Red Sea*, towards the Maintenance of a Maritime Force, for the Repreſſion of Piratical Excurſions. And the *Athenians* did the ſame in the *Helleſpont*. Thus the Duties in the *Sound*, payable to the Kings of *Denmark*, began at firſt, not on Account of any Sovereignty over that Sea, but becauſe thoſe Kings were at the Charge of maintaining continual Fires upon the *Col* and *Annot*, and floating Tons or Buoys upon the Sands, as a Direction to Merchants in that dangerous Entrance into the *Baltic:* For which, was anciently paid them at *Cronenburg-Caſtle*, in the *Sound*, no more, till new Exactions crept in, than a Roſe-Noble for an empty Ship, and if laden, a Roſe-Noble more for her Lading. Nor could any refuſe Payment, pretending, that he had an able Pilot, and needed not the Direction of the King's Fires: For 'tis not reaſonable, that the Contumacy of one or more particular Perſons ſhould fruſtrate or evacuate a public Benefit.

In the Seventh Year of King *James*, *Anno* 1609, a Proclamation was publiſhed of high Importance, inhibiting all Perſons, of what Nation or Quality ſoever, not being natural-born Subjects, from fiſhing upon any the Coaſts and Seas of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and the Iſles adjacent, without firſt obtaining Licences from the King, or his Commiſſioners, authorized in that behalf; and thoſe Licences to be renewed yearly. This was the firſt that ever I could meet with of this Nature: Not but that particular Fiſhermen of *Diep*, *Calais*, *Bruges*, &c. have ſometimes, both before and ſince, taken Licences here in *England* for their Fiſhing: But then they did it, either as an abundant Caution, or to gain an indefinite Liberty of fiſhing every-where, cloſe upon the *Engliſh* Shores, and within the Friths, Bays, and Havens, without Fear of Moleſtation: And they did it *ex proprio motu*, without the Privity and Knowlege of their Sovereigns; and paid nothing for it to the Treaſury of *England*, only gave Fees and Gratuities to the Secretaries, and others, for Diſpatch of their Licences. But here is a Royal Edict, or Law, by way of Premonition to all the neighbouring Princes and States, together with their Subjects, to take Licences of the King, or his Commiſſioners, for fiſhing upon any Coaſts and Seas of *Great-Britain*; the Number of their Ships and Veſſels, together with their Tonnage, to be ſpecified, in order to a rateable Compoſition to be paid yearly into the *Chequer* of *England*. And King *Charles* the Firſt, in the 12th Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1636, publiſhed another Royal Proclamation to the ſame Tenor alſo. By which Acts, thoſe two Kings kept up the continual Claim of the Crown of *England*, to a ſole and appropriate Fiſhery in the *Britiſh* Seas, and conſequently to the Sovereignty and Dominion thereof; but neither of thoſe public Edicts obtained, from any of our Neighbours, their due and juſt Effect. Thus ſtands the Caſe of the Fiſhery.

The Reaſonableneſs of a limited Fiſhing.

And thus I have gone over all the chief Branches of the Sovereignty, and have faithfully related the Matter of Fact, and how the Practice is, and has been, betwixt us and our Neighbours, in reference to them all; not ſo fully indeed, and amply, as I might, but ſufficiently to my Purpoſe, who deſigned not a Volume, but an Abſtract. There is ſtill one Thing behind, concerning the Fiſhery, which I ſhall mention, and ſo conclude. It is by way of Temperament or Relaxation, and yet without renouncing any Thing: It is a *Medium* betwixt graſping at *all* and holding *nothing*; it is what would greatly accommodate *England*, if it can be obtained, or if a proper Seaſon preſented for offering at it: I ſay, a Seaſon, or fit Conjuncture. For what in Natural Philoſophy, amongſt Chymiſts, is a juſt Degree of Heat, neceſſary to the Production of all great and admirable Effects, *that* in Politics, amongſt Stateſmen, is a fit Conjuncture. The Temperament or Expedient, which I mean, is briefly thus: A Limited Fiſhing; not a Licenſed, but a Limited one, without Licence. This hath both a Foundation of ſolid Reaſon to ſupport it, and is backed alſo with Precedents and Authorities, ſufficient to vindicate it from the Imputation of a new Project. The Reaſonableneſs of it may be thus ſhewn. The Sovereignty of any Sea, and the Right of the ſole Fiſhing in it, are ſo intimately connexed, yea, ſo coeſſential one to the other, that he who controverts the one, will infallibly diſpute and opiniaſtre the other; but he who acknowleges one of them, will by a neceſſary Conſequence yield both. And yet it is a Thing undoubted, and never brought into Queſtion by any; but that every Prince, whoſe Country adjoins to the Sea, and whoſe Shores are indented with Bays, Creeks, Havens, and Rivers, has ſome Portion of the Sea belonging to him in Property, as an Acceſſion of the Land, or appendant to it, or rather incorporated with it, like Veins and Arteries, integral Parts of the ſame Body.

[illegible] *Mar. Clauſ.* l. 2. cap. 22.

The forementioned King *James*, in the ſecond Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1604, cauſed a Sea-chart to be publiſhed, deſcribing all the Coaſts round *England*, by ſtreight Lines, drawn from one Promontory or Foreland to another, and all that was intercepted and included within thoſe Lines, was called the

King's Chambers and *Royal Ports*. And in the Proclamation publiſhed the ſame Time, and which refers to the ſaid Sea-chart, they are called *The Places of the King's Dominion and Juriſdiction*; and all Hoſtilities betwixt Foreigners in War one with another, but in Amity with *England*, forbidden within thoſe Precincts. Our Law alſo makes a conſiderable Difference betwixt Havens, Rivers, Creeks, and Bays, and the *Altum Mare*, or High Sea; for the firſt are reckoned *infra Corpus Comitatus*, as the Law-phraſe is, Parts and Members of the Counties of *England*; and all Pleas of Contract, and other Things done there, are triable by Verdict, and determinable at common Law. But the Court of Admiralty holds Plea and Conuſance of all Things done upon the High Sea, as being out of the Body of any County, and conſequently from whence no Jury can be returned for Trial of Iſſues.

V. Co. Juriſd. of Courts, Cap. 22.

If there be no certain Standard in Nature, whereby to aſcertain the preciſe Boundaries of that peculiar Marine Territory, I am now ſpeaking to, which belongs to every Prince in Right of his Land; yet, by Treaty and Agreement, they may eaſily be reduced to Certainty. For, as to the Judgment and Opinion of private Perſons, we cannot fetch from thence any true Meaſure; for though they all agree unanimouſly, that there is ſomething due of Right, yet they vary in the *Quantum*, or how much. *Baldus* reckons one hundred Miles at Sea, as the Diſtrict of the adjacent Land. *Bodin* affirms it for a received Law amongſt Nations, that the Prince, whoſe Country abuts upon the Sea, ſhould have ſixty Miles Juriſdiction from the Shore, and that it was ſo adjudged in the Caſe of the Duke of *Savoy*. Another Doctor will tell us, that ſo much of the Sea appertains to the Land, as far as a Man can ſee from Shore in a fair Day. But this will not ſerve our Turn: For if a Man may ſee from *Dover* to *Calais*, I ſuppoſe the like may be done from *Calais* to *Dover*, and whoſe ſhall the Sea be betwixt? Therefore the ſureſt Way is, to preſcribe the Limits of fiſhing betwixt neighbouring Nations by Contract, and not by the leſs certain Meaſure of Territory. For if no Bounds be fixed, how many Inconveniencies, and what a licentious Extravagance, may ſuch a Liberty run into? Why may not the *Dutch*, as formerly they have done, dredge for Oyſters upon the Coaſts of *Eſſex*, within the Fiſheries of private Perſons, and within Streams and Waters appertaining to particular Manors, by Grants from the Crown? Why may they not fiſh within the Mouth of the *Thames?* Or within our Creeks, Havens, and Rivers, as far as ſalt Water flows? Or to the firſt Bridge, if they will pleaſe to ſtop there? Is it reaſonable, that there ſhould be no Diſtinction, as to fiſhing, between Native and Alien? Why then do they challenge to themſelves thoſe ſmaller Seas and Inlets within the *Vly* and *Texel*, and all other Streams, which, breaking in at a ſtrait Neck or Iſthmus of Land, form *Peninſulas* of Waters, and, in the Nature of ſtanding Lakes, are incloſed within the Banks of thoſe *Low Countries?* The States there farm out the Fiſhing of the South-ſea or *Zuyder*, and other Streams, to their own People and Subjects, under the Reſervation of a yearly Rent to be paid therefore, and conſequently exclude all others from it. I hint theſe Things, only to ſhew the Reaſonableneſs of a limited Fiſhing; and as to the Authorities by which it is ſtrengthened, I ſhall touch upon them alſo.

Bald. ad L. de Rer. Dom.

Bod. de Republ. lib. i. *Cap.* 10.

It was anciently covenanted betwixt the Crown of *Scotland* and the *Netherlands*, that they ſhould not fiſh within fourſcore Miles from the *Scottiſh* Shores. My Author is *Welwood*, a *Scotch* Lawyer, in a little Tract of his, which I have read, *De Dominio Maris*, in the third Chapter: His Words are, *Non poſſum præterire, quod ante Sæculum hoc poſt cruentiſſimam ex Occaſionibus Maritimis Diſcordiam inter Scotos Batavoſque, Res in hunc Modum compoſita fuit, ut Batavi impoſterum abſtinerent ab Oris Scoticis ad octuaginta ſaltem milliaria.* Here the Diſtance from the Shores of *Scotland*, which Foreigners were to obſerve in their fiſhing, is ſet very large, no leſs than fourſcore Miles.

In the ſecond Year of King *James*, Commiſſioners were appointed and authorized, under the Great Seals of *England* and *Scotland*, to treat and conclude an Union betwixt the two Kingdoms. And in the Articles for regulating Trade betwixt them, it was, amongſt other Things, mutually agreed, that the fiſhing within the Friths and Bays of *Scotland*, and in the Seas within fourteen Miles Diſtance from the Coaſts of that Realm, where neither *Engliſh* nor other Strangers have uſed to fiſh, ſhould be reſerved and appropriated to *Scotchmen* only. And ſo reciprocally on the Part of *England*, *Scotchmen* to abſtain from fiſhing within the like Diſtances off the Coaſts of *England*. But if *Engliſh* and *Scots*, who, though the two Kingdoms be *ſui Juris* and independent one upon another, are tied together in the ſame common Bond of Allegiance to one and the ſame Prince, be excluded from fiſhing within fourteen Miles from each others Coaſts, how much more reaſonable is it, that Aliens and Foreigners ſhould be obliged to keep the like Diſtances?

Spotiſwood's Hiſtory of *Scotland*, *p*. 483.

King *James* finding, that his forementioned Proclamation, in the ſeventh Year of his Reign, for a licenſed Fiſhing, was not ſeconded by a ſuitable Compliance on the Part of the neighbouring Nations, did about nine Years after, by Way of Expedient, propoſe a limited Fiſhing inſtead thereof. For thus I find it in a Letter from Secretary *Naunton* to the Lord *Carlton*, *Engliſh* Ambaſſador at the *Hague*, bearing Date *January* 21ſt, 1618. He acquaints him, how the King had, by him the ſaid Secretary, deſired of the Commiſſioners of the States, then reſiding at *London*, that they would write to their Superiors, to publiſh a Placart, prohibiting any their Subjects to fiſh within fourteen Miles of his Majeſty's Coaſts, that Year or any Time after, until Order be taken by Commiſſioners, authorized on both Sides, for a final ſettling of the main Buſineſs. And the ſaid Ambaſſador was commanded to make the like Inſtance and Declaration to the States General, in the Name of his Maſter.

I am apt to believe, this Diſtance of fourteen Miles was the rather pitched upon, as the regulated Meaſure, which had been agreed upon betwixt the Commiſſioners of both Kingdoms in the ſecond Year of the King, as I ſaid before. I have done with the Authorities; and for the better Elucidation of what I have ſaid, ſhall briefly ſum it up into a fictitious Article ſuppoſed to be made betwixt *England* and *Holland*.

“TO maintain a due Diſtinction betwixt Natives and Foreigners, in fiſhing upon the Coaſts of their reſpective Sovereigns; and to prevent the manifold Inconveniencies, which occaſionally ariſe by a promiſcuous and unlimited Fiſhing; it is mutually covenanted, concluded, and agreed, that the People and Subjects of the *United Netherlands*, ſhall henceforth abſtain from fiſhing within any the Rivers, Friths, Havens, or Bays of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, or within the Diſtance of Leagues from any Point of Land thereof, or of any the Iſles thereto belonging; under the Penalty and Forfeiture of all the Fiſh, that ſhall be found aboard any Veſſel doing to the contrary, and of all the Nets, Utenſils, and other Inſtruments of Fiſhing. The like Diſtances, and under the ſame Penalties, to be kept and obſerved by the Subjects of his Majeſty of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, from any of the Coaſts belonging to the *United Netherlands*. But beyond thoſe Precincts and Limits, that the People and Subjects on both Sides be at Freedom to uſe and exerciſe Fiſhing where they pleaſe, without aſking or taking Licences or Safe-Conducts for ſo doing, and without the Let, Hinderance, or Moleſtation one of another. Saving always the ancient Rights of the Crown of *England*, and that nothing herein contained be interpreted or extended to any Diminution or Impeachment thereof, but that they remain in the ſame Force and Virtue, as before this Agreement.”

The Article is penned indifferently on both Sides, and ſo much the better, becauſe the Equality of it is an Argument of its Equity; yet I could inſtance in ſeveral Benefits, which would redound to *England* from ſuch an Article, were it paſſed into an Agreement, but they are not proper to be mentioned in this Place; and therefore I ſhall here conclude with this brief Apology, that what I have written, is for the Juſtice and Honour of the Government, the Conſervation of the public Peace, the Maintenance of an inviolable Amity with our Allies, and is moſt humbly ſubmitted to better informed Judgments.

SECT. II.

Of the Importance and Dignity of Merchants.

HAVING, in the preceding Work, ſufficiently diſplayed the immenſe Benefits of Commerce to Mankind, it remains, as it were by Way of Corollary, briefly to obſerve, that *Commerce*, whether *foreign* or *domeſtic*, whether in *Groſs* or by *Retail*, neceſſarily implies the main and important Inſtruments thereof, to be *Merchants*. Doctor *Godolphin* might well have ſaved himſelf the Trouble (in his Preface to *A View of the Admiralty Juriſdiction)* of quoting of *Baldus*, a famous Civilian, in ſaying, what ſurely every one will readily admit to be true, “*That the World could not live without Merchants.*” The firſt and moſt obvious Idea of a City, Town, or Village, is an Aſſemblage of People of various Conditions, ſeated together for their mutual Conveniency: Which Conveniency is alone to be ſupplied by the Inſtrumentality of Merchants. A City or Town therefore, or even barely (though in a leſſer Degree) *a Village*, is a *mere Non-entity*, excluſive of the Aid of *Merchants:* As a Country without Cities, Towns, or Villages, creates the Idea of a *Wilderneſs*.

In ſundry free States in *Europe*, their Sovereigns or Governors are moſtly either actual Merchants themſelves, or at leaſt are deſcended from ſuch, and enjoy the Eſtates and Dignities acquired by the Commerce of their Progenitors. Of this laſt-named Claſs are likewiſe in *England* the following noble Families, *viz.*

Engliſh Peerages, &c. ſprung from Merchants.

1. *Coventry*, Earl of *Coventry*, deſcended from Sir *John Coventry*, Mercer, Lord-mayor of *London*, *Anno* 1425.

2. *Brown*, Viſcount *Montacute*, deſcended from Sir *Stephen Brown*, Grocer, and twice Lord-mayor of *London*, viz. *Annis* 1438 and 1448.

3. *Legg*, Earl of *Dartmouth*, deſcended from *Thomas Legg*, Skinner, once Lord-mayor of *London*, who (according to *Collins*'s Peerage, Vol. III. P. 100) married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*.

4. *Capel*, Earl of *Eſſex*, deſcended from Sir *William Capel*, Draper, and Lord-mayor of *London*, *Anno* 1503.

5. *Dormer*, Lord *Dormer*, deſcended from *Ralph Dormer*, Mercer, and Lord-mayor of *London*, *Anno* 1529.

6. *Oſborn*, Duke of *Leeds*, deſcended from Sir *Edward Oſborn*, Cloth-worker, and Lord-mayor of *London*, *Anno* 1583.

7. *Cranfield-Sackville*, Duke of *Dorſet*, deſcended from Sir *Lionel Cranfield*, a Merchant of *London*, who, for his great Abilities, was preferred by King *James* I. to the high and moſt honourable Office of his *Lord High-Treaſurer*, and was by that Prince alſo created Earl of *Middleſex*; and by his great Grandſon King *George* I. the preſent noble Deſcendant was created Duke of *Dorſet*.

The following Peerages are become extinct very lately, *viz.*

Two Peerages extinct.

8. *Rich*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, deſcended from Sir *Richard Rich*, Mercer, and Lord-mayor of *London*, *Anno* 1441.

9. *Holles*,

9. *Holles*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, deſcended from Sir *William Holles*, Lord-mayor of *London*, *Anno* 1539. [☞ The preſent noble Duke of that Title, although he writes himſelf *Holles-Pelham*, as collaterally deſcended from the former, is lineally deſcended (as I have been told) from Sir *John Pelham*, Lord-Treaſurer to King *Henry* IV.]

N. B. There were other Peerages (*now* extinct) whoſe Poſſeſſors were deſcended from Merchants; as, *De la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk.*——*Boleyn*, Earl of *Wiltſhire.*——*Hicks*, Viſcount *Campden.*——*Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, &c. And leſt any of the noble Families above-named ſhould queſtion the Truth of their ſaid Genealogies, (though far from being diſhonourable) we ſhall, in our own Vindication, acquaint them, that we have faithfully tranſcribed the Accounts hereof from an *Octavo* Pamphlet in our Poſſeſſion, publiſhed ſo lately as *Anno* 1750, intitled, "*A Treatiſe on Trade, or the Antiquity and Honour of Commerce.*" Sundry Peers there alſo *are*, and others lately *were*, who, though originally created or ennobled from their own Eminence in the Profeſſion of the Law, were, however, deſcended from *Merchants* and eminent Traders. Many other Perſons might be named, who, though not Peers, were, from Merchants, advanced to the Dignity of Privy-Counſellors, and other high and honourable Stations, by our Kings. Laſtly, Were we yet farther to extend our Inquiries into all the Inter-marriages of our Nobility with the Daughters of *Merchants* and eminent *Traders*, whereby ſo many ſhattered Eſtates have been effectually repaired, it would not only take up more Room than was intended by this ſhort Eſſay; but might poſſibly alſo give Offence where none is intended.

SECT. III.

Of the various Cauſes of the Riſe and Increaſe of great and populous Cities.

ALTHOUGH it be true, (as we have obſerved in the preceding Section) that all Cities whereever ſituated, and whatever their Condition may be, principally and neceſſarily owe their Origin and progreſſive Support and Increaſe to *Merchants* and *Commerce*: Yet there is a very conſiderable Difference between mere Royal or Princely Cities, and Cities advanced to Greatneſs by Commerce and Induſtry alone. The former Sort may be conſidered to be, in a great Degree, peopled and ſupported by the Reſidence of the Sovereign and Nobility,—the national Courts of Juſtice,—Guards and Garriſons;—and by thoſe Means having many Places of public Entertainment and Diverſion,—Societies for the Advancement of polite and uſeful Knowledge,—many great and elegant Palaces, Churches, Convents, Theatres, Statues, Fountains, Columns, Pyramids, Obeliſks, Bridges, Hoſpitals, Infirmaries, Schools, Libraries, Pictures; and, in fine, by every other Thing that can attract the Admiration, feed the Fancy, and delight the Senſes of both the greater and ſmaller People, not only of their own Nation, but of Men of Quality and Wealth from other Nations; although perhaps without foreign Commerce, or much Home-manufactures. This was eminently the Character of ancient *Athens*, *Corinth*, and *Rome*; as it is at preſent, more eminently than any where elſe, of modern *Rome*, *Venice*, *Florence*, *Paris*, &c.

Theſe, and ſuch-like, are the Qualifications which conſtitute a truly-great and magnificent City: And whilſt their reſpective Nations continue gradually to increaſe in Proſperity and Wealth, ſuch a Capital City will be conſtantly increaſing in its People, as well as in its Decorations and Embelliſhments of every Kind; as is at preſent ſo viſibly the happy Caſe of the ſuperb Metropolis of the *Britannic* Empire, wherein many of the before-recited Qualifications [though we cannot ſay all] are conjoined to and with a matchleſs foreign Commerce, ſalubrious Air and Water, an eaſy Approach, and a ſufficient Plenty of all other good Things.

On the other Hand, Cities arrived at Greatneſs, or rather *Magnitude*, merely from their happy Situation for, and great Succeſs in Commerce and Manufactures, (more eſpecially if that Riſe has been ſudden) the Ornaments, Decorations, and other polite Embelliſhments of ſuch Cities, even though arrived at a great Degree of Magnitude and Populouſneſs, will uſually be fewer and leſs conſiderable: Such Places therefore will attract few People to viſit them, but merely on the Score of Commerce. Such, for Inſtance, may in ſome Meaſure be ſaid to be the Caſe of *Peterſburgh*, the upſtart Capital of *Ruſſia*, deſpotically or *compulſively* made ſo, on commercial as well as on political Conſiderations, within the Compaſs of the preſent Century; though, in almoſt all other Reſpects, moſt diſagreeably ſituated and circumſtanced. Such (we are ſorry to ſay it) is partly the Caſe of ſome few of the very beſt-traded and moſt populous Places in *Great-Britain*, moſtly riſen up within the laſt three Centuries, whoſe Wealth and Plenty are apparent in almoſt every Countenance, but with little of any Thing like Embelliſhment and Elegance for attracting of Strangers to viſit them; and from whence, ſuch as, through Accident or Neceſſity, have viſited them, we have often known to return with a coarſer Character of them than they really deſerved, merely for Want of that Elegance they had expected in ſuch large, wealthy, and populous Places. This Conſideration properly conſtitutes the very juſt Diſtinction which the judicious *Botero* has made (as we have partly noted under the Year 1590) between a *great* City and a *large* City; a Difference as great as there is between a plain and uneducated Trader, and an accompliſheſt and polite Gentleman. Which Cities nevertheleſs (though properly to be termed mere *mercantile* ones) do, in Fact, obviouſly contribute much more to national Proſperity, (though not perhaps ſo much to national Fame) than thoſe termed *Royal* or *Princely* Cities.

Under the ſaid Year 1590, in our foregoing Work, we gave from the ſaid *Botero*, (an eminent *Italian* Author of the 16th Century) a View of the Magnitude, *&c.* of moſt of the capital and principal Cities of *Chriſtendom*, all but thoſe within the *Baltic* Sea, which that able Author ſeemed to think were then ſcarcely worth his Regard. But we are ſorry to ſay, that we have not been ſufficiently enabled, from modern Travellers, to give ſo exact an Account as we earneſtly deſired to have done, of the preſent or

modern

modern State (in Point of Commerce and Populouſneſs) of many foreign Cities: Moſt of thoſe Travellers contenting themſelves with tireſome and tedious Accounts of their Churches, Monaſteries, Paintings, and Palaces, without giving us any Thing conſiderable on what ought ever to be eſteemed a moſt eſſential Part of ſuch Deſcriptions, *viz.* the mercantile and political State of thoſe Cities, *i. e. The Number of their Inhabitants—their principal Staple Manufactures—and whether on the Increaſe or on the Declenſion*; and, in general, the true Light in which thoſe Cities and Countries ſtand in relation to other Nations. Since *Botero* wrote, (above 170 Years ago) we may obſerve ſundry vaſt Alterations in the Condition of Nations, and particularly of their Capital Cities: Thus *Venice*, then eſteemed to conſiſt of near 200,000 Inhabitants, has for ſome Time been in a retrograde State; and the like of *Genoa*, and alſo of *Prague* the Capital of *Bohemia*, likewiſe in a declining State; as is alſo *Liſbon*, ſince the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have driven the *Portugueſe* out of their vaſt *Eaſt-India* Commerce: Whereas, on the other Hand, the Cities of *Milan* and *Naples* have, ſince *Botero*'s Days, almoſt doubled the then Number of their Inhabitants; and *London*, which then contained little more than one third Part of the *then* Inhabitants of *Paris*, appears at this Day rather to outdo that proud City, not only in Riches, but even probably in Number of Inhabitants. Moreover, the two Capital Cities of *Denmark* and *Sweden* are at this Time become ſo conſiderable, not only in Point of their public Edifices and Ornaments, but alſo in the Number of their Inhabitants, as now well to merit a Place in ſuch Inquiries.

The national Controverſy diſcuſſed, whether *London* or *Paris* be the largeſt City.

Let us now, however, briefly examine the preſent Magnitude of the two moſt famous Cities of *Europe*, *London* and *Paris*, by what has hitherto been eſteemed the moſt juſt and equitable Rule of determining the Magnitude of Cities, *i. e.* by their annual Bills of Mortality. And as many Authors, who have gone before us on this Subject, ſeem agreed, that in ſuch great and populous Cities there die annually a thirtieth Part, (or one out of thirty) of their whole Inhabitants, we will firſt try that Rule, *viz.* Iſt, On a *Medium* of *ſix* ſucceeding Years for the Mortality of *London*.

1ſt Computation.

I. *Anno* 1755,	buried at *London*,	21,917 Perſons
1756,	- - - - - - - -	20,872
1757,	- - - - - - - -	21,313
1758,	- - - - - - - -	17,576
1759,	- - - - - - - -	19,604
1760,	- - - - - - - -	19,830
	Total,	121,112

Annual Medium of *ſix* Years, - - - - - - - 20,185 dying yearly at *London*.
30 or the 30th Part of the People.

Total Inhabitants of *London*, 605,550 by this 1ſt Computation.

But if multiplied by 33, as others conjecture to be the Number dying annually in *London*, or the 33d Part of its Inhabitants,

Then 20,185
Multiplied by 33 the 2d Rule.

Gives the total Inhabitants of *London*, 666,105 by this 2d Computation.

2dly, Computation for *Paris*.

II. There died in *Paris* in the ſix following Years, as we had them caſually, and at different Times, from the *Paris* News-papers, *viz.*

Anno 1733,	- - - - - - -	17,406
1750,	- - - - - - - -	18,084
1756,	- - - - - - - -	17,236
1757,	- - - - - - - -	17,237
1758,	- - - - - - - -	21,120
1759,	- - - - - - - -	18,446
	Total of ſix Years Deaths,	109,529 at *Paris*,

Yearly Medium of ſix Years at *Paris*, 18,254
Multiplied by 30 the loweſt Rule,

Total Inhabitants of *Paris*, 547,620 by the ſaid loweſt Rule,
Fewer People at *Paris* than at *London*, 57,930 by this Computation.

Total People at *London* (as above), - - - - - - - 605,550 by the 1ſt Rule,

But if the Medium of the yearly Deaths at *Paris* - - 18,254
be multiplied by - - - - - - - - - - - 33 the 2d Rule;

Then the total Inhabitants in *Paris*, by the 2d Rule, - 602,382
Fewer People in *Paris* than in *London*, - - - - - - 63,723

Total People in *London*, as above, - - - - - - 666,105

3dly, and laſtly, The beſt Account of the Magnitude of *London* and *Paris*.

As by Reaſon of ſo many additional Hoſpitals for the ſick Poor of *London*, within the laſt thirty Years, the yearly Mortality Bill has ſenſibly decreaſed, whilſt the Town has moſt viſibly been increaſing, there are ſome who think that there dies not above one Perſon in thirty-five yearly; they therefore reaſonably conclude, that *London*'s Inhabitants may *now* amount to 760,000: Whereas many of the Deaths in *Paris* are of the aged Religious of both Sexes: Yet, ſay they, on Account of ſecret Murders, *&c.* at *Paris*, may not *Paris* be concluded to contain 700,000 Souls; and this may probably be nearer the Truth than either of the above Computations.

1. The ſaid ſix Years Mortality-Bills of *London* are copied from the yearly Bills publiſhed by the Company of *London* Pariſh-Clerks. Remark 1.

2. It is indeed ſtill almoſt the general Opinion, that the true annual Mortality of *London* is by no means kept exact by the ſaid Company of Pariſh-Clerks, who are ſaid to omit many Deaths in Families of different Perſuaſions, diſſenting from the eſtabliſhed Church. Remark 2.

3. But, without farther inſiſting on what we are not properly able to prove, if our Accounts of the annual Deaths at *Paris*, which we took from the *Paris Gazettes*, be exact, it will follow, that, as there are many Thouſands of religious or eccleſiaſtical Perſons of both Sexes in *Paris*, who are liable to Mortality like other People, and doubtleſs are included in thoſe annual Accounts, there muſt needs be many more *Lay* Inhabitants in *London* than in *Paris*, and conſequently a much ſmaller Number of uſeleſs Mouths and Hands in the former than in the latter City. And thus we have, as impartially as we were able, diſcuſſed the national Controverſy [for ſuch it has been called] concerning the Magnitude of theſe two illuſtrious Metropolis's, from real Facts with regard to *London*, and, as we ſuppoſe, alſo in reſpect to *Paris*: In both which Cities, we ſhall here but juſt remark, that there are made the fineſt and moſt exquiſite Manufactures, of almoſt all Kinds, that can be named in the known World, and therefore needleſs, as well as almoſt endleſs, to be enumerated; and with reſpect to the Vaſtneſs of the naval Commerce of *London*, enough has been already ſaid, in the Body of our Work, on that moſt important Subject. Remark 3.

We have received, from a worthy and judicious *Dutch* Merchant, an exact Computation, not long ſince made in *Holland*, which he ſays was taken by public Authority, of the Number of Inhabitants of the undernamed nineteen Cities of the Province of *Holland*, viz.

	Inhabitants.	
Amſterdam.	241,000	Of 20,000 Souls, and upwards.
Leyden,	70,000	
Rotterdam,	56,000	
Haarlem,	50,000	
Hague,	38,000	
Delft,	25,000	
Tergow,	20,000	
Dort,	18,000	Under 20,000 Inhabitants.
Alkmaar,	15,000	
Hoorn,	12,000	
Enkhuyſen,	11,000	
Gorcum,	6,600	
Schiedam,	8,000	
Brille,	5,000	
Edam,	4,000	
Purmerend,	2,600	
Modenblick,	2,500	
Schoonhoven,	2,500	
Monikendam,	2,000	
Total Inhabitants of 19 Towns, in the ſingle Province of *Holland,*	589,200	

☞ *Amſterdam* (as we have ſeen) has had many and conſiderably-different Computations of the Number of its Inhabitants, ſome even as high as to 300,000: Yet we are inclined to think, the above Computation ſtill comes the neareſt to Truth, though made thirty Years ago; and the like may be probable of moſt of the other Cities and Towns of that Republic, and probably alſo of many of the Cities and Towns throughout the reſt of *Chriſtendom*. Nevertheleſs, we may be frequently miſguided by ſuperficial Travellers, who, coming to lye a Night or two, or even longer, at a populous Place, where ſeeing many public Edifices and Streets, they too often pronounce at Random on this Subject, or elſe often take the Report of others, who, though Inhabitants of the Place, may be very incompetent Judges of ſuch Matters. How widely different (for Inſtance) do many of the Natives of *London* ſpeak of the Magnitude of the Place in which they have ſpent their whole Lives, for Want of due Attention, Judgment, and Obſervation? How vaſtly different (for one Inſtance) are the Accounts of different Travellers concerning the Magnitude of the famous City of *Nurenberg*, in *Germany*, as will be ſeen farther on in this Supplement?

SECT. IV.

The Politico-Commercial Geography of EUROPE:

OR,

A compendious and comparative View of the various Productions, Trades, Manufactures, Exportations, Populouſneſs, and Power, of the ſeveral Potentates, Republicks, and States thereof: And likewiſe of the Commerce, Magnitude, and People, of their moſt conſiderable Cities and Towns.

Extracted from the beſt modern Accounts thereof; and more particularly from the *Engliſh* Tranſlation, *Anno* 1762, in ſix *Quarto* Volumes, of the new Geography of *Europe*, juſt publiſhed, in *High Dutch*, by Doctor *Buſching*, Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the Univerſity of *Gottingen*.

WITH a more eſpecial Regard to the preſent commercial Condition, Magnitude, and Importance of the moſt conſiderable Cities and Towns of *Europe*, it may be needful to premiſe,

I. That, beſide the fine and judicious Diſtinction of *Botero*, betwixt a *large City* and a *great City*, [mentioned, in the Body of our Work, under the Year 1590] another Diſtinction may be equally eſſential, *viz.* between a great many ſeemingly-large Cities in *Popiſh* Countries, which nevertheleſs are very thinly inhabited by trading and induſtrious People; and very many *Proteſtant* Cities and Towns, which, though ſtanding on much leſs Ground, are nevertheleſs crowded with many more Traders, Manufacturers, and other induſtrious Inhabitants. Thus, in *Poland*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, many of their larger Cities are conſtituted or conſiſt, for the moſt Part, with eccleſiaſtical Edifices, as Cathedral, Collegiate, and Pariſh Churches, large Abbeys, Convents, Nunneries, Chapels, and Chantries; Epiſcopal and Deanry Palaces, and Prebendal Houſes, with all their extenſive Gardens, and other Outlets; although, beſide the Habitations of their more immediate and numerous Dependants, there may be very little to be found therein of any Thing like Manufactures or Commerce. Such, for Inſtance, is the City of *Munſter* in *Germany*, the City of *Bourges*. in *France*, and many others which might be named. Even in Proteſtant Countries, and particularly in our own Nation, no adequate Judgment can be formed (as elſewhere noted) of the Populouſneſs or *real* Magnitude of ſundry Places, merely from either their greater or their leſſer Number of Pariſh Churches and Chapels; of which, *York* City, *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, &c. on the one Hand; and the extenſive Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, *Briſtol*, *Liverpool*, *Mancheſter*, *Newcaſtle-upon-Tine*, *Birmingham*, *Glaſgow*, &c. on the other Hand, are obvious Inſtances.

II. It may alſo be herein farther proper to be obſerved, that when, under the Deſcription of any particular City or Town, no Mention ſhall happen to be made of the peculiar Trade or Manufacture of ſuch Place, the Reader is naturally to be referred to the Account, previouſly exhibited, of the general Trade, Productions, and Manufactures, of the Country or Province, under which ſuch City or Town is ranked.

Ruſſia.

With reſpect to the Commerce of *Ruſſia*, in general it is allowed to be very advantageous to her; many in our Days being of Opinion, that her annual Exports amount to four Millions of Rubles, and that her Imports exceed not three Millions; whereby ſhe gains annually from the reſt of the World one Million of Rubles, or 225,000*l. Sterling*: [valuing a Ruble at 4*s.* 6*d. Sterling*:] But this is little more than a random Conjecture; there being others, who think that *Ruſſia* gains conſiderably more on the general annual Balance of her Commerce, and that *Great-Britain* is the moſt conſiderable Loſer of any Nation of *Europe*, in her Trade to *Ruſſia*: Which Loſs to us is likely to continue, until we can bring our *American* Continent Colonies to ſupply us with all the naval Stores we neceſſarily require; and alſo until we can ſupply ourſelves with all the Linen, Thread, Pot-aſh, *&c.* which we are now labouring gradually to effect, from *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *Britiſh America*.

Its Productions.

Ruſſia's Productions and Exports, in general, are many, and very valuable, *viz. Furs* and *Peltry* of various Kinds, *red Leather*, *Linen*, *and Thread*, *Iron*, *Copper*, *Sail-cloth*, *Hemp and Flax*, *Pitch and Tar*, *Wax*, *Honey*, *Tallow*, *Iſing-glaſs*, *Lintſeed Oil*, *Pot-aſh*, *Soap*, *Feathers*, *Train Oil*, *Hogs-Briſtles*, *Muſk*, *Rhubarb*, and other Drugs, *Timber*, and alſo *raw-Silk*, from *China* and *Perſia*.

Her *European* Commerce.

Her foreign Commerce with the reſt of *Europe* is much increaſed ſince her Conqueſts from *Sweden* of *Livonia* and eſpecially *Ingria*, and ſince the eſtabliſhing of her new Emporium of *Peterſburgh*; whereby her naval Intercourſe with the reſt of *Europe* is made much more ſhort and eaſy.

Her *Aſiatic* Commerce.

Ruſſia carries on a Commerce over Land, by Caravans, to *China*, chiefly with Furs: And they bring back from thence Tea, Silks, Cotton, Gold, *&c.*——To *Bochara*, near the River *Oxus*, *Ruſſia* ſends her own Merchandize, in Return for *Indian* Silks, curled Lamb-ſkins, and ready Money; and alſo from the annual Fair at *Samarcand*.——She trades to *Perſia*, by *Aſtracan*, croſs the *Caſpian* Sea, for raw and wrought Silk.

Archangel her only Sea-port of Communication with *Europe*, till *Peterſburgh* was built.

Before her late Conqueſts from *Sweden*, her only Port of naval Communication with *Europe*, was *Archangel*, in the *White Sea*; it is a long and tempeſtuous Voyage from moſt Parts of *Europe*. That famous Port-Town is about three *Engliſh* Miles in Length, and one in Breadth, altogether built of Wood, excepting her Merchants-Exchange, which is a Stone-Building. The gradual Increaſe of *Peterſburgh* has, in ſome Meaſure, decreaſed the Trade of *Archangel*, which, however, ſtill exports a great Quantity of the before-named Merchandize.

Kola, in *Ruſſian Lapland.*

In *Ruſſian Lapland*, there is a ſmall and inconſiderable Port named *Kola*, in the North Latitude of about 69 Degrees, on a Bay of the Northern Ocean, ſince the Year 1554 frequented annually by ſome few *Dutch* Shipping; who bring thence only ſome Peltry, and ſalted and dried Salmon; but this being in ſo barbarous a Country, has little Connexion with the general Commerce of *Ruſſia*.

Moſcow City, on the *Oka*, which runs into the great River *Volga*, and other Towns of *Ruſſia*, briefly deſcribed.

Moſcow, a far inland Place, moſtly built of Timber, (excepting the Palaces, Churches, Convents, and the great Fortreſs of *Cremlin*) is by ſome ſtill thought to be the largeſt City of *Europe*, and particularly ſaid to be ſo by Dr. *Buſching*; who adds, That it has 1,600 Churches and Convents, and forty-three public Places or Squares: That its Inhabitants conſiſt of Stateſmen, Nobility, and their Retinues; of Merchants, Soldiers, Prieſts, Monks, Nuns, and their Servants; Mechanics, Carriers, Sledge-drivers, Labourers, *&c.* But that, ſince the Building and Increaſe of *Peterſburg*, *Moſcow* is greatly declined, and therefore is now by him ſuppoſed to be reduced to about 150,000 People; yet others think it has many more. *Buſching* makes the Merchants Exchange to contain about 6,000 fine Shops. Here is the Scene of Trade, vaſt Numbers of Merchants and Traders, and particularly thoſe to *China*.——*Moſcow*'s modern Condition is indeed hard juſtly to deſcribe; few Voyagers giving themſelves the Trouble of viſiting it. The Grandeur of its many Palaces, Cathedrals, Convents, *&c.* and the Meanneſs of the Bulk of the Houſes, carrying much ſeeming Inconſiſtency, even by *Buſching*'s and other modern Accounts: Yet, upon the whole, there are probably many more Inhabitants in it than the laſt-named, otherwiſe able Author inconſiſtently makes it contain, after telling us, that *it is the largeſt City in Europe.* In the Year 1755 it had an Univerſity erected in it. Here is a *Silk* Manufactory, vaſt *Artillery* Magazines, Hoſpitals, Squares, and mercantile Storehouſes, *&c.* Within the Circle of *Moſcow* ſtand Abundance of Towns.——The following conſiderable Places are in *Ruſſia*, *viz.* *Tula*, a trading City on the River *Upa*, and contains 144 Churches and Convents. Here are great Quantities of Fire-Arms and *Ruſſia* Leather made.——*Lower Novogrod* lies on the *Volga*. Its Shops are richly furniſhed with all Sorts of foreign and native Merchandize.——*Rezan*, formerly a noted Place, is much decayed, from having been deſtroyed by the *Tartars* about 200 Years ago.——*Smolenſko*, a large Town on the *Dnieper*, has conſiderable Commerce, both by Land and River Carriage.——*Kiow*, the Capital of the *Don-Coſſacs*, ſtands likewiſe on the *Dnieper*, and is a large irregular City, filled with Churches, Convents, Shops, and Tradeſmens Houſes.——*Woronitz* ſtands on a River running into the River *Don*; is a large and populous Place. It was here that *Peter the Great* firſt made a large Dock-yard for Ship-building, in order to obtain a Naval Sovereignty on the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*: But, although he failed therein, and was afterward obliged to yield up to the *Turks Azof*, [or *Azow*] near the Mouth of the great River *Don*, and alſo *Taganrok*, on the *Palus Mæotis*, whereby he was precluded from the *Black Sea*: Yet *Woronitz*, (or *Veronitz*) is ſaid to be ſtill a Place of conſiderable Trade, by Means of the ſaid River *Don*.——*Novogrod-weliki*, or *Great-Novogrod*, is an ancient, large, and celebrated City, on the navigable River *Wolcow*, juſt where it runs out of the *Ilmen* Lake, and afterward diſembogues into the *Finland* Gulph, was once a moſt eminent Staple and *Emporium* of the *Hanſe Towns*, till the Year 1490, (as related in our Work under that Year; but is now much decayed. Yet it is ſaid the beſt red *Ruſſia* Leather is ſtill manufactured here.——*Pleſcow*, on the River *Welika*, is ſaid to be a Place of conſiderable Trade.——*Twer*, a large Town on both Sides of the River *Volga*, has ſeventy Churches and Convents, and carries on a conſiderable Trade in Corn.

Tula.

Lower Novogrod.

Rezan.

Smolenſko.

Kiow.

Woronitz.

Great-Novogrod.

Pleſcow.

Twer.

☞ There are vaſt Deſarts in *Ruſſia*, eſpecially in its Northern and North-eaſtern Provinces; and in many Parts of it the People are ſtill *Pagans*. Not one-third Part of the Country is ſufficiently peopled, nor cultivated: So that, if there be *nine* or *ten Millions* of People in all the more ancient Empire of *Ruſſia*, as it ſtood before the Conqueſts made in the former Part of this XVIIIth Century, it is probably as much as can be reaſonably computed.

Ruſſia's moſt important Conqueſts from *Sweden* by *Peter the Great*, are, 1ſt, The fine and well cultivated Country of *Livonia*, containing many good Towns, Villages, and Farms: But as the commercial Part of Geography is ſolely our preſent Province, we ſhall confine our Enquiries to ſuch Places as more immediately are connected therewith.

Livonia's Product and Commerce. (To *Ruſſia*)

Livonia, or *Liefland*, (including *Lettenland* and *Eſthonia*) affords all the Neceſſaries of Life in great Plenty, being moſtly a fertile Soil; and in a plentiful Year exports many thouſand Laſts of *Rye* and *Barley* to *Holland*, *Spain*, and other Parts, and is therefore ſtiled the Granary of the North; though *Poland* ſurely with more Reaſon and Eminence merits that Character. It has great Plenty of Horned Cattle and Horſes, (but the Wool of their Sheep is ſaid to be ſo coarſe as to reſemble Goats Hair.) From hence immenſe Quantities of Flax, excellent Hemp, (uſually called *Riga Rine Hemp*) Lintſeed, Leather, and Skins are exported, by Ships from *Britain*, *Holland*, *France*, and other Parts. Yet, from the many cruel Wars, and the Devaſtation of ſo many of their Towns and Villages, it is thinner of People than from ſo large and fine a Province would otherwiſe be expected.

Riga, its Capital.

Riga, its Capital, is ſituated on the River *Duna*, or *Dwina*, near the *Baltic Sea*, and has long been famed for Commerce and Opulence, having handſome Houſes of Stone; and, by Means of an excellent Harbour, carries on a great Trade of Exportation of Hemp, Flax, Ship and Houſe Timber, Naval Stores, Iron, Cordage, Corn, Furs, *&c.* to the above-named Countries, ſome think, in Summer, by about 500 Ships, and to and from *Ruſſia* by Sledges in Winter. It is well fortified, contains ſix *Lutheran* Churches, and is a reaſonably large City; though we have not met with any Computation of the exact Number of its Inhabitants.

Revel.

Revel is a ſtrong and opulent City on the *Baltic* Shore, a Place of conſiderable Commerce, much after the Manner of *Riga*. It is the Capital of that Part of *Livonia* called *Eſthonia*. Here a Part of the *Ruſſian* Navy is uſually ſtationed.

Narva

Narva.

Narva ſtands on a River of the ſame Name, diſemboguing into the Gulph of *Finland*; and, though not large, it carries on a Naval and Land Commerce, of the like Kind with *Riga*.

IIdly, The Conqueſt of *Ingria*, (or *Ingermanland*) adjoining to *Livonia*, or the Government of *Peterſburg*, though not ſo good a Country as *Livonia*, contains the following Places, *viz.*

Kronſtadt.

Kronſtadt, built by the Czar *Peter the Great*, on a ſmall Iſland, eight Leagues by Water from *Peterſburg*. Its People conſiſt of about 20,000, of Burghers, Sailors, and Soldiers. It is the principal Station for the moſt Part of the *Ruſſian* Navy, and is therefore made very ſtrong.

Peterſburg.

Peterſburg, (in Latitude 59 Deg. 57 M.) the uſual Reſidence of the *Ruſſian* Court, State-Offices, &c. Till the Year 1703 there were only two ſmall Fiſhing-Huts on the wateriſh and ſwampy Spot, where this great City now ſtands, on both Sides the River *Neva*, and conſequently in both Provinces of *Ingria* and *Carelea*, between the Bottom of the *Finland* Gulph and the Lake *Ladoga*; Part of this City is alſo built on ſeveral ſmall Iſlands formed by the Branches of the River *Neva*, ſo as to appear like ſeveral diſtinct Towns rather than one ſingle City. *De Dieu*, the *Dutch* Reſident, wrote to his Maſters concerning the Magnitude of this City, *Anno* 1721, which he then, probably, exaggerated. Mr. *Salmon*'s *Modern Gazetteer* ſays, there were no leſs than 60,000 Houſes built within three or four Years after the Foundation was laid, (if he has not, through Miſtake, added a Cypher too much.) Dr. *Buſching*'s ſeems the moſt moderate Account of its Magnitude, *viz.* That it is about *ſix* Miles every Way, and contains about 8,000 Houſes; of which Number about 600 are of Stone, and the reſt are of Timber; and it may contain above *one hundred thouſand People*. It has neither Gates nor Walls; only in the Middle of the City there is a ſtrong and beautiful Fort. The Admiralty and Dock-yards are alſo fortified.

Its extenſive Commerce, reſpecting all the before-named Commodities of *Ruſſia*, renders it of great Importance; a vaſt Number of foreign Shipping frequenting it in Summer, as to a Mart for all *Ruſſian* Merchandize; and in Winter 3,000 Sledges, each drawn by one Horſe, are employed for Paſſengers in its Streets. There are about twenty *Ruſſian* Churches, four *Lutheran* Churches for the *Germans*, and ſeveral *Calviniſt* ones for the *French* and other Ptoteſtants, and ſome alſo for *Roman* Catholics. It has an Univerſity, ſeveral Academies, Hoſpitals, Convents, &c.

Wiburg.

IIIdly, In *Carelia*, alſo conquered by the great *Peter*, ſtands the Town of *Wiburg*, its Capital, formerly deemed the Bulwark of *Sweden* on the Side of *Ruſſia*. It is ſituated on the Gulph of *Finland*, and carries on a conſiderable foreign Trade in Tar, and ſundry Sorts of Timber, &c.

The Dutchy of *Courland.*
Mittau.
Libau.

Weſt of *Livonia* lies the Dutchy of *Courland*, which, with *Samogitia* and *Semigallia* properly, is ſubject to its own Dukes; though too much under the Influence of *Poland* or elſe of *Ruſſia*; but the latter more eſpecially of late Years. Its Commodities are much the ſame as thoſe of *Livonia*. *Mittau*, the Capital, and the uſual Reſidence of its Prince, on the River *Aa*, is a pretty extenſive Town, of about 12,000 Inhabitants; having two *Lutheran* Churches, one *Calviniſt* Church, and one *Popiſh* one; and affords much the ſame Merchandize as *Livonia* for Exportation.——*Libau*, a City and Port of good Trade, on the *Baltic* Shore; having one *Lutheran* and one *Popiſh* Church, and two Schools. It conſiſts intirely of wooden Houſes. Dr. *Buſching* thinks, that annually above 150 Ships uſually arrive at *Libau*, to load Pot-aſh, Goat-ſkins, Timber, Hemp, Flax, and other Naval Stores, Lintſeed, and other bulky Merchandize.

The Kingdom of *Pruſſia.*

Weſt of *Courland* lies *Brandenburgh-Pruſſia*, or the Kingdom of *Pruſſia*. Its principal Commodities for Commerce are, Corn and *Buck Wheat*, in great Quantities, Hemp and Flax, Pitch, Pot-aſh, Wax, Honey, Sturgeon, Hops, Pit-coal, Amber, Seeds of Flax and Hemp, Caviar, Tallow, Hogs-briſtles, and Timber of many Kinds. The Inhabitants of this Kingdom were, by Dr. *Buſching*, computed to amount to 635,998 Perſons capable of bearing Arms: And, if ſo, it muſt then be more populous than is generally imagined.——Since the Year 1719, it is computed that about 34,000 Coloniſts have removed thitherward from *France*, *Switzerland*, and *Germany*: Of which Number 17,000 were *Saltzburgers*. Theſe Emigrants have built 400 ſmall Villages, 11 Towns, 86 Seats, and 50 new Churches, and have founded 1,000 Village-Schools, chiefly in that Part of the Country named *Little Lithuania*.——That their Manufactures are continually increaſing, *viz.* Glaſs, Iron-works, Paper, Gunpowder, Copper and Braſs Mills; Manufactures of Cloth, Camblet, Linen, Silk, Stockings, &c.——That the King of *Pruſſia* has conſtituted a Board for Commerce and Navigation, having the Cognizance of all Caſes relative to Trade and Commerce.

Koningsberg.
Pillau.
Memel.

Koningsberg, its capital City, is ſituated on the River *Pregel*, a large and beautiful City, ſeven Miles in Circumference; containing about 3,800 Houſes and 60,000 People; [by which Computation of Dr. *Buſching*'s there muſt be very near ſixteen Perſons, on an Average, in every Houſe.]——*Koningsberg* has ever made a conſiderable Figure in Commerce and Shipping; its River being navigable for Ships; of which 493 foreign ones arrived here in the Year 1752, beſides 298 Coaſters; and that 373 Floats of Timber were in the Compaſs of that Year brought down the *Pregel*: Of which ſee more in the Body of our Work under the Year 1749.——*Pillau*, (near *Koningsberg*) is a ſtrong City, and has a fine Harbour, famous for the beſt Sturgeon, from the Roe of which Fiſh *Caviar* is made. Veſſels of the greateſt Burden are here cleared and take in their Ladings, which have not Water enough in the *Friſchaf* to carry them up to *Koningsberg!* *Anno* 1720, King *Frederic William* induced 20,000 Proteſtant *Switzers*, *French*, *Palatines*, and *Franconians*, to ſettle in *Pruſſia*, at the Expence (ſays Dr. *Buſching*) of *five Millions* of Rixdollars. And *Anno* 1732, 350,000 Dollars were farther diſtributed to a freſh Colony of 12,500 *Saltzburgers*; by which, and ſuch-like wiſe and ſalutary Meaſures, *Pruſſia* has been well peopled and cultivated, ſo as in Length of Time to have made ample Returns to his ſaid Majeſty for the ſaid Expence.——*Memel* is a well fortified trading Sea-port, of above 400 Houſes; to which, *Anno* 1752,

70

Tilſit. *Inſterburg.*

70 Ships arrived, and 69 ſailed to foreign Parts; whither they carried and ſtill annually carry great Quantities of Flax, Hemp, Linen, Thread, and Lintſeed.——*Tilſit*, an inland Town, is next to *Koningsberg* the largeſt and moſt opulent of this Kingdom, carrying on to *Koningsberg* the greateſt Trade in thoſe Commodities; having about 600 Houſes and 7,000 Inhabitants, (ſays Dr. *Buſching*) being near twelve Perſons to each Houſe.——And *Inſterburg*, on the *Pregel*, contains 350 Houſes and 3,000 Inhabitants; having a Granary and Salt-Factory.

POLAND, LITHUANIA, *and* POLISH PRUSSIA.

Poland, Lithuania, and Poliſh Pruſſia.

The Soil of theſe three Countries (ſays Dr. *Buſching* and many others) is ſo exceeding fertile, and yields ſuch Plenty of Grain, that near 4,000 Veſſels and Floats, moſtly laden with Corn, come annually down the *Viſtula* to *Dantzic*, from *Podolia*, *Volhinia*, the *Ukrain*, and from other Parts of *Great* and *Little Poland*. So that *their* Harveſts make ample Amends for the ſuperior Labour which Agriculture requires.

Jews their great Number in Poland.

Poland, properly ſpeaking, has not any Manufactures of her own: All her Merchandize being exported *raw* or *unwrought*; to her great Shame. Eccleſiaſtical Bigotry (as will ever be the Caſe every where) is of infinite Detriment to her Commerce. And, maugre all her *natural Advantages*, ſhe is conſtantly ſinking deeper into Poverty. *Poland*, however, exports Grain of all Kinds, Flax, Hemp, Lintſeed, Hops, Honey, Wax, Tallow, Hides, Leather dreſſed after the *Ruſſian* Manner, Pitch, Pot-aſh, Maſts, Ship and Houſe Timber, Horned Cattle, Horſes, *&c.* All which, nevertheleſs, are greatly overbalanced by her Imports. *Poland* is ſaid to have two Millions of *Jews*, in her Villages alone, excluſive of their great Numbers in Cities and Towns; who carry on the Bulk of her Commerce; whilſt her Clergy are poſſeſſed of Two-thirds of her Lands and Revenues.

1. *Warſaw*, on the River *Viſtula*, lying almoſt in the Center of *Poland*, is the Royal Reſidence. It has ſeveral elegant Stone Buildings and Palaces, many fine Churches and Convents; but little of any Thing like Commerce.

2. *Cracow*, its Capital, is the largeſt and beſt built City in *Poland*, ſtands alſo on the *Viſtula*, with an Univerſity. Yet, although it has rich *Salt Mines* in its Vicinity, its Commerce is very inconſiderable; and (as *Morery* and *Collier* juſtly remark) it is, from various Cauſes, a declining City. It is ſaid to have no fewer than fifty Churches and Convents.

3. *Lemberg* is a large City, the Capital of *Red-Ruſſia*: But whence the Opulence which ſome Authors pretend it to be poſſeſſed of proceeds, we ſhall not undertake to find out.

4. *Kaminiec*, the Capital of *Podolia*, the beſt frontier Fortification of *Poland*, on the Side of *Turkey*; but, poſſibly for that Reaſon, it cannot thrive in Commerce.

Lithuania. Wilna.

1. Of *Lithuania*, *Wilna* is the capital City. It is very large, but has often been deſtroyed by Fire: Yet its Inhabitants have ſome conſiderable in-land Trade on its navigable River, of the ſame Name, running into the *Baltic* Sea, whereby they ſend their Merchandize as far as *Koningsberg*. Yet its Trade is ſaid to be moſtly managed by Foreigners, its Natives being poor and lazy. Its private Houſes are generally of Timber, but its public ones are of Stone or Brick, ſuch as its Churches and Convents, both of the *Roman* and *Greek* Communion, and alſo thoſe of the Nobility.

Grodno.

2. *Grodno* is alſo a large Place, and the next beſt to *Wilna*, and has alſo a good inland Trade.

Mobilow, and Witepſk.

3. 4. *Mobilow* is a handſome trading Town, on the River *Nieper*; as is alſo *Witepſk*, a fortified inland trading Town, on the *Duna*.

Dantzic.

The famous City of *Dantzic* is the Capital of that Part of *Poliſh Pruſſia* named *Pomerania*, and alſo of the whole Province; ſituated on the River *Viſtula*, about four *Engliſh* Miles before it falls into the *Baltic* Sea. It is ſtill a moſt eminent commercial City, although it ſeems to be ſomewhat paſt its meridian Glory, which was probably about the Time that the Preſident *de Thou* wrote his much eſteemed *Hiſtoria ſui Temporis*; wherein, under the Year 1607, he ſo highly celebrates its Commerce and Grandeur. It is a Republic, with a ſmall adjacent Territory about forty Miles round it, under the Protection of the King and Republic of *Poland*. Its Magiſtracy and the Majority of its Inhabitants are *Lutherans*, although the *Romaniſts* and *Calveniſts* be equally tolerated in it. It is large, rich, beautiful, and populous, having twenty-ſix Pariſhes, with many Convents, Hoſpitals, *&c.* The older Authors make her Inhabitants amount to 200,000 in Number; but later Computations fall very conſiderbly ſhort of it, as appears by its annual Bill of Mortality exhibited by Dr. *Buſching*, who tells us, That in the Year 1752 there died there but 1,846 Perſons. Its own Shipping is numerous, but the foreign Ships conſtantly reſorting to it are more ſo, whereof 1,014 arrived there in the ſaid Year 1752: In which Year alſo 1,288 *Poliſh* Veſſels came down the *Viſtula*, chiefly laden with Corn, for its matchleſs Granaries; from whence that Grain is diſtributed to many foreign Nations, *Poland* being juſtly deemed the greateſt Magazine of Corn in all *Europe*, and *Dantzic* the greateſt Port for diſtributing it every where: Beſide which, *Dantzic* exports great Quantities of Naval Stores, as Oak-plank, Deal, Pitch and Tar, Maſts, Cordage, Hemp and Flax; alſo Tallow, Hides, Furs, Honey, Wax, Sturgeon, Amber, Hops, Iron, Copper, Lead, Glaſs, Earthen Ware, Saltpetre, Pot-aſh, Linen, fine diſtilled Strong-waters, Salt, Opium, Vitriol, Vermillion, Beer, *&c.* Dr. *Buſching* affirms, That it appears from ancient Records, as early as the Year 997, "That *Dantzic* was a large commercial City, and not a Village or inconſider-" able Town, as ſome pretend." *Vide* its Foundation, as exhibited in the Body of our Work, under the Year 1169.

Thorn.

Thorn, higher up on the *Viſtula*, is deemed the moſt ancient Town of either of the *Pruſſia's*, and, next to *Dantzic*, is the faireſt and largeſt one of *Poliſh Pruſſia*. By Means of *Thorn* all the Merchandize of *Poland* is conveyed down the *Viſtula* to *Dantzic*. The Bulk of its Inhabitants are *Lutherans*, who have ſeveral Churches, and alſo the Magiſtracy and Univerſity. The *Romaniſts* have alſo ſome Churches, Convents, and a Jeſuits College. Yet *Thorn* is conſiderally decayed in Point of Commerce, compared to what it was in elder Times.

Elbing.

Elbing is the next beſt Town in *Poliſh Pruſſia*, ſtanding on a River of the ſame Name, running into a Bay of the *Baltic*, called the *Friſch-haf*. It is a large and ſtrong Place, of conſiderable Trade, having nine *Lutheran* Churches, one large Popiſh one, a *Calviniſt* and *Mennonite* Place of Worſhip. Its Trade is much in the Manner of thoſe of *Brandenburgh Pruſſia*, *viz.* Naval Stores, Hemp, Flax, Timber, Pot-aſh, &c.

☞ Theſe three Cities laſt mentioned are called the three great Towns of *Poliſh Pruſſia*; and, not longer enduring the Tyranny of the *Teutonic* Knights, they, in the Year 1454, revolted from them, and put themſelves under the immediate Protection of *Poland*, and ſo they remain to the preſent Time; and for that Reaſon they enjoy greater Privileges than any other Towns whatever, both in reſpect to Freedom and Commerce; and indeed are all that, in a commercial Senſe, are of any great Importance in *Poliſh Pruſſia*.

SWEDEN.

Sweden's modern Materials for Commerce:

And Number of her People.

Sweden, although in general it be very mountainous and rocky, affords nevertheleſs, many Tracts of level Lands proper for Agriculture. Of all its Provinces *Gothland* produces the moſt Grain, *viz.* Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peaſe and Beans. *Sweden* alſo (according to Dr. *Buſching*) has Cryſtals, Amethyſts, Topaſes, Porphry, Lapis Lazuli, Agate, Cornelian, Marble, and other Foſſils. But the Bulk of *Sweden*'s Wealth proceeds from her Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead and Iron; of this laſt-named Metal there are reckoned 450 Forges, Hammering-mills and Smelting-houſes. That Author tells us, They have a Kind of a *Gold-mine*, which, from the Year 1741 to 1747, produced 2,398 Gold Ducats, each worth 9*s.* 4*d.* Sterling (a poor Produce truly!) He thinks, that the Produce of her Iron-mines conſtitutes Two-thirds of the national Revenue. Some have reckoned the whole Number of People to be *three* Millions; but others, not above *two* Millions.... A ſmall Number this, for ſo vaſt an Extent of Country! Some of its Pariſhes are as extenſive as the intire Province of *Holland*, though ſcarcely containing ſeventy Farms, with perhaps not ſo many wretched Cottages as there are Towns in that opulent Province! The Bulk of the *Swediſh* Commonalty ſubſiſt by Agriculture, Mining, Grazing, Hunting, and Fiſhing. Their Materials for Traffic are the bulky and uſeful Commodities of Maſts, Beams, Deal-boards, and other Sorts of Timber for Shipping; Tar, Pitch, Bark of Trees, Pot-aſh, Wooden Utenſils, Hides, Flax, Hemp, Peltry, Furs, Copper, Lead, Iron, Cordage, and Fiſh.

Sweden's ancient State.

Riſe of her Commerce and Manufactures.

A few Centuries backward *Sweden* had no Manufactures; and in thoſe Times the *Hanſe-Towns* exported from *Sweden* the very crude Ore of their Copper and Iron, which they refined, and manufactured into various Utenſils and Tools, which they ſold again to the *Swedes*. The Inhabitants of their Coaſts were all Fiſhermen; and their Towns had no Artificers. In the Reign of their King *Guſtavus* the Firſt, ſurnamed *Vaſa*, who reigned from the Year 1523 to 1559, the *Swedes* firſt began to work their Metals and Wood at Home; and about the Middle of the XVIIth Century they began to ſet up ſundry Kinds of Manufactures, by the Help of *Hollanders* and *Flemings*, *viz.* Glaſs, Starch, Tin, Woollen, Silk, Soap, Leather-dreſſing, and Saw-mills. They had no Bookſellers till the Year 1647. They have ſince had Sugar-baking, Tobacco-Plantations, and Manufactures of Sail-Cloth, Cotton, Fuſtian, and other Stuffs; of Linen, Alum, Brimſtone, Paper-mills and Gunpowder-mills; vaſt Quantities of Copper, Braſs, Steel, and Iron, are now wrought in *Sweden*. They have alſo Founderies for Cannon, Forgeries for Fire-arms and Anchors, Armories, Wire and Flatting Mills: Mills alſo for Fulling, and for Boring, Stamping, &c. Of late alſo they build many Ships.

Her twenty-four Staple Towns.

They have certain Towns which are allowed to import and export Merchandize in their own Ships; and theſe are termed *Staple-Towns*, being twenty-four in Number: But the other Towns, which, though near or even upon the Sea-Coaſt, have no foreign Commerce, and are therefore called *Land-Towns*.—— Others are termed *Mine-Towns*, as belonging to ſome Mine Diſtrict.

Her Commerce increaſes.

By a Report from their *Board of Trade* to the Dyet of the Kingdom, *Anno* 1752, it appears, That their Commerce had been conſiderably increaſed of late Years, and that their Manufactures were alſo conſiderably improved, to the farther employing of their People, and leſſening of the Importation of foreign Merchandize; moſt Part of which is, moreover, imported in *Swediſh* Shipping, which alſo are the chief Exporters of the Home-products and Manufactures. Yet, upon the whole, Dr. *Buſching* thinks, That the *Swediſh* Imports do ſtill in Value exceed their Exports; chiefly occaſioned by the very neceſſary Importation of Corn and other Proviſions, which might be much leſſened, if the *Swedes* would more aſſiduouſly apply to the Increaſe of Agriculture and the Fiſhery.

The chief Staple Towns of *Sweden* are *Stockholm* and *Gottenburg*. We ſhall treat of them as they lie, from the Weſt to the Eaſtward.

1. *Gottenburg* is a fortified modern-built Town, the uſual Station of their *Eaſt-India* Shipping; and is the principal and moſt opulent Place in *Sweden* next after *Stockholm*. It contains about 13,000 Inhabitants, is neatly built, and has ſeveral Quays and Docks, and a College of Admiralty, and has alſo a Squadron of the Royal Navy uſually ſtationed there. It is well frequented by Merchant-Ships, ſo much the more as it lies without the *Sound*, and is therefore free from that *Toll*.

2. *Carleſcroon*, built on a little Iſle on the *Baltic*, joined to the Continent by a long Bridge. It is a ſtrong Town, has a good Harbour, and is therefore the uſual Station of moſt of the Navy-Royal. It conſiſts of 5,000 Inhabitants; which, as Towns generally go in *Sweden*, is deemed a very conſiderable and important Place; has a Royal Dock-yard, Royal Store-houſes, *&c.*

Bank of *Stockholm.*

Stockholm's Magnitude, *&c.*

3. *Stockholm*, (in North Latitude 59: 20) the Capital of the Kingdom, ſtands partly on Iſlands and partly on Peninſula's. It is the Reſidence of the Court, of the College of Commerce, of the National Bank, the Fund whereof (according to Dr. *Buſching*) conſiſts of about ſix Millions of Silver Dollars, of each 1 *s.* 6⅔ *d.* Sterling, in all 466.666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Sterling, (if he was rightly informed) beſide current Bills, to the Amount of *ſeventy* Millions. Which Bank has been of great Utility to the Crown and Kingdom, by advancing conſiderable Sums for the Service of the Public. Here is an Inſurance-Office, and a *Levant* Company. It contains twenty Pariſh Churches, in what is called the City alone, and above 5,000 Houſes, moſt of which ſtand on Piles, though intirely built with Stone, and are generally four or five Stories high, ſome of which are covered with Iron or elſe with Copper Plates, as others are with Tiles. Beſide theſe, there are a great Number of Timber Houſes in the Suburbs. And the Number of its Inhabitants who pay Taxes is computed to amount to 60,000. The *Danes* themſelves acknowledge this City to be ſomething larger than their own Capital of *Copenhagen*, ſo that *Stockholm* may be reaſonably ſuppoſed to contain 100,000 People. Here indeed is carried on the moſt Part of the Trade of the Kingdom, which well accounts for its Magnitude. Here alſo are its Navy and Admiralty Offices, the Royal Arſenal and Dock-yards; alſo a Royal Academy of Sciences, one for Military Architecture, and one for Painting and Sculpture, a College of Phyſicians,—an Inſurance-Office from Fire,—and a Cuſtom-houſe.——Her foreign and domeſtic Commerce is very conſiderable: Here is an excellent Harbour, where the largeſt Ships may lie cloſe to the Houſes; yet, by Reaſon of certain Rocks, its Entrance is ſomewhat difficult, though the Society of Pilots ſupplies that Inconveniency. Here are Sugar-houſes, Glaſs-houſes, Manufactures of Porcellane, Woollen, Silk, Cotton, Canvas, Parchment. In her Docks are many Ships conſtantly built. The principal Exports from hence are, Copper and Iron in great Abundance, Steel, Braſs, Latten-wire, Iron and Braſs Cannon, Maſts, Planks of Oak and Deal, Hemp, Tallow, Honey and Wax, Hides and Furs.

Her Commerce.

4. *Upſal* is a very ancient and conſiderably large City, with an Univerſity. It was anciently the principal Reſidence of the Sovereigns of *Sweden*. All its Buildings, however, are of Wood, the Cathedral and a few Stone Houſes excepted. It has three Churches: Which is all we can ſay about it, as it is no maritime Place.

5. *Gefle*, a Sea-port, on the Weſt Side of the Gulph of *Bothnia*, is a populous Town, and carries on a very advantageous Trade, with many Ships. It has a Dock for Shipping, a Cuſtom-houſe, an Arſenal or Magazine, a Gymnaſium, or Seminary for Youth, a Caſtle, and an Hoſpital. Yet Dr. *Buſching* thinks, That Two-thirds of its People are Fiſhermen; but the moſt principal are Traders and Manufacturers, though he does not tell us what they deal in; though probably it is in Timber, Metals, Hemp, and Peltry.

Abo is a Sea-port, the Capital of the great Dutchy of *Finland*, ſeated at the Point of the Angle formed by the Gulphs of *Bothnia* and *Finland*, and the moſt conſiderable Place in that Dutchy. It has a Caſtle and a commodious Harbour, and carries on a briſk Trade in Linen, Corn, Proviſions, and Timber.

Of the long-ſince united Kingdoms of DENMARK *and* NORWAY.

Denmark.

Although in the laſt Century there were ſcarce any Manufactures carried on in *Denmark*, (which were originally introduced (ſays *Buſching*) ſo late as King *Frederic* IV. who died *Anno* 1730, and by his Son King *Chriſtian* VI. who died *Anno* 1746.) yet there are now Artiſts of extraordinary Skill at *Copenhagen*; and at preſent every Branch of the mechanical Arts is well executed in *Denmark*.—Gold and Silver Lace, Silk Stuffs and Velvets, Woollen Cloths and Stuffs, Stockings, Tapeſtry, Hats, baſtard and genuine Porcellane, Fire-arms, Paper and Copper Mills, Iron Wares, one *Silk* and two *Cotton* Printing-houſes; with Manufactures alſo of Soap, Steel, Starch, Glue, Lacker, Sugar, Tobacco, *&c.* The Lace of *Jondern*, and the Gloves of *Randern* and *Odenſee*, are known to be excellent in their Kinds.——No foreign Manufactures are allowed to be imported into *Denmark*; and ſince the Year 1736, the wearing of Jewels, Gold and Silver Stuffs, and foreign Lace, have alſo been prohibited. In the Year 1738, a general Warehouſe was opened at the Exchange in *Copenhagen*, to which Manufacturers bring all the Wares which they cannot diſpoſe of in other Towns, and are paid ready Money for them. And from this Warehouſe the Goods are delivered out on Credit to Retailers. King *Frederic* IV. (who began his Reign in the Year 1699) may be deemed the real Founder of the *Daniſh Commerce*; the ſtrict Application to which partly appears by the great Number of their Ships annually paſſing the *Sound*; thoſe of the Year 1752, amounting to 850 Sail; and partly, alſo, from the ſeveral opulent Companies which have from Time to Time been eſtabliſhed at *Copenhagen*. The principal of theſe is the Royal *Aſiatic* Company, firſt erected in the Year 1716, which trades to *Tranquebar*, on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, and alſo to *China*. [Here our Author, Dr. *Buſching*, was probably ignorant, that the *Danes* have been ſettled at the ſaid Fort of *Tranquebar* ever ſince the Year 1617, as in the Body of our Work under that Year.]

Bank of *Copenhagen.*

In the Year 1747, there was a general trading Company erected by Charter, for trading to *Spain*, *France*, the *Mediterranean*, the *Baltic*, and alſo to *Greenland* for Whale-fiſhing.—The incorporated *Iceland* and *Finmark* Company have monopolized the Trade to thoſe two Countries to the Year 1771. In *Denmark* (ſays our ſaid Author) the Imports always exceed their Exports; but in *Norway* it is quite the Reverſe. In the *Aſſignation*, *Exchange*, or *Loan-Bank*, at *Copenhagen*, eſtabliſhed *Anno* 1736, its Bank-Notes are drawn for 100, 50, and 10 Rixdollars, and paſs in all the King's Dominions as current Specie: Their Capital Stock being 500,000 Rixdollars, each worth 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling. They lend out

Money (not under 100 Rixdollars) at 4 *per Cent.* Intereſt, on depoſiting a ſufficient Pledge, [in this reſembling the Royal Bank of *Edinburgh*, and with much the ſame Capital Stock.] At *Copenhagen* there is an Inſurance-Office for Ships; the Number of which, coming annually into that Port, is ſo very conſiderable (according to Dr. *Buſching*) that above 3,000 Veſſels, greater and ſmaller, laden with all Kinds of Merchandize, more eſpecially Proviſions, Timber, and Materials for Building, were entered at their Cuſtom-houſe in the Year 1752. [Here we may venture to preſume, that at leaſt three Parts in four of that Number muſt have been what we call, at *London*, *ſmall Craft*, or poſſibly many of them mere open Boats.]

The preſent *Daniſh* Fleet conſiſts of 34 Ships of the Line, 16 Frigates, and about 50 Gallies; and their Seamen about 4,400: But the Number of regiſtered Seamen, with which, on any Emergency, their Fleet may be manned, is about 24,000.

Copenhagen's Deſcription and Commerce.

1. *Copenhagen*, the capital City, on the fine Iſland of *Zealand*, makes a magnificent Appearance at a Diſtance. It is very ſtrong, contains four Royal Caſtles or Forts, ten Pariſh Churches, and nine other Churches of *Calviniſts* and other tolerated Perſuaſions, both *French* and *Dutch*, and ſundry good Hoſpitals. There is a conſiderable Number of public and private Palaces, above 4,000 Burghers Houſes, ſeveral of which are inhabited by *ten* or more Families; 11 Markets, or public Areas or Squares, 186 Streets, and according to ſome, near 100,000 Inhabitants. Since the Year 1746 its annual Bills of Births has amounted to at leaſt 2,592, and in ſome Years to 2,813 Perſons; and of Burials from 2,594 to 3,386; [which pretty well anſwers to our uſual Computation of 1 out of 33 dying annually in healthy Years.] Its principal Streets are built of Brick, but the Lanes moſtly of Timber: They are illuminated with Lanthorns; and the City may be deemed one of the moſt beautiful and magnificent Places in *Europe*. My Lord *Moleſworth*, about *ſixty* Years ago, reckoned it nearly equal to our City of *Briſtol*. *Copenhagen* has an Univerſity: It has one of the fineſt Harbours in *Europe*; and although it admits but of only one Ship to enter into it at a Time, it is however capable of containing 500. There are Canals in ſeveral of its Streets, as in *Holland* and *Hamburgh*, for Ships to lie cloſe to the Houſes.—Its Naval Arſenal far exceeds that of *Venice*.—Its Trade is conſiderably increaſed of late Years. In it are many Manufactories of Silk and Woollen Stuffs and Cloths, fine Linen, Gold and Silver Lace, Porcellane, *&c.* From hence, and from other *Daniſh* Ports, they export Horſes, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Butter, Tallow, Stock-fiſh, Train-Oil, Pitch and Tar, Iron and Timber; beſide great Numbers of horned Cattle, vended to *Holland* and other Parts.

2. *Helſinore* is a Town of ſome conſiderable Commerce: Here is paid the *Toll* for Ships paſſing the famous *Sound*, at its Royal Caſtle of *Kronenburgh*: At *Helſinore* all Nations trading into the *Baltic* have, for that End, their Conſuls. It is the beſt Town in the ſaid Iſle of *Zealand*, next to *Copenhagen*.

3. *Roeſkild*, in the ſame Iſland, was once the Capital of *Denmark*, and is ſaid to have been anciently of ſuch Magnitude as to have contained 27 Churches and Convents within its Walls; but ſince the Reformation of Religion, and the Increaſe of *Copenhagen*, it is become a mean Place.

In the great Peninſula of JUTLAND.

1. *Aalburg*, in *North-Jutland*, is a large, populous, and ancient City, and, next to *Copenhagen*, is the moſt opulent and beſt built one of the whole Kingdom. Here is a Merchants Exchange, and a ſafe Harbour, from whence are exported great Quantities of Herring, Grain, Fire-Arms, Saddles, and Gloves.

2. *Wiburg* has three Pariſh Churches, and twenty-eight Streets and Lanes, yet was anciently more conſiderable than at preſent.

3. In *South-Jutland*, or the Dutchy of *Sleſwick*, is the Town of *Appenrade*, one of the beſt and moſt flouriſhing of that Country. It ſtands on a Bay of the *Baltic*; is noted for Ship-building, and a conſiderable Trade.

NORWAY, *with the Iſles of* Ferroe *and* Iceland, *and the Country of* Groneland.

Norway is for the moſt Part a rocky, mountainous, and barren Country; though with here and there ſeveral fertile Parts. Its Scarcity of Bread-Corn is in ſome Meaſure compenſated by its immenſe Quantities of excellent Timber, chiefly of the Fir and Pine Kinds; which they export to many Parts of *Europe* in ſuch Quantities, that the Fir Timber alone is ſaid to bring in a Million of Rixdollars annually, *viz.* for Maſts, Beams, Balks, and Deal-boards, with other Houſe and Ship Timber. In other Parts, as in the Diſtricts of *Bergen* and *Drontheim*, they export vaſt Quantities of ſalted Fiſh in Barrels, and alſo *Cod*, ſplit and dried in their cold Air, merely without any Salt, called *Stock-fiſh*; alſo pickled and dried *Salmon*, much Train-oil, or Whale-oil; immenſe Quantities of Marble; alſo Touch-ſtone, Alabaſter, Slate, Mill-ſtones, Agate, and Jaſper. They have alſo Pearl-fiſheries, two *Silver* Mines, five *Copper* Mines, and fifteen very profitable *Iron* Mines, with ſome Lead and Alum Mines. Yet they have not Salt enough of their own Produce to ſupply their large Fiſheries.

Their beſt Cities and Towns are,

1. *Chriſtiana*, the capital and beſt City of the Kingdom. It is regularly built, at the Bottom of an Inlet or Bay; is of a conſiderable Extent, and carries on a great Trade.

2. *Kongberg* is a flouriſhing Town of about 11,000 People, owing to a very rich Silver Mine diſcovered in the Year 1623, which gave Birth to this Town, immediately peopled with *German* Miners.

Dr.

Dr. *Buſching* thinks, that no fewer than 3,500 Perſons, Officers, Artificers, and Labourers are employed on this Mine; which alſo produces ſome Gold.

3. *Bergen* is the largeſt City, and enjoys the greateſt Commerce of any Place in *Norway*. Its Harbour is defended by Forts, and by neighbouring Mountains. All its ſix Churches, public Edifices, and moſt of the Houſes along the Strand or Shore, are built of Stone; although, till of late, they were moſtly built of Timber: In Times preceding the Reformation, it is ſaid to have contained thirty Churches and Convents. It carries on a very great Trade in Furs, Stock-fiſh, Tallow, Hides, and Timber.

4. *Drontheim*, a Sea-port on the River *Nid*, is well fortified, has now but two Churches, (though in Times of Popery it had ten Churches and five Convents.) It, however, carries on a conſiderable Trade in Timber, Fiſh, Tallow, and Copper; and they have lately erected a Sugar-houſe. Here is a fine Cathedral-School, a Seminary for Miſſionaries, an Orphan-houſe, a Workhouſe, and an Hoſpital.

The *Norwegian* Iſlands.

Ferroe Iſles.

1. The *Ferroe* Iſles lie in the Northern Ocean, about 170 Leagues South of *Iceland*, (and not quite half ſo much Weſtward from his *Britannic* Majeſty's *Shetland* Iſles) and ſomewhat farther to the Weſt of *Norway:* They are twenty-five in Number, though only ſeventeen of them are inhabited, lying between the Degrees of 61 deg. 15 m. and 62 deg. 10 m. They are, in effect, ſo many ſolid Rocks, the Surfaces whereof are covered with Earth to the Depth of an Ell; which ſhallow Soil is ſo fertile as to yield twenty for one in Corn.—— Their Paſtures are excellent, eſpecially for Sheep; in the numerous Flocks of which the Wealth of the Inhabitants conſiſts.——Their Merchandize ſold to Foreigners, are, Salted Mutton, Gooſe-Quills, Eider-Down, Feathers, Knit Woollen Waiſtcoats, Caps and Stockings, Tallow, *&c.* Their Religion is *Lutheran*; and but ſeven Preachers, under a Superintendant, have the Care of thirty-nine Churches.——In *Stromoe*, the largeſt Iſle, there is a ſmall Town named *Thorſhaven*, defended by a Fort, where there is a little School; and this Place is the common Market for all thoſe Iſles.

Iceland Iſland.

2. The Iſland of *Iceland* lies about 120 *Norway* Miles diſtant Weſtward from *Drontheim*, and about 60 Southward from *Greenland:* It is moſtly a mountainous Country, yet there are Roads practicable for a Horſe in all Parts of the Iſland. Carriages were formerly uſed, but are now laid aſide, as the Trouble attending them was too great.——Every Year ſome Hundreds of Pack-horſes come over the Mountains from the *North*, to the trading Places in the South Parts of the Iſland, laden with Butter, Woollen Manufactures, *&c.*——*Iceland* has many fiery Irruptions, beſide the famous burning Mountain of *Hecla*.

Its Productions.

No Corn will grow in *Iceland*, wherefore the Commonalty content themſelves without it, by means of dried Fiſh and Fleſh, and of a certain Sea Vegetable dried at the Fire.——They have Plenty of Sheep, for whoſe Benefit Nature ſeems to have provided Shelter, in Winter and other ſevere Weather, by the many large Caves in the Earth, whither they retire.——They have alſo Plenty of Horſes, which, though ſmall, are full of Spirit, and lie in the open Air all the Year round, excepting ſuch as are broke for the Saddle; and in Winter they ſubſiſt only on what Fodder they can ſcrape from under the Ice and Snow, as do likewiſe the Sheep when the Snow is not very deep, and the Weather happens to be fair and mild. But if the Sheep happen to be ſurprized by a great Snow, they immediately form themſelves into a cloſe compacted Body, by laying their Heads together in the Centre, till their Owners come to help them; though ſometimes they periſh before Relief comes, through the Weight of the Snow.——Their Oxen and Cows, in the South Parts, are fed with Fiſh-bones, and the Water in which the Fiſh is boiled.——Here are no Hogs; and tame Poultry are too expenſive to be generally kept; but there is Plenty of Wild-fowl. The uſual Food is freſh and dried Fiſh, dreſſed with Butter, with Milk, Oatmeal, and Fleſh; and their common Drink is Milk, or Milk and Water; though the more wealthy are fond of Beer and ſpirituous Liquors; and the *moſt wealthy* ſometimes purchaſe Red and White *French* Wines.

Iceland's Commerce.

The Commerce of *Iceland* is now confined to a Company at *Copenhagen*, eſtabliſhed by a Royal Charter, *Anno* 1733, who annually ſend twenty-three Ships thither; ſome to *Fiſh* Ports, others to *Fleſh* Ports. The Cattle are delivered to the Factors at the *Fleſh* Ports; and at the Fiſh-Ports the Factors purchaſe all the ſound dried Cod and Ling, and alſo the Train-Oil, according to the fixed Rate. The *Icelanders* either barter their Commodities for thoſe of *Denmark*, or elſe receive *Daniſh* ready Money for them.—— Accounts are kept here, and all Calculations are made by Fiſhes, forty-eight of which being deemed equal to a Specie Dollar.——Their general Exports are chiefly dried Fiſh, ſalted Mutton and Beef, Butter, Train-Oil, Tallow, coarſe and fine Jackets of their Woollen Cloth called *Wadmal*, Woollen Stockings and Gloves, Red-Wool, Sheep-ſkins and Lamb-ſkins, Fox-Tails, Feathers, and Quills. They have a Printing-Preſs at *Hoolar* or *Holum*; and in every Biſhop's See there is a public *Latin* School, as a Seminary for the Clergy, from whence they go to the Univerſity of *Copenhagen*. The Number of the Inhabitants of *Iceland* is about 50,000.

They have no Towns, properly ſo called, nor ſcarcely any deſerving the Name of a Village.

This Account of *Iceland*, given by Dr. *Buſching*, is by far the beſt hitherto publiſhed.

Old-Greenland.

Greenland, (by which we by no Means underſtand *Spitzbergen*, but the Country often named or called *Old Greenland*), as far as is hitherto certainly known, is probably a Part of, or joined to the great Continent of *North-America*. In the Body of our Work, under the Year 817, is ſeen how early ſo inhoſpitable a Country was known to and planted by the *Norwegians*.——That, *Anno* 1070, it was by them chriſtianized; and that it was unaccountably loſt about the Year 1348: And that, after ſome fruitleſs Attempts, it was again re-colonized by *Denmark* in 1751. It has at preſent, (ſays Dr. *Buſching*) four *Daniſh* Colonies, and one *Moravian* Colony, where there are Chriſtian Congregations and Miſſionaries:

And the *Greenland* Company of *Copenhagen* [eſtabliſhed *Anno* 1751] ſend thither three or four Ships annually, for the Trade of Peltry, Whale-fins, and Train-Oil.

GERMANY.

Its comparative Magnitude in reſpect to *France*.

This Country (according to Dr. *Buſching*) is 1000 ſquare *German* Miles [each equal to four *Engliſh* ones] larger than *France*, with all its modern Acquiſitions.

Germany's Rivers.

Woods.

The Rivulets running down from the *Alps* into the *Rhine* convey with the Sand many Particles of *Gold*. ——*Chryſtal* is alſo found in the *Upper Rhine*.——Plenty of Fiſh in all its Rivers, and of the beſt and greateſt Variety of Timbers in its Foreſts and Woods.——Many Olive-Trees; and intire Woods of Cheſnut and Walnut-Trees. In her Woods alſo are made much Potaſh, Pitch, and Charcoal. In ſome Parts, for the Cultivation of *Silk*, there are great Numbers of white Mulberry-Trees.

Its Soil, and its native Productions.

Its ſoil produces all ſorts of Grain in great Plenty, of which conſiderable Quantities are exported.

Materials for Commerce.

Its native Materials for Commerce are Hemp, Flax, Hops, Aniſe, Cummin, Tobacco, Saffron, Madder, Truffles; Variety of excellent Roots and Pot-herbs. Fine Fruits, equal to thoſe of *France* and *Italy*.—Excellent *Rheniſh*, *Moſel*, *Muſcadel*, and other *Wines*, ſome of which exceed thoſe of *France* and *Hungary*.—All Sorts of good Cattle in the greateſt Plenty, alſo the beſt of Cheeſe and Butter.—Tame and wild Fowl of the beſt Kinds.—Salt Springs.—Pearls, various precious Stones.—Vitriol, Allum, Saltpetre, Pit-coal, black and yellow Amber, Sulphur, Quick-ſilver, Virgin-Silver, Cinnabar, Arſenic, Cobalt, Antimony, and Lapis Calaminaris.——Of Metals, ſhe has Iron, Steel, Copper, Lead, and Tin: alſo Loadſtone.

Number of its People.

Dr. *Buſching* thinks it very probable, that *Germany* contains 24 Millions of People, ſuppoſing *France* to contain 20 Millions. Yet others think, that *Germany* does not contain above 20 Millions, and *France* ſcarcely 17 Millions; more eſpecially conſidering her late ruinous Wars.

Exportations.

Germany is doubtleſs very advantageouſly ſituated for Commerce, lying in the Middle of *Europe*,— open to three different Seas, having many Rivers navigable a vaſt Way up into its inland Parts; from whence come down, and are exported to other Countries, Corn, Tobacco, Horſes, Lean Cattle, Butter, Cheeſe, Honey, Wax, Wines, Linen and Woollen, Yarn, Ribbons, Silk and Cotton Stuffs, Toys, Turnery Wares in Wood, Metals, and Ivory, Goat-ſkins, Wool, Timber, both for Ship-building and Houſes, Cannon and Bullets, Bombs and Bomb-ſhells, Iron-plates and Stoves, Tinned Plates, Steel Work, Copper, Braſs-wire, *Porcellane* the fineſt upon Earth, Earthen Ware, Glaſſes, Mirrors, Hog's Briſtles, Mum, Beer, Tartar, Smalts, Zafer, *Pruſſian* Blue, Printers Ink, and many other Things.

The Circle or *Upper Saxony*.

In order to the mercantile and political Deſciption of this large Empire, we ſhall begin with *Upper Saxony*, as lying remoteſt and fartheſt North in reſpect to us.

UPPER-SAXONY.

The Electoral Dominions of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty in *Germany* are,

Pruſſian-Pomerania.

I. *Brandenburg* (or Eaſtern) *Pomerania* yields Plenty of all good Things, Wine only excepted; as, Timber both for Houſes and Shipping, Pitch and Tar, Flax and Hemp, Grain of all Kinds, and Salt-works. Its Geeſe are famous for the Largeneſs of their Size, and dried *Pomeranian* Geeſe, Hams, Sauſages, and Salmon, are eſteemed the beſt in all *Germany*. Its extended Coaſt along the *Baltic* Shore, to the Confines of *Poliſh Pruſſia*, as well as on the Eaſt Coaſt of the great River *Oder*, is extremely beneficial to Trade and Navigation.

Stettin's great Exportation in one Year.

Of the Places of *Pruſſian* or *Brandenburg Pomerania*, where Manufactures flouriſh, the principal are, *Stetin*, (the capital City of the whole Dutchy of *Pomerania*) *Stargard*, *Colberg*, *Coſlin*, *Camin*, and *Corlin*. The Commerce of *Stettin* may be gueſſed at, (ſays Dr. *Buſching*) from whence, in the Year 1756, there were exported to *England*, *Holland*, *France*, *Spain*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Mecklenburg*, *Pruſſia*, *Dantzick*, *Lubeck*, and *Hamburg*, 10,089 Pound Weight of *Blue-Starch*, [though not a Manufacture of this Country, but imported,] 72,210 Pounds of *Antimony*, 1,171 Hundred Weight of *Arſenic*, 106 Hundred Weight of *Tin-Plates*, 106 Pieces of *Dimity*, 251 Pieces of *Flannel*, 107 Tons of *Lapis Calaminaris*, 6649 half Cheſts of Glaſs, 17,608 Rix-dollars worth of *Holland* Glaſs, 33,186 of *Cords* [ſo the *Engliſh* Tranſlation has it] of Wood for Fewel, 130,966 Rix-dollars worth of Timber for building, 1401 *Schock* [" a *Schock*" (ſays the Tranſlator) "*is any Number of Sixty*," which is quite unintelligible] of Guiacum, 2598 *Schocks* of Clap-boards, 30 Maſts, 5179 Planks, 8916 Rix-dollars worth of Ship-Timber, 22,861 *Schocks* of Pipe-ſtaves, 8108 *Schocks* of Hogſhead-ſtaves, 32,814 *Schocks* of Ton-ſtaves, 22526 Rix-dollars worth of Haberdaſhery-Wares, 24 Cheſts of Cord, 436,960 Stone-blocks, 639 Hundred Weight of Glaſs, 147 Tons of *Potaſh*, 408 Hundred Weight of Madder, 1830 Hundred Weight of Scythes, 233 Tons of Sope, 5812 Hundred Weight of Tobacco, 3448 Pieces of Woollen Cloth, and 775 Hundred of *Poland* Wool: All which Goods were exported in 1671 Veſſels, beſide 97 which went away in Ballaſt.

Stetin's Magnitude.

The Tranſlator has, we imagine, rightly named them *Veſſels*, as probably many of them were of ſmall Burden. This brief Catalogue of Merchandize gives a very favourable *Idea* of the Commerce of *Stetin*, as well as a View of the Productions of *Pomerania*. That City is ſeated on the Left of the *Oder*, and is large, handſome, and well-fortified; has a Chamber of Commerce, a royal *Gymnaſium* or capital School, and an Arſenal; has ſeven *Lutheran* Churches, a *French Calviniſt* Church, and a *Popiſh* one;

a Court of Admiralty, a Dock for Shipping, many and great Variety of Manufactures, and an extenſive foreign Commerce: In its Caſtle all the Courts and Colleges of the Province have their Meetings and Records. This City, and all the Countries betwixt the Rivers *Pene* and *Oder*, with the Iſles of *Wollin* and *Uſedom*, were yielded for ever by *Sweden* to the King of *Pruſſia*, by the Treaty of *Stockholm*, *Anno* 1720; in Conſideration whereof, the King of *Pruſſia* paid 200,000 Rix-dollars to *Sweden*.

2. *Anclam*, on the *Peine*, contains two Churches, and has improved its Commerce ſince it came under the *Pruſſian* Dominion.

3. The Iſland of *Uſedom*, with a Town of the ſame Name, and the *Peinemunder Schanz*, commanding the Entrance into the *Peine*. On the North Side of this Iſle, next the *Baltic*, ſtood the once famous Town and Port of *Winet*; which with much adjoining Land was ſwallowed up by an Inundation in the VIIIth or IXth Century, or, as others write, was deſtroyed by the *Danes*. Dr. *Buſching* relates, that, at low Tides in the *Baltic*, ſome Ruins of that Place are ſtill viſible, at the Diſtance of half a *German* Mile from the Iſland.

4. In the Iſle of *Wollin*, North of the *Friſch-haff*, ſtands its chief Town named *Wollin*, on the Scite of the ancient City of *Julin*, once ſo famous for Commerce; though of a very obſcure Origin. [See our main Work, under the Years 1080 and 1182.]

5. *Damm*, a ſmall Town, in which is a fine Steel Manufacture.

6. In what is called the proper Dutchy of *Pomerania*, lies *Stargard*, the Capital of the Eaſtern *Pomerania*, having, by means of the River *Ibna*, a Communication with the *Baltic* Sea. It is large, well built, has four Churches, and ſome charitable Foundations, ſeveral good Manufactures, and a conſiderable Commerce.

7. *Cammin*, with its Suburbs, makes at preſent a good Figure, by means of its Navigation, Fiſhing, and Agriculture.

8. *Belgard*, in the County of *Caſſubia*, has a Caſtle and Provoſtſhip, with a good Trade.

9. And the like of *New Stetin*, built after the Model of the capital City of that Name.

10. *Rugenwald*, on the *Baltic* Shore, is a large and well-built Town; and

11. *Rummelſburg*, a Town where there is a *Cloth Manufacture*.

12. *Stolpe*, a Town having two *Lutheran* Churches, and one *Calviniſt* one. It has a great Linen Trade, and deals largely with *Dantzick*, from which it is diſtant about fifteen *German* Miles. Here are made very curious Toys in *Amber*.

13. *Colberg*, a well fortified and conſiderably large Town, on the *Baltic* Shore, (of which it gave ſufficient Proof in the Year 1761, when beſieged and taken by the *Ruſſians*.) By means of its good Woollen and Linen Manufactures, its Trade with neighbouring *Poland*, and by its numerous Shipping, it is at preſent in a thriving Condition; having four Pariſh-Churches, and being noted alſo for the profitable Salt-Pits in its Neighbourhood.

14. *Coſlin*, a fair and newly re-built Town, with ſome Manufactures; and

15. *Corlin*, a ſmall Place, having, however, ſome good Woollen Manufactures.

This is the epitomized Subſtance of the preſent State of the *Pruſſian*, and by far the beſt Part of the large Dutchy of *Pomerania*; which, according to Dr. *Buſching*, at preſent yields about five Times as much Revenue to its Sovereign, as does the *Swediſh* Part of *Pomerania*.

Swediſh Pomerania.

II. *Swediſh Pomerania* was originally larger than at preſent.

1. In it lies the Principality and Iſland of *Rugen*, with ſeveral adjacent Iſles, containing twenty-ſeven Pariſhes. That Iſle has, in ancient Times, made a much greater Figure than at preſent. It abounds in Grain and Cattle; but *Bergen*, its chief Town, though the Seat of its Government, is both open and ſmall.

Straelſund.

2. On the Continent oppoſite to and about an *Engliſh* Mile diſtant from *Rugen*, ſtands the ancient, and once much more famous than at preſent, City and Port of *Straelſund*, the Capital of *Swediſh Pomerania*, of old an eminent Member of the *Hanſeatic* League. At preſent its Citizens ſtill form a numerous Body, amongſt whom are many ſubſtantial Merchants. Here is a *Gymnaſium*, or illuſtrious Academy. Its principal Commerce is in Corn, Pitch, Tar, Roſin, Hides, Tallow, Honey, and Wax. It is almoſt, however, needleſs to add, that this City has greatly declined ſince it loſt its more free Condition.

3. *Gripeſwald*, a Sea-port and Univerſity, (once a Hanſe-Town;) it has three Pariſh-Churches, and a good Trade in Corn, Hides, and Tallow.

4. *Wolgaſt*, is a decayed Sea-port Town, which, after many Diſaſters, has ſtill ſome Commerce.

Dr.

Swediſh Pomerania, its Revenue.
Pruſſian Pomerania's Revenue,
The Number of People in both *Pomerania*'s.

Dr. *Buſching* thinks, that the intire Revenue of *Swediſh Pomerania* does not exceed 124,000 Rix-dollars; whereas that of *Pruſſian Pomerania* may amount to 800,000 Rix-dollars: That, in the intire Dutchy, there are twenty-eight Towns: And that, in common Years, there die annually 12,000 Perſons; which, multiplied by 33, makes the whole Number of Inhabitants to amount to 396,000, and not 460,000, as that Author's Computation makes them amount to.

The Electorate of *Brandenburg*.

In general it may be obſerved, (with Dr. *Buſching*) That the *Mark* or Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, under King *Frederick-William*, and his great Son, King *Frederick* II. has acquired a new and more pleaſing Form. Agriculture has, under the Reigns of thoſe two great Princes, been almoſt marvelouſly improved;—waſte and barren Lands have been cultivated;—ſuperfluous Woods grubbed up, and Villages erected in their Stead;—deep Moraſſes drained, and rendered fertile. Its remaining Woods and Foreſts rendered more ſerviceable, not only for common Fuel, but for Glaſs-houſes, Forges, Charcoal, Tar, Pot-aſh, Houſe and Ship-Timber, the latter partly exported to *Hamburg*, *Holland*, and other Countries. Here grow, in Abundance, Millet, Buck-wheat, Flax, Woad, and Tobacco.—From their fine Wool many good Manufactures have been eſtabliſhed.—The Culture of *Silk* has ſucceſsfully been propagated, and is conſtantly increaſing. This Country alſo produces *Alum*, *Saltpetre*, *Amber*, Porcellane Earth, and Iron-Stone. The *Elbe* and *Oder*, two of the greateſt and moſt navigable Rivers in *Germany*, running through this Marquiſate, are of very great Benefit.——The great Elector *Frederick-William* did, in ſix Years Time, *viz.* between 1662 and 1668, join the Rivers *Spree* and *Oder*, by means of a Canal three *German* Miles [or twelve *Engliſh* Miles] in Length.——The *Havel* and *Oder* have been joined by his preſent Majeſty, between the Years 1743 and 1746, by a Canal having thirteen Sluices. And the ſame great Prince, between 1743 and 1745, cauſed a Canal to be dug 4¼ *German* Miles in Length, with three Sluices on it, from the River *Elbe* to the River *Havel*; whereby the Water-carriage between *Berlin* and *Magdeburg* is ſhortened about one half, and nine different Bridges are laid over it. Moreover, what is called the *Oder* Canal, runs out of the *Oder* at a certain Place, and, for the like ſhortening of the Water-Paſſage, enters that River again; which Canal was opened *Anno* 1753. There are alſo diverſe inland Lakes, between which a Communication has been made by means of Canals and Sluices. Theſe are truly magnificent Works. Yet we have ſtill more to relate.

Brandenburg's vaſt Improvements within an hundred Years paſt.

It ſeems, that, by Wars, Famine, and Peſtilence, this Country was become much thinned of Inhabitants; for the ſupplying of which, and out of Regard to his diſtreſſed *Proteſtant* Brethren, the Elector *Frederick-William* invited the *French* Refugees, driven from home by their King *Louis* XIV. to come and ſettle here, where he beſtowed on them conſiderable Benefits and Immunities, which were farther enlarged by his Son *Frederick* I. created King of *Pruſſia*; whereby many hundreds of Families were induced to ſettle here. Moreover, ſince the Year 1688, ſundry *Lorrainers*, *Walloons*, *Switzers*, *Bohemians*, and other *Germans*, have been kindly received here. By all which Acceſſions, the Number of this Marquiſate's Inhabitants were, in the Year 1756, computed to amount to 800,000, the Majority of which are of the *Lutheran* Communion.

The Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* is vaſtly improved by the Acceſſion of *French* Refugees.

Thoſe *French* Refugees have introduced many fine and profitable Manufactures into this Country, to which they were formerly utter Strangers; principally at *Berlin* and *Potſdam*: As Woollen Cloths, and Stuffs of many Kinds;——wrought Silks and Silk Stuffs, Velvets, Tapeſtries, Gold and Silver Lace, &c.

Its modern Materials for Commerce.

In this Marquiſate are made Alum, Saltpetre, Gunpowder, fine Porcellane, wrought and caſt Iron, Steel and Braſs Work, Military Weapons of all Sorts, excellent Mirrors; here alſo are Sugar-houſes, wrought Leather, and Tobacco Plantations. At *Berlin* alſo are excellent Painters, Engravers, Statuaries, Enamellers, Jewellers, Goldſmiths, Mathematical and other Inſtrument Makers. By all which Means, a Saving is not only made of much Money kept at home, but very large Quantities of the before-named Merchandize are exported to foreign Countries, to a great Amount, through the Conveniency of the above-named Rivers and Canals.

The Number of his whole People.

Computation of the Number of *all* the People in his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Dominions,

Dr. *Buſching* ſays he is well informed, That in all his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Dominions, on a Medium of ſix Years, from 1750 to 1756, there are annually chriſtened 166,567 Children; and about 125,348 Perſons die annually; therefore, according to him, this laſt Sum, multiplied by 38, gives the whole Number of his Majeſty's Subjects to be 4,763,224. Yet we are apprehenſive, that this is a conſiderable Miſcomputation, if we are to be guided by moſt other careful Obſervers, and that even in healthy Years and Countries, there probably dies one out of 33, but in great and voluptuous Cities one out of 30, and that, even allowing the Multiplier to be 33, the Number of People will be only 4,136,484, in all that King's Territories; although that Author obſerves, that ſome have eſtimated them to amount to five Millions of People.

and of his intire annual Revenue.

Our ſaid Author informs us, That the intire annual Revenue of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Territories are computed to amount to near 20 Millions of Dollars, or between 4 and 5 Millions *Sterling*.

I. In the *Old Mark* (or Marquiſate) are the following Towns, *viz.*

1. *Stendal*, its chief Town, (formerly a Member of the *Hanſe* League) contains four Pariſh Churches. Here the *French* Refugees have introduced ſundry good Manufactures.

2. *Soltwedel* has alſo four Pariſh Churches; and a good Manufacture of Cloth, Frizes, Serges, Stockings, and Linen; and ſells much Beer to other Parts. It was alſo formerly a *Hanſe* Town.

3. *Gardelegen* has two Churches, four Hoſpitals, (two of which alſo have Churches or Chapels.) It has a *Cloth Manufacture*.

Upper Saxony. The Electorate of *Brandenburg.*

In the Diſtrict of *Prignitz*, are,

4. *Perlberg* has two Churches, and 369 Dwelling-houſes, but no particular Manufacture.

5. *Havelberg*, on the *Havel*, diſtils and vends great Quantities of Brandy, makes many Knit-Stockings, builds many Boats for the *Elbe*, on which it ſends down vaſt Quantities of Cord-Wood.

II. In the *Middle Mark*, are,

1. *Brandenburg*, on the *Havel*, contains four Churches, and about 1200 Inhabitants. A ſmall Colony of *French* Refugees have here introduced Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Fuſtian, and Canvas; and, in general, a tolerable Trade by Land and Water; having been formerly a *Popiſh* Biſhoprick, it has ſtill a *Proteſtant* Chapter.

2. *Potſdam*, on the *Havel*, beſide having a favourite royal Palace, has alſo many fine Houſes, and four Churches. Its large Orphan-Hoſpital maintains and educates 2000 Children of Soldiers of both Sexes, having both a *Lutheran* and *Calviniſt* Preacher. At this fine Town is a great Foundery for Artillery; alſo ſundry Manufactures of Silk, Velvet, *&c.* Here alſo are noble Conveniencies for the Horſe and Foot-Guards.

3. *Spandau* is a very famous Fort, has an excellent Foundery for Artillery, is a thriving little Town, with a Spinning and Correction-Houſe.

Berlin.

Berlin's very great and numerous Manufactures, and its vaſt Increaſe in about ſeventy Years.

4. *Berlin*, on the River *Spree*, is the capital Reſidence of the King, and the Head of all his Dominions; one of the largeſt, fineſt, and moſt populous Cities in *Germany*; containing many fine Palaces, (beſide the King's) and many beautiful Streets and Squares, with twenty-five Churches, *viz.* fourteen *Lutheran* and eleven *Calviniſt* ones, and alſo one *Popiſh* Church: It has ſundry polite Academies, Theatres, Schools, and two Libraries. Here were reckoned, (ſays Dr. *Buſching*) in the Year 1755, 5826 Houſes, and (including the Garriſon, their Wives and Children) it then contained 126,661 Inhabitants. It has many excellent and important Manufactures and rich Fabrications. In *Coln*, on the other Side the River, is the King's Palace, and many other fine ones.——— ☞ The great Increaſe of *Berlin* is almoſt intirely owing to the *French Proteſtant* Refugees, who are here in vaſt Numbers, and have ſeveral Churches. It was they who firſt brought Manufactures and Trade into great Credit; ſeeing, till then, there were but about 14,000 People in *Berlin*, *i. e.* till about the Year 1690. In the Year 1755, there were no fewer than 443 Silk-Looms, 149 of half Silks, 2858 Looms for Woolen Stuffs, 453 for Cotton, 248 for Linen, 454 for Lace-Work, 39 Frames for Silk Stockings, and 310 for Worſted ones. They have here Manufactures of Tapeſtry, Gold and Silver Lace, Mirrors, *&c.* Here alſo are many charitable Foundations, and very prudent Regulations: Here alſo are ſeveral Salt and Sugar-Houſes.

In its Neighbourhood are ſundry ſmall Towns, in one of which, named *Strauſberg*, the Inhabitants are moſtly Clothiers, ſupplying a great Part of the Army with *Bayes:* Near it alſo are Braſs-Works, Black and white Tin-Plate, and poliſhed Steel Manufactures. The River *Spree*, communicating by Canals both with the *Elbe* and *Oder*, brings up to *Berlin* great Barks continually from *Hamburg* and other Cities.

Remarks on *Berlin*'s vaſt Increaſe, with a Compariſon between it and *Peterſburg*'s more rapid Progreſs.

We are principally indebted to Dr. *Buſching*'s new Geography, for this fine Account of *Berlin*'s vaſt Improvements in ſo ſhort a Space, which, as well as that of *Peterſburg*, may ſhew what wiſe and reſolute Meaſures can effect when ſteadily purſued, for the Advancement of Commerce and Riches, and the Increaſe of uſeful Subjects. A manifeſt Difference is, however, obſerveable between the Advancement of the ſaid two Cities; the latter rapidly, compulſively, and arbitrarily effected, and therefore more likely to be leſs permanent; ſince a future equally deſpotic Monarch may poſſibly diſlike the Situation of ſo damp and cold a Place, and, by the Return of the Court to *Moſcow*, or to ſome other City, much of the Commerce of *Peterſburg* may be diſſipated; whereas the Advancement of *Berlin*, though not ſo rapid as the other, has been brought about by well-concerted, kindly and gently-attractive Meaſures, and therefore more likely to prove durable.

In the Circle of *Lebus*, lies,

1. *Francfort* on the *Oder*, (once a Hanſe Town) having an Univerſity, three *Lutheran* and two *Calviniſt* Churches. It has a tolerable Trade in Linen and Woollen Goods, and has two annual Fairs to which many *Jews* reſort from *Poland.*

2. *Lebus* is an inconſiderable Town on the *Oder.*

3. *Ruppin* has above 800 Burghers, (as Dr. *Buſching*'s *Engliſh* Tranſlator darkly expreſſes it) two *Lutheran* Churches, and one *Calviniſt* one. It deals largely in Woollen Cloth of its own Manufacture, and likewiſe in Grain and Beer.

4. At *Nieuſtadt* is a Glaſs-houſe, and alſo one for caſting of Mirrors.

In the *Ucker-Mark*, the only City of Eminence, in a mercantile Senſe, is *Prenſlow* its Capital, on the *Ucker.* It is large and well built, and has a numerous *French* Colony. It contains ſix Churches; has a good Manufacture of Woollen Cloth, and a large Trade in Corn, Tobacco, and Cattle.

The *New-Mark* contains,

1. *Cuſtrin*, its Capital, on the *Oder*, is an exceeding ſtrong Town, having three Churches, two Hoſpitals, and a Workhouſe, though little of any Thing commercial.

2. *Landſberg*, on the *Warta*, is well built; has three Churches, and ſome fine Woollen Manufactures.

3. *Croſſen*, Dutchy, was formerly, as well as *Sileſia*, (of which ſome deem it a Part) ſubject to *Poland.* The Town of that Name ſtands on the *Oder*, and has two *Lutheran* Churches, and one *Calviniſt* Church:

It has ſome Woollen and Linen Manufactures, and makes ſome Wine in its Neighbourhood, though not eſteemed very good.

4. *Cotbus*, near the River *Spree*, has three *Lutheran* and two *Calviniſt* Churches, and ſome good Woollen Manufactures, and certain charitable Foundations.

I. In *Upper-Saxony* Circles, all its *twenty-two* States or Sovereignties are *Proteſtant*, the Electoral Houſe of *Saxony* [of late Years] excepted.

The Electorate of *Saxony*'s Productions,

The Electorate of *Saxony*, taken in general, is one of the beſt Countries in all *Germany*, abounding in all Kinds of Grain, Fruits, Corn, Metals of all Kinds but Gold, Antimony; [the *Silver* Mine near *Friburg* (according to Mr. *Nugent*'s *Grand Tour)* produces, every fifteen Days, to the Value of 20,000 Dollars] Pitch and Tar, Hops, Flax, Wine, (though chiefly only in *Miſnia)* Tobacco, Aniſe, Saffron, Pit-coal, Fullers Earth, *Porcellane*, Marble, precious Stones, [as *Diamonds*, Topazes, Hyacinths, Rubies, Granates, Amethiſts, Sapphires, (ſays Dr. *Buſching)* Opals, Cornelians, Agates, and Jaſper] Salt-works, Cinnabar, Sulphur, Quickſilver, Amber, and Cobalt, whereof Smalt, or a blue Colour, is made in vaſt Quantities, and in the greateſt Repute, much of which is exported, to great Profit.

and its Number of Towns and Villages. Its Manufactures, and other Materials for Commerce.

This Electorate contains 210 walled Towns, 61 Market-Towns, and about 3000 Villages. The *Manufactures* here are fine and coarſe Linen and Thread in great Quantities, Ticking, Canvas, Fuſtians, Cottons, fine Lace, Ribbons, Paper, the fineſt Porcellane, Glaſs of many Kinds, Variety of Iron, Steel, and Braſs Manufactures, Gold and Silver-Stuffs, Woollen Cloth, Flannels, Frizes, Stuffs, Stockings, Fabricks of Silks, Velvets, Pluſh, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Gloves, Caps, fine Tapeſtry, Starch, and many other Articles: By all which an important foreign Commerce is carried on.

Revenue of the Electorate of *Saxony*.

Mr. *Nugent*, in his *Grand Tour*, thinks the Revenues of this Electorate may amount to near eight Millions of Rix-dollars; but Dr. *Buſching's* Opinion is, that they are between ſix and ſeven Millions; we will therefore ſuppoſe them only to be ſix Millions; at 4*s.* 6*d. per* Dollar, it amounts to 1,350,000 *l. Sterling*.

In the proper Dutchy of *Saxony*, lie,

1. *Wittenberg*, near the *Elbe*, has a famous Univerſity; and, though not large, has an Arſenal and Fortifications; but nothing memorable in reſpect to Commerce.

2. *Herzberg*, deals in Wool, and has Woollen Manufactures, and *Saltpetre* Works.

Thuringia.

In the Landgraviate of *Thuringia*, lies,

1. *Weiſſenfels*, a well built and fortified City on the *Sala*, having three Churches, and has Manufactures of Silk and Velvet, with ſome charitable Foundations.

2. *Langenſalza*, on the *Salza*, has two Churches, and about 900 Houſes: Its Manufactures conſiſt in Half-Silks and Woollen Stuffs, and it deals in Corn and Grain.

3. The City and Territory of *Erfurth*, though lying in *Thuringia*, is ſubject to the Elector of *Mentz*; the City is large, but not populous, and, like other Places under the Sovereignty of Eccleſiaſtical Princes, is crowded with Cloiſters, Abbeys, Nunneries, Collegiate and other Churches and Chapels, a Jeſuits College, four *Popiſh* Pariſh Churches, and ſix *Lutheran* Churches, and an improved Univerſity for both Religions. Its chief Trade is in Corn, Wine, and Woad for Dyers.

4. *Weimar* has two Churches, is the Head of a Principality or Dutchy named *Saxe-Weimar*. It deals largely in Wines, Corns, and Hops.

5. *Jena* is the only good Town in the Principality of *Eiſſenach*, which now belongs to the Duke of *Saxe-Weimar*. It has a celebrated Univerſity; it ſtands on the River *Saale*, is well fortified, has three Churches, and the pleaſant Vale in its Vicinity produces much Wine. Mr. *Nugent*, in his *Grand Tour*, ſays, that *Lutheran* Students from *Livonia*, *Poland*, *Sileſia*, and *Hungary*, ſtudy here for its Cheapneſs.

Coburgh is the chief and only good Town of a Principality of that Name, (now partly annexed to the Electoral Houſe of *Saxony*.) It has four Churches; has a Gold and Silver Stuff Manufactory, one of Porcellane; and has, in its Neighbourhood, Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wine, Iron, Stone, Marble, and Pit-coal.

In the Principality of *Saxe-Hilburghauſen* ſtands *Hilburghauſen*, on the *Werra*, the Ducal Reſidence. It has two *Lutheran* Churches, and one *Calviniſt* Church, has a Ducal Palace, and many handſome Houſes; but is not remarkable for Commerce.

The Principality of *Saxe-Gotha* abounds in Grain and Fruits. *Gotha*, its Capital, is one of the beſt and handſomeſt Towns in *Thuringia*, having four Churches, and about 2000 Houſes, a *Gymnaſium illuſtre*, (or illuſtrious School) and many charitable Foundations. It has a conſiderable Trade in Woollen and other Manufactures, as have ſome other ſmaller Places in this Principality. It deals alſo in Woad and Beer, and has a Foundery for Cannon, *&c.* In this City alſo there is a Laboratory, a Muſeum, an Armory, and a fine Ducal Palace. This Prince is the Chief of the *Erneſtine* Line of *Saxony*, and is, by ſome Authors, ſaid to have ſo large a Revenue as 200,000 *l. Sterling per Annum*, being the moſt powerful of all the *Saxon* Princes next to the Electoral Family: He is lineally deſcended from the Elector *Frederick Magnanimus*, who was deprived by the Emperor *Charles* V. ſince which Time the *Albertine* Line has enjoyed the Dignity of the Electorate.

The Principality of *Altenburg*, (is now in the Electoral Family of *Saxony*.) *Altenburg*, its Capital, is moderately large and populous; has two Churches, ſundry charitable Foundations, an illuſtrious School or *Gymnaſium*: It has ſome Gold and Silk Stuff Manufactures, Salt and Iron Works, ſome Woollen Manufactures. Here, and at its ſmaller Towns, are Potters and Curriers; and the Country abounds in Corn and ſtrong Cattle, and alſo in Copper and Vitriol.

N. B. Al-

N. B. Although the before-named five Principalities are ſaid to lie within the Electorate of *Saxony*, the Reader needs not to be told, that three of them are no Part of the proper Dominions of the Elector, as before is ſhewn, but are ſubject to their own independent Princes.

The Counties of *Stolberg* and *Wernigerode* in *Thuringia*, do both belong to the Count of *Stolberg*, the latter being a Fief of *Brandenburg*.

1. *Stolberg* Town is the Place of Reſidence of the Count, having two *Lutheran* Churches. And the Town of *Wernigerode* has four *Lutheran* Churches: In it is a great Trade in the Brewery and Diſtillery Buſineſs: Here alſo are Manufactures of Woollen Goods: Here alſo are Iron-Mills, Flating-Mills, Paper and Powder-Mills; alſo Copper-Mines.

In the Lordſhips of the Counts of *Reuſſen* in *Voigtland* are Mines of Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, and Alum.

1. The Town of *Greitz* has two *Lutheran* Churches, a Palace, an Orphan-houſe, a great School, and other Foundations. And its Trade conſiſts in Stuffs, and ſome other Manufactures.

2. *Gera* has five Churches, a *Gymnaſium* or illuſtrious School, and, for its Beauty, is called *Little Leipzig*. It has good Manufactures of Cloths, Stuffs, and Stockings; of which much is exported: Here alſo are Iron Mills.

3. *Schleitz* is a Town of three Churches, and has a Woollen Manufacture.

In the Lordſhips of the Counts of *Schonburg*, in the Margraviate of *Miſnia*, are fourteen Towns; in which all Sorts of Manufactures flouriſh, according to *Buſching*; who, however, has not been at all particular therein.

The Marquiſate of *Luſatia* is a *Lutheran* Country and Province, ſubject to the Elector of *Saxony*, lying North of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. It produces Grain and Pulſe, Flax, Hops, Alum, Tobacco, Iron, and ſome Wine. Its numerous and very good Woollen and Linen Manufactures are of great Importance to thoſe Towns, wherein (according to Dr. *Buſching*) they have flouriſhed ſo early as the XIIIth Century.

The former Perſecutions of Proteſtants in *Bohemia* and *Sileſia* forced great Numbers of them to withdraw to, and ſettle in *Upper Luſatia*, where they founded many Villages, and propagated the Linen Manufactures, particularly fine Table-Linen and Tickings. Here are alſo good Manufactures of Hats, Stockings, Paper, Gun-powder, Leather, Iron, Wax-bleaching, Glaſs, *&c.* Yet all thoſe Manufactures are, in ſome Degree, decreaſed of later Times, as one Nation or People are conſtantly juſtling another out of Commerce and Manufactures.

In *Upper Luſatia* are,

1. *Bautzen*, the Capital of the whole Marquiſate. It is conſiderably large, well built and inhabited; having ſeveral Churches, Hoſpitals, and Workhouſes; has a conſiderable Trade in Linen, Hats, Stockings, Gloves, Cloth, Fuſtian, *&c.*

2. *Gorlitz*, though not the firſt in Rank, is, however, eſteemed the largeſt Town in all *Luſatia*, having ſix Pariſh-Churches, and ſeveral Hoſpitals; and a conſiderable Cloth-Manufacture.

3. *Zittaw* is alſo a fine and good Town, having ſeveral Churches and Hoſpitals; and has good Manufactures of Woollen, Linen, and Blue Paper.

In *Lower Luſatia* are the five Circle (or Diſtrict) Towns of *Luckau*, *Guben*, *Lubben*, *Kalaw*, and *Spremberg*; moſt of which Towns, though not quite ſo conſiderable as the foregoing ones, are, however, Manufacturing Places. *Sorau* is likewiſe a good Town, with five Churches, and manufactures much Woollen Cloth, Yarn, and Linen.

In the excellent Country of *Meiſſen* or *Miſnia* are,

1. *Meiſſen*, on the *Elbe*, is a well fortified Town; it has four Churches and ſeveral Schools. ☞ It is *Miſnia.* here that the chief Manufacture of the fineſt *Porcellane* on Earth is carried on, though beſt known abroad by the Name of *Dreſden Porcellane*, much finer and dearer than what comes from *China*.

2. *Dreſden*, the Electoral Capital, is one of the fineſt Cities in all *Germany*, pleaſantly ſeated on both *Dreſden.* Sides the River *Elbe*. Beſide its Fortifications, and the noble Palace of the Elector, (in which are vaſt Collections of the richeſt Curioſities) here are very many grand and magnificent Buildings, both public and private; many Churches and charitable Foundations. And, what is moſt to our Purpoſe, here are Iron, Copper, and Silver Foundaries; Marble-Works, Mills for boring and for poliſhing of Mirrors; many rich and fine Manufactures of Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, and of Stockings, *&c.* Linen, Lace, Embroidery, fine cut Glaſſes, *Spaniſh* Leather, Gold and Silver Stuffs, Founderies for Bells, Cannon, *&c.*—Moſt excellent Performances in Statuary, Painting, Enamelling, and Carving. Moreover, by means of the *Elbe*, a conſiderable foreign Commerce is from hence carried on.

Dreſden (according to Dr. *Buſching*) may, with all its Suburbs, contain 90,000 People; but, according to Mr. *Nugent*'s *Grand Tour*, 110,000.

3. *Pirna*, on the Left of the *Elbe*, is a very ſtrong Town; has two Churches; and, by means of that River, carries on a conſiderable Trade: Its neighbouring Quarries of what they call *Sand-ſtone*, cut into large Blocks for Statuaries, are much exported to foreign Parts.

4. *Groſſen-Hayne*, on the *Roder*, has three Churches, and ſome Manufactures of Woollen Cloth,

Stockings,

Stockings, and Gloves. It was at this Town that the fine Green Colour for dying was of late Years invented, known in foreign Parts by the Name of *Saxon Green*.

5. *Torgau*, on the *Elbe*, is a good Town, with a Citadel, and three Churches; and has Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Silk, and Velvet.

6. *Oſchatz* has three Churches, and has Woollen and other Manufactures.

The Circle of *Leipzig* contains,

Leipzig.] 1. *Leipzig*, one of the fineſt, politeſt, and moſt celebrated Cities in *Germany*. It ſtands on the little River *Pleiſs*, which is not navigable; yet is one of the moſt principal trading Towns in all *Germany*, enjoying in general not only an important foreign Trade, but likewiſe particularly at its three celebrated annual Fairs, to which Dealers from all Parts of *Europe* reſort, both for foreign and domeſtic Merchandize. It has a fine Exchange, a ſtrong Citadel, a Cloth-hall, and all Sorts of Manufactures of Gold, Silver, Silk, Woollen, and Linen; Velvets, Tapeſtry, Cotton-printing, Leather, *Pruſſian* Blue, Stockings, *&c.* Mr. *Nugent*'s *Grand Tour* makes the Number of People within its Walls amount to 40,200, beſide thoſe in its populous Suburbs; and ſays, that its great Merchants Houſes look like princely Palaces: It contains nine *Lutheran* Churches, a *Popiſh* Chapel, and a large Room for the public Worſhip of the *French Calviniſts*. Ever ſince the Year 1701, (ſays Dr. *Buſching*) its Streets have been provided with above 700 Lamps. Beſide its many ſtately Edifices, here is a moſt famous Univerſity conſiſting of ſix Colleges.

2. *Grimma* has three Churches. Its principal Trade conſiſts in Timber, Woollen Cloth, and Thread, the latter much eſteemed at *Leipzic* Fairs and in foreign Parts: Here is a Flannel Printing-houſe, this Town having been the firſt Place in *Saxony* that imitated the *Engliſh* Flannel.

3. *Leiſznig* has two Churches, and Manufactures of coarſe Woollen Cloth, Stockings, Lace, Linen, Fuſtians, Hats, Combs; alſo Yarn and Linen Bleaching.

4. *Debeln* has three Churches, and Manufactures of coarſe Woollen Goods, of fine Hats, fine Linen Damaſk and Ticking.

5. *Rochlitz*, a Town of the like Magnitude and Manufactures.

6. *Wurzen*, on the River *Muldau*, has three Churches. Here are many Houſes for Cloth-dying, Stockings, and Linen-bleaching.

Theſe ſix Towns are much given to the Woollen and Linen Manufactures; for which Ends they alſo have Soap-making. Fullers Earth is dug in this Country.

In the Circle of *Erſgebirg* are,

1. *Freyberg*, on the *Muldau*, is the principal *Mine-Town* of this Electorate. It contains about 2000 Houſes, and, in the Year 1725, contained 60,000 Inhabitants. This Town is ſtrongly fortified; has eight Churches: It has the Direction of all the Mines of *Saxony:* The *Silver* Mines here are the moſt profitable of any in *Miſnia*, and are as ancient as the Year 1171: Here alſo are Mines of Copper, Tin, and Lead; the neat Profits of all which Mines did, in the Year 1630, yield no leſs than 3,725,337 Florins, and from that Year to 1708, upwards of nine Millions of Rix-dollars. Here alſo is a Foundery for Cannon and for Bells; a Sulphur and Vitriol Houſe, and Manufactures of Thread and Lace. Here (ſays Dr. *Buſching)* is a Gymnaſium with eight Teachers, a public Library, and ſeveral charitable Foundations.

2. *Chemnitz* was of old an Imperial City. It is at preſent a good Town, having a Citadel, and three Churches; and has many Stuff and Linen Weavers; as has likewiſe ſundry ſmaller Towns in this Diſtrict.

3. *Altenburg*'s rich Tin-Mine is thought to yield the beſt *Tin*, next to thoſe of *England* and *Bohemia*. Here alſo are many other ſmall Mine-Towns, where Silver, Lead, and Tin are digged, and where Sulphur, Vitriol, Alum, and Arſenic are prepared; where alſo are Iron-Forges, and black and white Tinned Iron-Plates, ſent in great Quantities to *Leipzig*, and thence down the *Elbe* to *Hamburg*, and thence again to *Amſterdam*, *London*, and other Parts. Here alſo are made coarſe Cloth, Lace, *&c.* Many of thoſe Mine-Towns were originally peopled in the XVIIth Century, by perſecuted Proteſtants, driven out by the Bigotry of the Houſe of *Auſtria* from the neighbouring Parts of *Bohemia*.

4. *Zwickaw*, on the *Muldau*, (formerly alſo an Imperial City) is ſtill one of the largeſt Towns in *Miſnia*, having a Citadel, and three Pariſh Churches: It has a Manufactory of Woollen Cloth,—of Wool-Cards,—and Shoe-Leather.—Here alſo they trade in Timber, Iron, Pit-coal, Sand-Stone, Marble and Corn.

In *Voigtland* Circle is *Plauen*, the Head-Town of it, having a Citadel, and two Churches. Its Manufactures are of Woollen and Cotton; and here alſo is Cotton-printing. Here are alſo ſome few ſmaller Towns, dealing in Woollen Cloth and Braſs-Wares, and having many Iron Founderies.

Newſtadt, on the *Orla*, is the Head of its Circle, has a Citadel and two Churches; and *Weyda* the like: At theſe two are manufactured fine Calimancoes, Camblets, and other Woollen Stuffs.

In the *Foundation* (as it is called by the *Saxons)* of *Merſeburg* is *Merſburg*, a Town on the *Sala*, has a *Lutheran* Chapter, a Cathedral, and three Pariſh-Churches, although its principal Trade conſiſts only in a Kind of ſtrong Beer, which is exported to many diſtant Parts. In this Diſtrict are ſome other ſmall and inconſiderable Towns and Villages.

In the Biſhoprick of *Naumburg* is,

Naumburg, on the *Sala*, having a *Lutheran* Chapter, three Churches, and a Citadel: It has an annual Fair, with conſiderable Privileges. And *Zeits*, on the *Elſter*, has four Churches, and a Woollen Manufactory.

In the Principality of *Anhalt*, are Mines of Lead, Copper, Iron, and Silver; alſo Coals, Sulphur, Alum, Vitriol, and Saltpetre: Here are alſo Grain, Hops, and ſome Wine.

Deſſau, its Capital, has two *Calviniſt* Churches, and one *Lutheran* Church, ſundry charitable Foundations, and the Prince's Palace. Here are good Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Stockings, and Hats. *Bernburg*, on the *Sala*, is the Capital of a Principality of that Name, contains three Churches: And *Cothen* and *Zerbſt* are alſo pretty good Towns: Where are Manufactures of Gold and Silver Stuffs.

Quedlinburg, an ancient imperial Abbey, which embraced *Lutheraniſm*, *Anno* 1539, is under the Patronage of the King of *Pruſſia*. The Abbeſs, as ſuch, is a Princeſs of the Empire, having a Seat and Vote in the Dyets.

Quedlinburg City, on the *Bode*, has a Court of Juſtice belonging to the Abbey, and a Magiſtracy ſubject to the Abbey; has four or five Churches, and ſeveral charitable Foundations: But we have no particular Account of its Commerce.

Arnſtadt on the *Gera*, the Head of the Principality of *Swartzburgh*, has three Churches; and has ſome Braſs, Iron, and Saltpetre Works.

Frankenhauſen has four Churches and ſome charitable Foundations. Its numerous Salt-works are ſome of the moſt famous in all *Germany*, and are the principal Means of its Proſperity.

The County of *Mansfield* contains ſome Mines of Copper and of Silver Ore. The Town of that Name is now quite inconſiderable; but the Town of *Eizleben* has four Pariſh-churches and one Thouſand Houſes; ſome hundreds of which (ſays Doctor *Buſching*) are Brewhouſes.

The Circle of LOWER SAXONY.

The Dutchy of *Mecklenburgh* is generally *Lutheran* in Religion, interſperſed with ſome *Calviniſt* *Mecklenburgh.*
Churches.

It abounds in many large and ſmall Lakes, and in large and deſolate Heaths, Moors, Woods, Fens, and Quarries. Half the Country is of a ſandy Soil; and even its Paſtures and Meadows make but an indifferent Appearance, when compared with thoſe of *Holſtein* and *Pomerania*, on each Side of it. Others indeed (ſays Doctor *Buſching*) ſpeak more favourably of this Country. It contains Salt-ſprings, Alum, Iron, and ſome Copper. It has ſome Woollen Manufactures, tanned Leather-dreſſers.—It exports Corn, Flax, Hemp, Hops, Wax, Honey, Wool, Timber, Cattle, Butter, and Cheeſe. The intire annual Revenue of *Mecklenburgh-Schwerin* is eſtimated at 300,000 Rix-dollars:——That of the *Strelitz* Line about 126,000 Rix-dollars. To the *Strelitz* Line alſo belong the ſmall Town and Principality of *Ratzburg*.

Towns in *Mecklenburgh-Schwerin*, are,

1. *Schwerin*, the Ducal Reſidence, on a Lake of the ſame Name. It is built nearly ſquare. *Schwerin.*

2. *Domitz*, a ſmall fortified Town, at the Confluence of the *Elde* into the *Elbe*, where a Toll of very conſiderable Produce is collected.

3. The Bailiwick of the Church-village named *Mecklenburgh*, in the Neighbourhood of *Wiſmar*, once a great Town, which, ſince the building of *Wiſmar*, has inſenſibly dwindled to a mean Village. In this Neighbourhood are Salt-works and Alum.

4. *Guſtrow*, the beſt Town of its Diſtrict, containing a Cathedral, a Pariſh-church, and a ducal Palace.

5. *Roſtock*, though a free and imperial City, (and formerly a famous *Hanſe-Town*) is ſituated within *Roſtock.*
this Dutchy, on the River *Warno*; and is by far the largeſt Town in both Dutchies, and thought to be nearly equal to *Lubec* in Magnitude. Its Haven has a ſmall Town, named *Warnemund*, very convenient for Commerce. *Roſtock* has an Univerſity, partly ſubject to the City, and, in Part alſo, ſubject to the Duke; it has ſeven Churches, a *Lutheran* Convent for young Ladies Natives of this City, and ſeveral other charitable Foundations. It ſtill carries on a conſiderable Commerce, and has a Diſtrict with ſome ſmall Towns and Villages circumjacent. One of its chief Trades is in fine Beer.

6. *New Brandenburgh* has two Churches and a Grammar-ſchool, and great Quantities of Hops are raiſed in its Neighbourhood.

7. *Strelitz*, though in a marſhy Neighbourhood, is the Reſidence of the Duke of that Name; but is *Strelitz.*
not eminent for Commerce.

Wiſmar.

8. At the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, the once-eminent City of *Wiſmar*, in this Dutchy, was ceded to the Crown of *Sweden*. Notwithſtanding its great Declenſion from its ancient Glory, when it was the Rendezvous of the *Hanſeatic* Fleets, it has ſtill ſix Churches, a Grammar-ſchool, with eight Maſters; and ſtill enjoys a moderate Trade, being one of the beſt and largeſt Places in all theſe Countries, ſituated on a Bay of the *Baltic* Shore. It has a ſmall Diſtrict of Villages and Farms, and was very ſtrong till unfortunately diſmantled by the *Danes*, *Anno* 1717, in their War with *Sweden*. It is at preſent principally noted for brewing of excellent *Mum*.

Holſtein.

The Dutchy of *Holſtein*, with the Lordſhip of *Pinneberg*, and the Town of *Altona*, have ſeveral Manufactures, particularly at *Altona* and *Gluckſtadt*; beſide the very numerous and important ones of the City of *Hamburgh*; which City, and that of *Lubec*, do however ſupply the Inhabitants with the Bulk of foreign Merchandize.

Holſtein's Exports.

Holſtein's Exports are Grain, Malt, Starch, Rape-ſeed, horned Cattle, Horſes, Fiſh, Poultry, Sheep, Butter, and Cheeſe.

Daniſh Holſtein.

As *Holſtein* partly belongs to *Denmark*, and partly to the preſent Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, we ſhall follow Doctor *Buſching*'s Method in its Deſcription, beginning with what belongs to *Denmark*.

1. *Gluckſtadt* is a well-built Town and Fortreſs, in a marſhy Situation, on the Right of the *Elbe*, in which is a *Lutheran*, a *Calviniſt*, and a *Romiſh* Church, and a *Jews* Synagogue, and has ſome foreign Commerce.

2. *Itzehoe* has two Churches, and ſome charitable Foundations; it ſtands on the navigable Part of the River *Stor*, [which gives Name to that Part of *Holſtein* named *Stormar*.] At this Town King *Chriſtian* VI. inſtituted a College of Commerce, in the Year 1738.

3. *Rendsburgh*, a Town and Fort on the River *Eyder*, of two Pariſh-churches, and ſix hundred Houſes, a Royal Armory and Granary. Here alſo are ſundry other inconſiderable Towns in *Wagria* County, in a marſhy Soil.

Ducal *Holſtein.*

The Ducal [or *Ruſſian*] *Holſtein*, Doctor *Buſching* thinks to be about half as much as *Daniſh Holſtein*, above deſcribed; yet it brings in a Revenue of 200,000 Rix-dollars.

Kiel.

1. *Kiel*, its Capital, is ſituated on a Bay of the *Baltic*, with a convenient Harbour. It is a well-built populous Town, is pretty well frequented by Ships from *Sweden* and other Parts, has a ducal Palace, two Churches, a Chapel, and Univerſity. "The Proſperity of this Town," (ſays Doctor *Buſching*) "is not a little promoted by the annual Meetings of the Nobility and Perſons of Wealth in *Holſtein* and "*Sleſwig*, for the transferring, placing out, and re-demanding of their Monies; this pecuniary Inter-"courſe laſting eight Days: And at the ſame Time alſo is held a conſiderable Fair." *Kiel* was anciently a *Hanſe-Town*.

☞ In *Holſtein* are ſeveral *Lay-Lutheran* Convents for Ladies, under the Direction of *Lady-Abbeſſes* or *Prioreſſes*, who ſtill poſſeſs all the old Privileges of the Times of Popery, as well as the old Revenues and Juriſdictions over their Villages and Farms; being literally more uſeleſs Drones than even the real Nuns of Popiſh Convents.

In *Ducal Holſtein*, there are ſundry other ſmall Market Towns, of little Importance; which therefore we paſs over, as well as many Villages.

In the County of *Pinneberg*, which is neither reckoned in *Ducal* nor *Daniſh Holſtein*, lies the Town of *Altona*, belonging to *Denmark*, in a moſt delightful Country, on a high Shore of the Right of the *Elbe*, not above a Cannon-ſhot from the City of *Hamburgh*. It contains above 3000 Houſes, and upwards of 30,000 Inhabitants. It has two *Lutheran* and two *Calviniſt* Churches, two *Mennonite* Churches, one *French Calviniſt* Church, and one Popiſh Church, beſide ſome other Sects, here wiſely permitted the free Exerciſe of their Religion, as are alſo the *Jews*, who are very numerous here, and have a large Synagogue; for which, and for their intire Protection, they pay to the Crown 2000 Ducats annually. Here is a Royal illuſtrious School, an anatomical Theatre, and ſundry charitable Foundations. In this ſad Eye-ſore to *Hamburgh*, is a great Variety of Manufactures and Fabrications; three Docks for Ship-building, its Trade being very conſiderable. It was but a Village till after the Year 1640, when, together with the Town and Lordſhip of *Pinneberg*, it came under the Dominion of *Denmark*, when it ſoon increaſed to a Town; and, in 1664, it obtained a Charter of Incorporation. It is ſaid to bring in to that Crown a yearly Revenue of 27,000 Rix-dollars, more likely to increaſe than diminiſh.

There are two noble and free Imperial Cities ſtill to be deſcribed, which, though belonging to neither *Daniſh* nor *Ducal Holſtein*, are nevertheleſs ſituated within the Bounds or Compaſs of that Country, *viz.*

The famous City of *Hamburgh.*

The Imperial, free, and *Hanſeatic* City of *Hamburgh* ſtands on the Verge of that Part of *Holſtein* called *Stormar*, about eighteen *German* [or about ſeventy-two *Engliſh*] Miles from the Influx of the great River *Elbe* into the Ocean. That River (the ſmall Iſles in it being included) is at this City about a *German* Mile in Breadth; and, beſide its forming two ſpacious Harbours, runs through moſt Parts of the City in Canals, wherein the Ships moſt conveniently lye before the Merchants Doors. In theſe Canals, as well as four *German* Miles up that River, above *Hamburgh*, the Tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four Hours: In this Reſpect ſaid to excel all other *European* Rivers. Over thoſe Canals are eighty-four Bridges, on ſome of which are Houſes on each Side, as if they were only ſhort croſs Streets; in this, as well as in other Reſpects, reſembling the City of *Amſterdam*. In the numerous Streets and more numerous

merous Lanes of this City, many Families live together in one Houſe; inſomuch that the Circuit of this City is by no means proportioned to the Number of its Inhabitants: For round its Ramparts it is but an eaſy two Hours Walk, or, according to Mr. *Nugent*'s *Grand Tour*, about ſix *Engliſh* Miles in Compaſs: Yet, within that Compaſs, the Number of its Inhabitants is eſtimated to be 100,000, excluſive of the many *Jews* living here, [and ſurely there is nothing extraordinary in all this Computation.] Mr. *Nugent* (in our Opinion nearer the Mark) thinks that City contains 30,000 high Houſes, and, allowing only ſix Perſons to each Houſe on an Average, then there ſhould be 180,000 People in *Hamburgh*, including the *Jews*. On a Calculation taken of the Inhabitants of *Hamburgh*, (ſays Doctor *Buſching*) compared with thoſe of ſeveral other large Cities, and made from their Regiſters of Births and Burials, they are found to be to thoſe of *Paris* as 1 is to 4;—to thoſe of *Amſterdam* as 4 is to 7;—to thoſe of *Vienna* as 8 is to 13;—and to thoſe of *Copenhagen* nearly on a *Par*. Yet after all this, it muſt be admitted that there is great Uncertainty in the exact Magnitude, *&c.* of all great Cities. This City's Regulations, for preventing of Fires,—in Point of Proviſion for the Poor,—for Ideots, Lunatics, and for Proſtitutes, are greatly admired by Strangers, as well as its many Alms-houſes and Hoſpitals,—its Schools for the Education of poor Children,—for providing Plenty of all Things eatable, in ſix large Market-places,—its Store-houſes, Docks, and Yards, for Ship-building,—its Armory and Arſenal, *&c.* Theſe are all great in their ſeveral Kinds, as are alſo their Churches; inſomuch that *Hamburgh* is juſtly eſteemed a very well-regulated Republican Conſtitution, with its ſmall adjacent Territory, and as independent as its more potent Neighbours will permit it to be. It has however one eſſential Miſtake in its Conſtitution, [of which Miſtake its too near Neighbour makes conſiderable Advantage] in not admitting the free Exerciſe of their Religion to any Perſuaſion but their own *Lutheran* one, excepting at the Chapels of foreign Miniſters, and at our *Britiſh* Factory of the Merchants-Adventurers Company, which here enjoys many valuable Privileges. Near the Mouth of the *Elbe*, *Hamburgh* poſſeſſes the Bailiwic and Caſtle of *Ritzbuttel*, with a few adjoining Hamlets, and a ſpacious Haven called *Cuxhaven*, where, in caſe of Storms, Ships find a ſafe Retreat; and on a little fortified Iſland near it, called the *Nieuwerk*, are Beacons and a Light-houſe, for the Safety of Shipping; and (by *Denmark*'s Permiſſion) they maintain another Light-houſe on the Iſland of *Helegland*, near the Mouth of the *Elbe*; by means of that great River, *Hamburgh* ſupplies a very great Part of *Germany* with all Kinds of foreign Merchandize; by the Rivers *Havel* and *Spree*, and by a Canal from the *Spree* into the *Oder*, its Commerce is extended from *Brandenburgh* into *Sileſia*, *Moravia*, *Auſtria*, and *Poland*: This City may indeed be termed the Magazine of *Germany*, and in ſome Meaſure alſo of the other Countries on the *Baltic* Shores. Of its numerous Manufactures, Sugar-refining is a principal one; alſo Manufactures of Woollen, Linen, Stockings, Cotton, wrought Silks, Gold-Thread, Ribbons, Velvets, *&c.* Its vaſt Dealings in Wines, Tobacco, Drugs, Spices, Metals, Grain, Leather, Timber of many Sorts, Fiſh, Train-Oil, Furs, Skins; the Multitude of its real Merchants and Brokers, (*Jews* as well as Chriſtians) are beſt to be judged of at their Exchange Time.——There is a ſtanding Commiſſion of Merchants, for the Examination of commercial Concerns, named the *Commercium*, at the Place next the Exchange, where the *Commercial Library* is kept; and if (ſays Doctor *Buſching*) the Books of this Library are not very numerous, they are nevertheleſs all valuable for their *Uſefulneſs*.——The *Specie-Bank* was erected *Anno* 1619, and for its prudent Regulations and inviolated Credit, is by no means inferior to any, even the moſt flouriſhing. Its Granaries are always kept well ſtocked, for ſupplying the Poor at low Rates. Here is an illuſtrious School, with ſix Profeſſors, who read Lectures as in *Univerſities*, and has a large Library. The ordinary military Force of the City conſiſts of twelve Companies of Foot and one Troop of Dragoons, beſide an Artillery Company, and a nightly Guard, which parades, and is ſtationed every Evening, and in the Night calls the reſpective Hours. Within the Juriſdiction or Territory of *Hamburgh*, which is about ten Miles in Circuit, are ſeveral Pleaſure-houſes, Villages, and Eſtates; and the little Town of *Bergedorf* with the *Veerlande*, are held in common with *Lubec*, with which City *Hamburgh* has a Communication by a Canal to the River *Trave*. *England* ſupplies *Hamburgh* and other *Hanſe-Towns* with immenſe Quantities of woollen Goods, Tin, Lead, Tobacco, Hard-ware, *Eaſt-India* and *American* Productions, *&c.* according to ſome, to conſiderably more than 100,000*l.* *per Annum*; whilſt others (we doubt too exaggeratingly) carry it much farther, even to ſeveral Hundred Thouſands. Upon the whole, the Commerce of this ſingle City alone may be truly ſaid to ſurpaſs that of ſome conſiderable Kingdoms; and *Britain*'s being ſo eminently intereſted therein has occaſioned our ſo fully enlarging thereon.

The *Lutheran* Archbiſhoprick of *Lubec* lies in that Part of *Holſtein* more anciently named *Wagria*. The Archbiſhop is always elected, by its Chapter, either out of the Royal Family of *Denmark*, or the Ducal Family of *Holſtein*. His Place of Reſidence is at *Eutin*, a ſmall Town, pleaſantly ſeated on a Lake; but neither he nor his Chapter have any Authority in *Lubec*, although the Collegiate Church lies within that City. To its Chapter, however, belong ſome Bailiwics and Villages in their Territory.

Lubec City and Territory.

The free, beautiful and imperial City of *Lubec* ſtands on the River *Trave*, which, above the City, receives the *Steckenitz*, by means whereof it communicates with the River *Elbe*; and below it, it receives the *Wakenitz*, iſſuing from the Lake of *Ratteſburg*, and joining the *Schuartau*, in its Progreſs, it falls into the *Baltic* at *Travemund*, the proper Port of *Lubec*. By means of thoſe ſeveral Streams, long and flat-bottomed Veſſels paſs from the *Baltic* along the *Trave*, the *Steckenitz*, and the *Elbe*, into the *German* Ocean.

Lubec is a well fortified City, and though much decayed from its priſtine Grandeur, is ſtill rich and potent in Shipping and Commerce. It has about twenty *Lutheran* Churches, with lofty Steeples, with one *Calviniſt* and one *Romiſh* Church, a *Lutheran* Nunnery, many Hoſpitals, and other charitable Foundations. *Lubec* was anciently (and is ſtill) the Head of the *Hanſeatic* Confederacy, where their ſeveral Deputies uſed to meet. And although the great Bulk of that Confederacy be long ſince diſſolved, yet the Remains of it ſtill ſubſiſt in the Confederacy of the three Cities of *Lubec*, *Hamburgh*, and *Bremen*, under the Deſignation of the *Hanſeatic* Union; they negociate commercial Treaties with foreign States, and are even in modern Treaties, between other Potentates, frequently included therein, and had their Agent or Envoy at the famous Treaty of *Utrecht*, *Anno* 1713. And the preſent Emperor *Francis* (according

cording to Doctor *Buſching)* in his Capitulation, (as it is ſtiled) on his Acceſſion to the Imperial Throne, ſolemnly engaged, " To countenance, ſupport, and defend, in their Navigation, Traffic, Rights, and " Immunities, according to the *Inſtrumentum Pacis*, all trading Towns in general, particularly the above- " named three Cities, from whoſe maritime Commerce the Public reaps ſuch great Advantages." *Lubeck*'s above-deſcribed Situation is extremely commodious for Commerce. It has a Garriſon of 800 Men; was the firſt City of the North or middle Parts of *Europe* that erected *Water-Conduits* in their Streets, with Pipes for ſupplying of private Houſes therein; which Conveniency was very early followed by *London* and other Cities. *Lubec* has alſo divers good Manufactures: Amongſt the Dependancies of this famous City is *Travemund*, a ſmall Town with a Fort, Garriſon, and a Light-houſe, at the Influx of the *Trave* into the *Baltic*, beſides ſundry other Bailiwicks and Villages, comprehended in its Territory, of about 60 *Engliſh* Miles in Circuit: *Bergedorf* is a ſmall Town on the *Elbe* belonging (as we have related) in common to *Lubec* and *Hamburgh*, with a Toll-houſe and Ferry. *Lubec* (according to Mr. *Nugent*'s *Grand Tour)* is two Miles in Length, and one in Breadth, and is deemed the neateſt City of all the North Parts of *Germany*. It has a Stadthouſe, wherein are repoſited the Archives of the *Hanſe-Towns*; an Exchange, and an Arſenal; and Mr. *Nugent* thinks it has ſtill 150 Ships of its own, trading to all the Ports within the *Baltic*, &c. of whoſe Merchandize they have always here large Magazines. *Lubeck*'s chief Home-commodity is Corn, and alſo Beer, which is in ſuch great Eſteem, that much of it is exported to foreign Parts, and is alſo uſed medicinally for Wounds and Bruiſes.

Sax-Lauenburgh.

Above the Territory of *Hamburgh* lies the Dutchy of *Sax-Lauenburgh*, ſubject to the Elector of *Hanover*. Doctor *Buſching* thinks it contains 36,000 People, but has no Manufactures, and only exports Corn, Butter, and Cheeſe, Wool, Wood for Fuel, and ſome Fiſh. It has two ſmall Towns, *viz. Ratzburgh*, a ſtrong Place on an Iſland in a Lake; and *Lauenburgh* near the *Elbe*, on which it has ſome Trade in Corn and Wood; with ſundry Villages.

☞ In all the Dominions of the Electorate of *Hanover*, there were in the Year 1756, computed to be near 750,000 People, living in 58 Cities, 60 Market Towns, and very many Villages, and ſingle Farms. In general, its ſeveral Countries yield Plenty of all the Neceſſaries of Life; Grain and Pulſe, good Fruits, Flax, Hemp, Madder, Woad, Tobacco, Wood, Horſes, Sheep, horned Cattle, Sulphur, Vitriol, Marble, Stone, Coal, Iron, Lead, Copper and Silver-mines, very rich Salt Springs, alſo Manufactures of Starch and Powder, Linen, Thread, and Damaſk, Ribbons, Lace, Carpets, Cotton worked up into Gloves, Stockings, Caps, and Dimities; tanned Leather, Woollen Cloths, and Stuffs of various Kinds, Silk Manufactures, Silver and Gold Thread, Sugar-Refineries, Glaſs-houſes, Paper and Powder-mills, Iron, Copper, and Braſs Manufactures, Fire Arms, Wax Bleaching; and many other Manufactures and Productions.

We are next to croſs the River *Elbe*, into the Dutchy of *Bremen* and Principality of *Verden*, ſubject to the Elector of *Hanover*; and we will firſt ſurvey the free and imperial City of *Bremen*, the third and leaſt of the ſtill remaining *Hanſe Towns*.

Bremen City.

The City of *Bremen* lies moſtly on the North or right Side of the River *Weſer*. " In the Year 1744," (according to Doctor *Buſching)* " all its Buildings and Inhabitants were [ſomewhat remarkably] num- " bered, whereby its Magnitude may be nearly aſcertained, *viz.* In the old and new Town were counted " 4,778 inhabited Houſes, and 565 other Buildings, ſuch as, Meuſes, Brewhouſes, Storehouſes, *&c.* " alſo 387 inhabited Cellars.———4,099 married Couples; that is to ſay, 1,589 *Calviniſts*, 1,772 *Lu-* " *therans*, 629 mixed; 81 Papiſts, and 28 mixed:———218 Widowers; 1,239 Widows; 233 ſingle " Men Houſekeepers, and 359 ſingle Women Houſekeepers. In the old Town, which is the largeſt " and moſt populous, are four capital *Calviniſt* Churches, as alſo the Cathedral poſſeſſed by the *Luthe-* " *rans*; there alſo is the Convent of *St. John* with its Church, the celebrated academical Gymnaſium of " the *Calviniſts*, with its ſpacious Library; the Pedagogium, the Town-hall, the Exchange, the Ar- " mory; the Hoſpital with its Anatomical Theatre; the Correction-houſe, Work-houſe, Fulling-mill, " *&c.* In the new Town and Suburbs are three more *Calviniſt* Churches, the *Calviniſt* being the Reli- " gion of the Magiſtrates, and conſequently the eſtabliſhed Religion, though in Point of Numbers the " *Lutherans* nearly equal them." By this Account it is probable, that the City and Suburbs of *Bremen* may nearly contain fifty Thouſand Inhabitants, more or leſs. They maintain a Garriſon of about ſix Hundred Men: Here are ſeveral good Manufactures, and a very conſiderable foreign Commerce; they exporting great Quantities of ſtrong-Beer, Corn, Minerals, pickled and dried Salmon, Lampreys, Wool, great Quantities of *Oſnaburg* Linens, particularly to *England*, in Return for Woollen Goods, *&c.* Timber, Leather, paving ſquare Stones; and is now, in the Opinion of ſome, probably the next beſt Port in *Germany*, after *Hamburgh*, in Point of foreign Commerce; though others think, *Stettin* and *Lubec* may vie with it in that Reſpect. Yet Ships of Burden are obliged to lade and unlade at a Place three or four *German* Miles farther down the *Weſer*.———The Elector of *Hanover*, as Sovereign of the Dutchy, pronounces Sentence in capital Caſes, with certain Ceremonies. To this City belongs a Territory, containing ſundry Villages, particularly *Vegeſack*, a Village having a Harbour on the *Weſer*.

The Dutchy of *Bremen*, and Principality of *Verden*.

The Dutchy of *Bremen* and Principality of *Verden* are, in general, flat, ſwampy, and level Countries, watered on three Sides, by the Ocean, and by the *Elbe* and *Weſer*, (excepting the ſmall Bailiwic of *Ritſbuttel*, ſubject to *Hamburgh)* and on the Eaſt bordering on the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*. Beſide Cordage and Linen, they make ſundry Sorts of Woollen Cloth, Flannel, Kerſies, *&c.* at *Scharmbeck*. At *Aumund* they have a Sugar-refinery and a Porcelane Manufacture. Beſide *Bremen*,

Here is, 1ſt, the ſmall fortified Town of *Stade* or *Staden*, on the River *Schwinge*; it is about an *Engliſh* Mile up from the *Elbe*, has three Churches, and a Latin School, where formerly ſtood a Monaſtery; yet it is conſiderably decayed from what it once was.

2. *Buxtebude* is at preſent a ſmall open Town near the *Elbe*, having only one Pariſh Church, to which belong three Paſtors.

The Dutchy of *Verden*, though reckoned within the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, yet being joined with the Dutchy of *Bremen*, under one *Hanoverian* Regency, we judged it beſt to come in here. It is a healthy high Land. *Verden* Dutchy.

Verden is a decayed Town, of four Churches, on the *Aller*, and neither it nor the few other Towns in this Country, nor its many Villages, are particularly eminent in a commercial or manufactural Senſe. What Manufactures they have is chiefly Linen and Thread. *Verden* Town.

In the Principality of *Lunenburgh-Zell* (ſubject to the Elector of *Hanover*) are three large Towns, *viz.* *Lunenburg*, *Velſen*, and *Zell*, with eleven ſmaller, and thirteen Burghs, or large Villages.

1. *Lunenburg*, with its fortified Capital, has 3 Pariſh-churches, about 1,300 Houſes, and near 9,000 Inhabitants; with 3 Hoſpitals, a princely Palace, and Town-houſe, a Library, an Armory, an Houſe of Correction, and an Academy. Here are 54 Salt-houſes without its Walls, containing 216 Pans of Salt, each Salt-houſe being eſtimated at 40,000 Rix-dollars annually. *Lunenburg* exports Salt, Lime, Beer, Wax, Honey, Wool, Flax, Linen, and Frize. Merchandize are brought thither from all Parts of *Germany*, and forwarded eight Miles down the River *Elmenau*, to *Hamburgh*, and alſo up the River *Achſe* to *Lubec*.

2. *Velzen*, a Town on the ſaid River *Elmenau*, which was navigable from hence to the *Elbe*; inſomuch that Ships from *England* (according to Doctor *Buſching*) formerly traded here; and its ancient Harbour is ſtill to be ſeen: In the great Church alſo is ſhewn a Ship of gilded Copper, being a Preſent to the Town from the *Engliſh*. It has three Churches, and as many Alms-houſes; though the Town is much declined. Its Neighbourhood produces very fine Flax: Our ſaid Author alleges its having acceded to the *Hanſeatic* Confederacy, in the Year 1451.

3. *Zell*, a fortified and well-built Town on the River *Aller*, lower down running into the *Weſer*, and here begins to be navigable. It contains about 1,400 Houſes, has a Town-houſe, an Armory, a ducal Palace, ſeveral Churches, Hoſpitals, and other charitable Foundations. Here are Manufactures of various Kinds, particularly in Gold and Silver, in good Eſteem even in other Countries.

4. *Haarburg*, a Town of 472 Houſes, beſide thoſe of the Nobility; on a ſmall River running into the *Elbe*; has a Bailiwic and Villages, with a Fort or Caſtle between it and the *Elbe*, a Pariſh-church, and Latin School: But it is too near to *Hamburgh* to make any Figure in Commerce, although an unſucceſsful Attempt, for that Purpoſe, was made in the Reign of King *George* I. Here is, however, a conſiderable Wax-bleachery, a Sugar-refinery, a Starch Manufactory, and Manufactures of Ribbons, Cottons, Stockings, Hats. It has a conſiderable Trade in Ship-timber to *Holland*, and has Wool-combing, and Diſtillery. *Haarburg* is indeed very commodiouſly ſituated for Trade, and for a Navigation down the *Elbe* into the Ocean: Two Paſſage-boats go every Day between it and *Hamburgh*, which City it ſupplies with many Sorts of Proviſions, it lying oppoſite to that City. In its Fort is a Garriſon-church, a Prince's Palace, an Armory, Magazine, and Barracks, and other Buildings.

5. *Danneberg*, a ſmall and decayed Town near the *Elbe*; Beer-brewing being now its only Trade.

6. Here we cannot well forget the poor Remains of the once-great City of *Bardewic*, on the *Elmenau*, near to *Lunenburg*. In the firſt Volume of our Work, under the Year 1189, we have related its Deſtruction by the great *Henry*, ſurnamed the *Lion*, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, *Brunſwic*, &c. And although its preſent Condition be very low, yet Doctor *Buſching* thinks its Circuit far exceeds that of *Lunenburg*, although, excluſive of the Buildings appertaining to the Churches, the School, and Abbey, its other Houſes are not above 106 in Number: It is very ancient, was once a large City, and had nine Churches. ——Its Abbey, upon the Reformation, turned *Lutheran*, whereupon its Canons and Vicars became ſecular, and were confirmed in their Poſſeſſions. *Bardewic.*

In this Dutchy are many ſmall Burghs and Villages, wherein great Quantities of coarſe Linen and Thread are made, and are ſold at *Hamburgh*.

In the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, is its Capital,

1. *Eimbeck*, a ſtrong Town on the *Ilme*, near where it falls into the *Leine*. Here are Manufactures of Woollen Cloth and Stuffs of many Sorts, Dimity, after the *Berlin* and *Engliſh* Manner. It contains 754 private Houſes, and 77 public Edifices, beſide 814 Granaries, Stables, *&c.* three or four Churches, a Grammar School with ſeven Maſters; an Orphan-houſe, an Hoſpital, and two Poor-houſes; beſide a *Lutheran* Cathedral Church, with a Senior, nine Canons, and five Vicars.

2. *Oſterode*, a Town of 582 Houſes, not far from the famous *Hartz* Foreſt, has a Caſtle, and three Pariſh-churches; a large Granary for the Uſe of the Miners on the *Brunſwic* Part of that Foreſt. It is noted for its fine Woollen Cloths, great Quantities of Iron and Copper Ore, and a Quarry of Alabaſter.

3. *Harzeberg*, a large Town on the *Sieber*, having a fine Manufacture of Arms, and other Iron-works, of which great Quantities are exported. Here alſo are many Linen Looms.

A Deſcription of only Part of the famous *Hartz* Foreſt.

The *Hartz* Foreſt is a mountainous Tract about 50 *Engliſh* Miles in Length, and 20 in Breadth: But we here only treat of that Part of it which belongs to *Brunſwic* and *Lunenburg*. Its Abundance of Wood is here the more valuable, as without it the many Mines and Forges could not ſubſiſt.——Its Minerals are yellow Oker, Vitriol, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Lapis Calaminaris, Zink, Cobalt, (of which Powder-blue is made) Lead, Borax, Iron, Copper, Braſs, and Silver; and alſo ſome Gold.——The Produce of the Mine-works, in or about the Year 1724, amounted to about 706,000 Rix-dollars, groſs Amount; but the net Money coming to the Sovereign amounted to but 136,000; and to the other Proprietors or Sharers, 120,000: And in the *Upper Hartz* the Sovereign had 53,000 net. And the whole Gold in the intire *Hartz* was 2,880 Rixdollars, and in Silver 425,274 Rix-dollars net.——The other Products of this uncommon Foreſt, the Mine-offices at *Hanover* and *Wolfenbuttel* take at a ſtipulated Price, making their Returns in Tallow, Leather, and other Neceſſaries for the Mine-works.

The Inhabitants of this romantic Country conſiſt of Miners, Labourers in the Smelting-houſes, Woodhewers, Carriers, and the Sovereign's Officers and Servants, with Clergy, Schoolmaſters, Artificers, *&c.*

1. *Clauſthal*, the chief Town of this Foreſt, is a ſpacious open Mine Town, of above 900 Houſes, and 10,000 Inhabitants; having two Churches, an Orphan-houſe, and Grammar School.

2, 3, 4. *Altenau*, *St. Andreaſberg*, and *Cellerfeld*, are ſmaller Mine Towns; the two latter however containing each about 550 Houſes: In each Town is a Houſe for ſmelting of Silver. There are alſo ſundry ſmaller ſmelting Towns in this Diſtrict.

In the Principality of *Calenberg*, is,

I. *Gottingen* Quarter.

Gottingen City contains about 1000 Houſes, and has one of the beſt-conſtituted Univerſities in all *Germany*, firſt erected by King *George* II. *Anno* 1734, by the Name of the Univerſity of *Georgia-Auguſta*.

This City abounds with good Manufactures of fine Woollen Goods, Silk and Worſted Stuffs, Ribbons, Stockings, Leather, *&c.* but it has ſorely ſuffered by having been twice poſſeſſed by *French* Troops. Here are five Pariſh-Churches. Since the Erection of its Univerſity, it has been much embelliſhed with new Buildings, its Streets finely paved, and in Winter illuminated: Here alſo is a *Calviniſt* Church, and ſundry charitable Foundations. It ſtands on a Canal named the *New Leine*, which communicates with the River *Leine*; and ranks as the chief of four larger Towns of this Principality.

II. The *Hanover* Quarter contains,

Hanover City.

1. *Hanover*, the capital City of the Principality of *Calemberg*, and of the whole Electorate. It ſtands on the left Shore of the River *Leine*, is well fortified, and contains about 1,200 Houſes, of which many are Palaces, and many more are large and handſome Edifices. Here is a fine newly-erected Electoral Palace, in the Church of which is kept a Treaſure of great Value, conſiſting of Reliques, Gold and Silver Plate, and Gems, collected by the great Duke *Henry the Lion*, in his Journey to the Eaſt, in the Year 1171, *&c.* In this City is the Elector's Armory, fine Stables, *&c.* and four Pariſh-Churches, ſundry Hoſpitals, and other charitable Foundations; a *French Calviniſt* Church, a *Romiſh* Church, and a *Jews* Synagogue. Here are alſo Abundance of fine Manufactures of the Woollen, Linen, Silk, and Cotton Kinds, and ſundry Artificers, Painters, and other Artiſts, of various Kinds. Its Neighbourhood makes a fine Appearance, with the Palace and elegant Gardens of *Herenhauſen*, beſide the many elegant Country Seats and pleaſant Gardens.

3. *Nordheim* is the third, in Order, of the four greater Towns of this Principality, ſituated on the *Ruhme*, which runs into the *Leine*. It contains 500 Houſes, and, beſide a ſecularized *Lutheran* Abbey, has one Pariſh-Church, and ſome charitable Foundations. It alſo enjoys ſome Manufactures.

III. In the *Hamelen* and *Lauvenau* Quarter, is,

4. *Hamelen*, a fortified Town on the Right of the *Weſer*, being the fourth in Rank, amongſt the four larger Towns of the Principality of *Calemberg*. It contains two Churches, 600 Burghers Houſes, beſide about 50 eccleſiaſtical and other public Edifices, a *French Calviniſt* Church, and ſundry charitable Foundations. Here are Silk-manufactures, Stockings, alſo Linen and Thread, of which they export a great deal: A ſecular *Lutheran* Lay-abbey here retains all its ancient Eſtates and Prerogatives. Amongſt the leſſer Towns is *Munden*, on the River *Fulda*, ſoon falling into the *Weſer*, containing 670 Houſes, two *Lutheran* Churches, and one *Calviniſt* one; has Silk and Damaſk Manufactures, Vinegar-makers, *&c.* It has a conſiderable River-Navigation and Trade on the *Fulda* and *Weſer*, to and from *Caſſel*, *Thuringia*, *Saxony*, *Francfort*, &c. Yet ſo unreaſonable are the old Monopolies, that none but Burghers of *Munden* muſt trade or navigate up the *Fulda*. In this Quarter are many ſmaller Towns and Villages, in which their chief Manufactures are Thread and Linen, of which they ſend great Quantities to *Bremen* and *Hamburgh* for foreign Exportation.

Theſe are all the more immediately contiguous Territories belonging to the Electorate of *Hanover*.

The Dutchy of *Brunſwic* and Principality of *Wolfenbuttel*.

In the Dutchy of *Brunſwick* is the Principality of *Wolfenbuttel*, and alſo Part of the famous *Hartz* Foreſt, and of the Mine and Salt-works there, held in common with the Elector of *Brunſwic-Lunenburgh*, of which we have already treated ſufficiently. The South Part is mountainous, but with great Plenty of

Timber and Iron, alſo Glaſs-houſes, and a fine Porcelain-manufacture. The North Parts abound in Grain, Flax, Hemp, Fruits; and of late *raw Silk* has been cultivated by Duke *Charles*, who, in the Year 1750, made a navigable Canal between *Wolfenbuttel* and *Brunſwic*.

Brunſwic City.

1. The City of *Brunſwic* is a large fortified Place, the capital Reſidence of the Sovereign. It ſtands on the River *Ocker*, has an Univerſity erected by Duke *Charles*, *Anno* 1745: Here are many noble Structures, and polite as well as charitable Foundations and Theatres, two Gymnaſiums, ten *Lutheran* Churches, one *Dutch*, and one *French Calviniſt* Church, and a *Roman Catholic* Church. The City has a Variety of ingenious Artizans, and ſeveral Manufactures and Fabrications; has two very conſiderable annual Fairs. It was of old a principal or Head Town of the *Hanſeatic* League, in thoſe Times governed in the Form of a Republic. This City is alſo famous for the Liquor called *Mum*, of which, and of tanned Leather, they export great Quantities.

Wolfenbuttel.

2. *Wolfenbuttel* is a conſiderable fortified Town, ſtanding on the River *Ocker*, but in a low and marſhy Country, yet contains many ſightly Houſes: The Gymnaſium here is ſtiled the Duke's great School: Here is one of the nobleſt Libraries in all *Europe*, ſeveral Churches, a Caſtle, Armory, and ſundry charitable Foundations, with ſome Manufactures. Both in *Brunſwic* and *Wolfenbuttel* (as well as in many other Parts of *Lower Saxony)* are ſeveral *Lutheran* ſecularized Convents and Nunneries, performing no religious Offices, though enjoying all their ancient Revenues and Prerogatives. In this Principality are ſundry Iron and Braſs Founderies, Copper flatting Mills, Salt-works, Braſs Wire-works, *&c.*

3. *Helmſtadt*, though not eminent for Commerce, is famous for its Univerſity; has three Pariſh-Churches, and other public and charitable Foundations.

Halberſtadt.

The Principality of *Halberſtadt* is ſubject to the King of *Pruſſia*. It is a level and very fertile Country in Grain, Cattle, Sheep, and Flax; here are nearly an equal Number of *Lutherans*, *Calviniſts*, and *Roman Catholicks*. It contains ſeveral Towns and a great Number of Burghs and Villages. Its Woollen Manufactures are in a thriving Way. This Principality (Doctor *Buſching* thinks) yields to the King of *Pruſſia* a Revenue of about 500,000 Rix-dollars.

1. *Halberſtadt*, its Capital, was in Times of Popery, an eminent Biſhopric; and although its induſtrious Lay Inhabitants do not at preſent exceed 1,300 in Number, (ſays Doctor *Buſching)* yet it is plentifully ſupplied with Eccleſiaſtics and their Retinues; for it has a large Cathedral, with a Dean, a Senior, ſixteen Canons, four of which are Popiſh, and the reſt are *Lutheran*, eight minor Canons, and twenty-two Elects: Sixteen Churches, of which four are *Lutheran* Collegiate ones, and moſt of the reſt alſo are *Lutheran*; one *German*, and one *French Calviniſt* Church. Here are three Popiſh Convents of Monks, and two Nunneries; alſo a *Jewiſh* Synagogue; and many Schools and charitable Foundations. In the Year 1758, the *French* treated this Place in their wonted Manner, by demoliſhing moſt of its Walls and Gates. Of its Commerce little can be ſaid, excepting what Manufactures have been introduced by the *French* Refugees, being ſuch as they have propagated in the other *Brandenburgh* Dominions.

2. *Aſcherſleben* forms the ſecond State Town of this Principality, having three Churches; one of which is uſed by both the *Lutherans* and *Calviniſts*.

3. And *Oſterwic*, on the River *Ilſe*, is its third municipal Town; and has ſeveral Woollen Manufactures.

Dutchy of *Magdeburgh.*

The Dutchy of *Magdeburgh* contains 29 Cities, 6 Towns, and 431 Villages; and yields a Revenue of above 800,000 Rix-dollars to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty. Its chief Places are,

City of *Magdeburgh.*

1. The ancient and *ſtill* noble City of *Magdeburgh* on the *Elbe* is one of the principal trading Cities of *Germany*, as alſo a very ſtrong and capital Fortreſs. It is well-built, and its Cathedral-ſquare is ſo ornamented with large and elegant Houſes as to make a grand Appearance. In it is the King's Palace, the *Lutheran* Cathedral, three collegiate *Lutheran* Churches, and ſix other *Lutheran* parochial Churches, a *Lutheran* Lay-convent; three *Calviniſt* Churches, *(viz.* a *German*, *French*, and *Walloon* one) an Hoſpital, Alms and Orphan-houſe, maintained at the King's Expence; an Armory and a Town-houſe. In this City is a conſiderable Variety of Manufactures, much propagated and improved by the *French* Refugees kindly received here in great Numbers, *viz.* All Sorts of Woollen Cloths and Stuffs, whole and half Silk Stuffs, Cotton, Linen, Stockings, Hats, fine Gloves, Tobacco, and Snuffs, and immenſe Quantities of Salt-works. Its Situation on the *Elbe*, and being the Road between *Lower* and *Higher Germany*, are very advantageous to its Commerce; here being great Magazines of various Merchandize brought hither up the *Elbe* in flat-bottomed Veſſels from *Hamburgh*, and from hence carried over Land to *Leipzig* and other Parts; on the other hand, there are vaſt Quantities of Timber brought hither down the *Elbe* for *Hamburgh*. This, in ſhort, is one of the beſt and moſt beneficial Provinces of the King of *Pruſſia*.

2. *Burg* is a Town with four Churches, and ſome good Woollen Manufactures.

3. *Hall*, on the River *Saale*, is a fortified City, containing 14,000 Inhabitants, beſide its Garriſon and noted Univerſity; having three *Lutheran*, and two *Calviniſt* Churches, a *Romiſh* Chapel, and a *Jews* Synagogue; a *Lutheran* and a *Calviniſt* Gymnaſium, each having a Library; a free ſecular Nunnery of *Calviniſt* Ladies. The *Calviniſts* here are poſſeſſed of two Hoſpitals, an Alms-houſe for the *French Calviniſts*, and other Charity Foundations. Here are various Manufactures; as Cloths, Woollen and Silk Stockings, Gloves, printed Flannels, Frizes, Fuſtians, Porcelain, *Hungary* Water, Starch, Powder, Gold, Silver, and Silk Ribbons, fine red and yellow *Turkey* Leather, Pewter-buttons, *&c.* Salt Springs, from which vaſt Quantities are exported to many Parts.

Glaucha, juſt without its Walls, is chiefly famous for its celebrated *Orphan-houſe*, founded by the famous and pious Doctor *Franke*, near the Cloſe of the laſt Century, of which much has been publiſhed in ſundry Languages.

Biſhopric of *Hildeſheim.*

In the Biſhopric of *Hildeſheim* is much Flax, Hops, and Salt, and alſo Iron-founderies. All its Towns, and moſt of its Nobility and Villages, are *Lutheran*; as, on the other hand, the Sovereign-Biſhop, the Chapter, the Convents, and almoſt all the epiſcopal Officers, part of the Nobility, Towns and Country, are *Catholics*. Here are but few Manufactures, excepting ſome good Linen, and ſome coarſe Woollen, Stockings, and Porcelain, with all Kinds of Iron Wares. It exports Corn, Wool, Timber, Linen, Thread, Salt, Hops, *&c.*

City of *Hildeſheim.*

1. *Hildeſheim* is a conſiderably large City; and although its Magiſtrates and moſt of its Burghers be *Lutherans*, yet in it is a College of *Jeſuits*, an Abbey, a great Cathedral and Chapter, with ſix Convents; here are however eight *Lutheran* Pariſh-Churches, and a *Lutheran* Gymnaſium, alſo a *Jewiſh* Synagogue. The City was the capital Reſidence of the great Duke *Henry the Lion*, from whom the *Brunſwic* Family is deſcended; and the Elector of *Brunſwic* ſtill retains the hereditary Patronage of it; and, as ſuch, keeps in this City a Company of Foot-ſoldiers, though paid by the City, which acknowledges the Biſhop for its Sovereign, but pays him no Homage; neither does he ever reſide here. The other Towns are inconſiderable.

The Principality of *Blankenburg* lies partly in the *Hartz* Foreſt, and belongs to the Duke of *Brunſwic-Wolfenbuttel:* Without that Foreſt, it has good Corn-land, and in the Foreſt fine Marble, Woods, and Iron-ore.

Goſlar.

1. The imperial City of *Goſlar* lies on the River *Goſe*, running into the *Ocker*, near *Hartz* Foreſt. It has four *Lutheran* Pariſh-Churches, and three *Lutheran* Convents. Its chief Support is from the neighbouring Mines, and for ſupplying of Beer and other Proviſions to that Foreſt.

Mulhauſen.

The imperial City of *Mulhauſen*, in *Thuringia*, lies on the River *Unſtrut*; it has two *Lutheran* Churches, a *Popiſh* Nunnery, and a ſmall Diſtrict in the Country.

Nordhauſen.

The imperial City of *Nordhauſen*, in *Thuringia*, contains ſeven *Lutheran* Churches, a *Romiſh* Convent, and an Orphan-houſe. It carries on a good Trade in Corn to the *Hartz* Foreſt, diſtils great Quantities of Brandy, and is noted for its curious Works in *Marble* and *Alabaſter*.

Circle of *Weſtphalia.*

The Circle of *Weſtphalia* is very extenſive, and, like moſt other Countries, of various Soils; ſome Parts are very fertile, whilſt others are barren, heathy, and mountainous. It contains ſeveral good Cities and Towns, and a vaſt Number of Burghs and Villages.

Paderborn City and Biſhopric.

1. *Paderborn* is a very ancient and neat City and Univerſity, in a fertile Neighbourhood. It has a large territorial Biſhopric. The City contains a Cathedral and two Pariſh Churches, an Abby, a Jeſuits College, and five Convents. It formerly carried on a great Trade, but at preſent it is much decayed; what they have is chiefly of the Linen Kind. The other Places of this Biſhopric are inconſiderable.

The very large Biſhopric of *Munſter* contains many Towns, Burghs, and Villages, and is much employed in the Linen Manufactures. Its Extent is about 100 Miles in Length and 60 in Breadth; and Revenue near 300,000 Rixdollars to the Biſhop.

Munſter City and Biſhopric.

1. *Munſter*, its capital City, near the River *Ems*, is a very large walled City, much more eminent for its great Number of Churches, Abbies, Cloiſters, and other Eccleſiaſtical Foundations, than for Commerce or Manufactures; inſomuch that its vaſt Number of Eccleſiaſtics, with their Dependents, is alone ſufficient to conſtitute a large City, as it truly is; being thought to contain near 100,000 People.

2. *Coesfeldt* is the next beſt Town in this Biſhopric; has two Pariſh Churches, a Jeſuits College, and five Convents. It was of old a *Hanſe-Town*; but now much decayed.

The Biſhopric of *Liege*, although by many reckoned in the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, (wherein we have in part treated of it, for Contiguity's Sake) lies within the Circle of *Weſtphalia*. It has a fertile Soil, and in ſome Parts of it yields Wines reſembling the middling Sort of Wines of *Champagne* and *Burgundy*; and has alſo conſiderable Mine-Works of Iron, Copper, and Lead; and yields Pit-coal and Marble. It is the Third in Rank of the great *Weſtphalian* Biſhoprics. It is ſubject to its own elective Biſhop and Prince; who (according to *Morery*) claims a Right or Sovereignty over 52 Baronies, 18 walled Towns, and 400 Villages.

Liege City and Biſhopric.

1. *Liege*, [in *Dutch* named *Luyck*] its Capital, is a very large and well fortified City, on the Left of the River *Maeſe*; contains a Cathedral, 7 Collegiate and 32 Pariſh Churches, 5 Abbies for Men, and a like Number for Women, 32 Cloyſters of both Sexes, 2 Colleges of Jeſuits, 10 Hoſpitals, beſide other charitable Foundations. The Manufactures here are very conſiderable; conſiſting of Serges and other Stuffs; all Sorts of military Weapons, Nails, and Leather; great Numbers of Brewers, its Beer being much exported all round the Country; there is Pit-coal in its Neighbourhood, with which they ſupply *Holland* very much.

2. *Huy*, on both Sides the *Maeſe*, has one Collegiate and 14 Pariſh Churches, ſeveral Chapels, 18 Convents, and ſundry Hoſpitals: And, although its Fortifications (through Jealouſy) have been razed, it ſtill contains many fine Edifices. It has Iron-works, and Paper-mills in its Neighbourhood; which yields Corn, Wine, Alum, Sulphur, and Pit-coal.

3. *Dinant*, higher up the *Maeſe*, is fortified; has 8 Churches, 6 Cloiſters, a Jeſuits College, and ſome Hoſpitals. Its principal Trade is in Leather.

The Biſhopric and City of *Oſnaburg*.

The Biſhopric of *Oſnaburg*, (or *Oſnabruck*) lies North of that of *Munſter*, between the Rivers *Weſer* and *Ems*; being (according to *Moll*) about 45 *Engliſh* Miles in Length, and 25 in Breadth. It conſiſts of Heath-lands, but little Wood; affording Salt, Pit-coal, and much Marble. The People are chiefly employed in ſpinning of Linen Yarn and Thread, and the Manufacture of vaſt Quantities of coarſe Linen, bearing the corrupt Name of *Oſnbrigs*, to the Value (according to Dr. *Buſching*) of above a Million of Rixdollars annually; ſold to the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Spaniards*, for their *Guinea* and *Weſt-India* Commerce.

The City of *Oſnaburg* is a neat well-built Place. Here are ſome coarſe Woollen Manufactures, and a very great Linen Trade; alſo here are the beſt *Weſtphalia Hams*. Its private Houſes are about 1,200 in Number, beſide many fine public Edifices; a Cathedral and a Collegiate Church, a College of Jeſuits; and two *Lutheran* Churches, two Convents, and ſundry Hoſpitals or Alms-houſes.——The Revenue of its Biſhop is reckoned between *twenty and thirty thouſand Pounds Sterling*.

Its Revenue.

Principality of *Minden*, and Counties of *Ravenſberg*, *Lingen*, and *Tecklenburg*.

The Principality of *Minden* is ſubject to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty. It abounds in much Grain, Flax, and Pit-coal; and exports much coarſe Linen and Linen Yarn; makes Linſey-woolſey Cloth; has Soap and Sugar Houſes; Breweries and Diſtilleries. Under this Principality are comprehended the Counties of *Ravenſberg*, *Lingen*, and *Tecklenburg*, which are great Linen Countries.

***Minden* City.**

At the City of *Minden* is an ancient Cathedral Church, (believed to have been the Palace of Duke *Wittikind*, conquered by the Emperor *Charlemagne*) two Popiſh and four Proteſtant Churches, ſome Popiſh Cloyſters and charitable Foundations. Here is a Stocking Manufacture, beſide the more conſiderable ones of Linen, Thread, *&c.* above ſpecified.

[The Dutchy of *Verden* (though within this Circle) is already named next to that of *Bremen*, in *Lower Saxony*, for a Reaſon there exhibited.]

The Dutchy of *Cleve*.

The Dutchy of *Cleve* (belonging to the King of *Pruſſia*) has a rich Soil, abounding in Corn, Cattle, *&c.* and its People are induſtrious and much given to Trade, (like their near Neighbours of the *United Netherlands*) which is much advanced by the Navigation on the *Rhine* and *Maeſe*.

Cleve is a moderately large Town, containing five Churches and three Convents: And of late it has ſtruck into a Silk Manufacture: But,

Weſel is the largeſt and ſtrongeſt Town of this Dutchy; has ſeveral Popiſh and Proteſtant Churches and Convents. It has ſome Commerce, being commodiouſly ſituated for that End, on the Eaſt Side of the *Rhine*.

The County of *Mark* (ſubject to the King of *Pruſſia*) has a moſt fertile Soil; abounds in Grain, Pulſe, Flax, Hemp, Iron, Salt, Coals, Lead, Copper, and ſome *Silver* Ore.

1. *Ham*, is its capital Town, moderately large, having three Churches. It is famous for its fine Linen Bleacheries.

2. *Altena*, the largeſt Town in this County, deals much in Iron and Wire.

3. *Iſerlon* (or alſo ſimply named *Lon*) is a Place of good Trade, though in a mountainous Country; having five Churches. Its Manufactures are ſundry Sorts of Works of Iron, and of Braſs-wire, Needles, Balance-Beams, Buckles; Woollen Stuffs, and ſmall Silk Manufactures.

In this County are ſundry leſſer Towns and many Villages; whoſe Inhabitants are much employed in Iron-works, and ſome in coarſe Woollen Cloths.

The Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Berg*.

The Dutchies of *Juliers* (or *Gulick*) and *Berg* (ſubject to the *Elector-Palatine*) have generally a fruitful Soil. Much Corn and Wood, and their excellent Horſes are exported to *France* and other Countries: Much Linen is alſo made here, known by the Name of *Gulicks*.

***Juliers*.**

Juliers (or *Gulick*) the Capital of the firſt-named Dutchy, has three Churches. [And here we may note, That all the laſt-named Dutchies and Counties are almoſt equally intermixed with Popiſh, *Lutheran*, and *Calviniſt* Churches; although the firſt-named is apt to get Ground of the two latter, for Reaſons well known.]

The *Dutchy* of *Berg* is generally mountainous, intermixed with many fruitful Spots toward the *Rhine*; yielding ſome Wine. Here are great Quantities of Timber, Iron and other Ores, and Pit-coal.

***Duſſeldorf*.**

Duſſeldorp (or *Duſſeldorf*) is the beſt Town in this Dutchy. It is not large; but is ſtrong and populous. It ſtands on the *Rhine*, and ſends much Corn down that River: Is intermixed with Popiſh and Proteſtant Churches, has a Jeſuits College and ſome Convents.

In this Dutchy are many ſmall Towns, and very many Villages, wherein are carried on Manufactures of coarſe Linen and Woollen, and alſo metallic Works.

Aix la Chapelle.

The Imperial City of *Aix la Chapelle*, [in *Dutch* named *Acken*] lies between the Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Limburg*; and is a large and beautiful City. It was formerly, and for a long Time, reckoned the principal City of the Empire, and the uſual Reſidence of its Emperors; having to this Day the Cuſtody of Part of the Jewels of the Empire, which are uſed at the Coronation of the Emperors; which Coronations were formerly wont to be performed here; where alſo *Charlemagne*'s Sword is kept. Here are 30 Churches, 21 Convents, and many charitable Foundations.——The City's Territory is called the *Kingdom of Aix la Chapelle*, lying quite round it, and containing about 3,000 Subjects. Yet Mr. *Nugent*, in his *Grand Tour*, ſays, it conſiſts of 200 Villages. In the City and its Territory are many Manufacturers of Cloth, and of Copper and Braſs. Although there are many Proteſtants in this City, they are not permitted the public Exerciſe of their Religion, but (like *Cologne* and ſome other Places) are obliged to go an Hour's Journey for that End. Here are rich Mines of Lead, Vitriol, Sulphur, Coals, and Calamy-ſtone. It is under the Protection of the *Elector-Palatine* as Duke of *Juliers*. Its mineral Fountains draw hither a great Concourſe of People from all Parts.

The Town and ſmall Principality of *Meurs* abounds in Corn, Cattle, and Veniſon, and belongs to the King of *Pruſſia*; and is environed with the Dutchies of *Berg* and *Cleve*.

Meurs, its only Town, is fortified, but in no other Reſpect eminent.

The Electorate and Archbiſhopric of COLOGNE.

Its Countries lie not contiguous, nor all of them in this Circle; but are, as to many of them, ſeparated from each other by foreign Territories. The principal and longeſt or fartheſt connected Part of it lies on and near the *Rhine*, which River ſeparates it from the Dutchy of *Berg*, and is above *twenty German* (or eighty *Engliſh*) Miles in length.

1. The Country properly called the Dutchy of *Weſtphalia*, which is about 10 *German* Miles in Length and 8 in Breadth, is for the moſt Part ſubject to the Elector of *Cologne*, beſide ſundry other leſſer Proprietors of Baronies, *&c.* But, although it has 25 ſmaller Towns, and 10 Burghs or Market-Towns, there ſeems to be no one Place in it of any great Significancy in reſpect to Commerce or Manufactures.

Cologne.

2. The Imperial City of *Cologne* on the *Rhine* is one of the largeſt Cities of *Germany*; containing a Grand Cathedral, 10 Collegiate Churches, 19 Pariſh Churches, and about 50 Chapels, 4 Abbies, 17 Monaſteries, 39 Nunneries, and 16 Hoſpitals. It is the principal Staple for *Rheniſh* Wines, and was of old a principal and important Member of the *Hanſeatic* Confederacy: And although it continues ſhamefully to force its numerous Proteſtant Inhabitants to reſort to *Mulheim*, in its Neighbourhood, for the Exerciſe of their religious Worſhip, (by which Bigotry, we have ſhewn, under the Year 1688, they have ſo greatly thinned their Inhabitants;) yet, through the Happineſs of its Situation, they have ſtill ſome Manufactures of Ribbons, Ferrits, *&c.* and a conſiderable Trade down the *Rhine* to *Holland*; although, for the above Reaſon, it is become little better than a mere City of Eccleſiaſtics and eccleſiaſtical Edifices; and for that Reaſon, and from the Multitude of the Reliques of *Saints*, has obtained the Appellation of the *Holy-City*; ſome Travellers having related, that there are in it as many Churches and Chapels as there are Days in the Year. It ſwears Allegiance to every new Elector, ſo long as he continues to protect them in their juſt Rights, Privileges, and Immunities.

Dortmund Imperial City.

The Imperial City of *Dortmund* lies within the County of *Mark*; and contains four *Lutheran* Churches, three Convents, and an *Archigymnaſium* or illuſtrious School. It was formerly a *Hanſe-Town*. It Territory has ſeveral Villageſhips and Peaſantſhips ſubject to it.

The County of *Scauenburg*, on the *Weſer*, belongs partly to *Heſſia*, partly to *Lunenburg*, and partly to the Count of *Buckeburg*; of which little more needs or rather can be ſaid.

The Counties of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorſt*, belong to the Crown of *Denmark*. They lie near the South Side of the *Weſer*.——The Town of *Oldenburg* is fortified, and has three Churches; and *Delmenhorſt*, though ſmall, yet is fortified: But here is nothing eminent in a commercial Senſe.

Lippe County.

The County of *Lippe* (ſubject to its own Count) is partly ſurrounded by the Biſhopric of *Paderborn*; [within which, nevertheleſs, lies the County of *Sternberg*, ſubject to the Elector of *Brunſwic Lunenburg*; wherein much Linen is made.]

1. *Lemgow*, its beſt Town, has three Proteſtant Churches; alſo ſome Woollen Manufactures: But, though it was formerly a *Hanſe-Town*, it is now ſomewhat decayed.

Lipſtadt.

2. *Lipſtadt* (though giving Name to this County) is a ſtrong Town, ſubject to the King of *Pruſſia*, and carries on a good Trade in preparing of Timber for building of Veſſels on the *Rhine*; with which River it has a Communication by the River *Lippe*, on which it is ſeated.

The County of *Bentheim* belongs to its own Proteſtant Prince, and adjoins weſtward on the *Netherland* Province of *Overyſſel*. It is pleaſant and fertile. Its People trade in Yarn, Linen, Wool, Honey, Cattle, Wood, and Stone; chiefly tranſported to *Holland*.

Bentheim, its chief Town, is a pretty large Burgh, containing two Churches.

East-Frieſland.

The Principality of *Eaſt Frieſland* (ſubject to the King of *Pruſſia*) lies in a low and moiſt Air, much reſembling its near Neighbour *Netherland Provinces*; having fat and rich Paſture-Lands, for the breeding of large Cattle, Oxen, and Sheep. Many of its Horſes are carried to *Rome*, and there ſold at high Prices for Coaches. It alſo has fine Linen Manufactures.

Embden. *Embden*, its Capital, is a large and ſtrong Sea-port, of conſiderable Commerce, on the River *Ems*; having ſeveral Pariſh Churches, and an *Aſiatic* or *Eaſt-India* Company, erected *Anno* 1750, by his preſent *Pruſſian* Majeſty.

In this Principality are two other Towns, ſeveral Burghs, and many Villages; but all the Trade thereof centers in *Embden*.

Tecklenburg County. The Counties and Towns of *Tecklenburg* and *Lingen* (ſubject to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty) lie next to the Biſhopric of *Oſnaburg*. They abound in Corn and Cattle, Pit-coal and Stone, as well as in large Manufactures of Linen, well known by the Name of *Tecklenburg Linen*.

Lingen Town and County. *Lingen* is a Town of three *Calviniſt* Pariſh Churches; and is the beſt Town here: But the *Roman Catholics* being numerous here and in other neighbouring Parts, his late *Pruſſian* Majeſty (*Frederic-William*) granted them a limited Toleration.

Ravenſberg County. *Ravenſberg* (a County likewiſe ſubject to the King of *Pruſſia*) lies ſurrounded with the Biſhoprics of *Munſter* and *Paderborn*. Moſt of the People are employed in the ſpinning, weaving, and bleaching of fine and coarſe Linen, ſent all over *Europe* and alſo to *America*.

1. *Bielfeld*, its chief Town, contains four Churches of different Perſuaſions, a Chapel, a Convent, ſome charitable Foundations, and about 800 private Houſes. This Place has a very great Linen Manufacture; and likewiſe ſome Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Stuffs, and Stockings. It was once a *Hanſe-Town*.

2. *Herford* is likewiſe a good Town, nearly as large as the other. There are ſundry other Burghs and Villages in this County principally employed in the Growing of Flax and in the Manufacture of Linen.

Hoy Town and County. The County of *Hoy*, near the River *Weſer*, (belonging to the Elector of *Hanover*) is much employed in the *Linen* Manufacture. Its Capital, *Hoy*, contains one Pariſh Church and a Citadel.

The ſmall adjoining County of *Diepholtz* is alſo much occupied in the *Linen* Manufacture; and is likewiſe ſubject to the Elector of *Hanover*.

Diepholtz Town and County. *Diepholtz*, its principal Town, is a large Burgh; and there are here ſundry other leſſer Towns and many Villages.

Spiegelberg County. The ſmall County of *Spiegelberg* belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, Stadtholder of the *United Netherlands*; under the Superiority of the Elector of *Hanover*. But it is no way eminent for Commerce; any more than the County and Town of *Rietberg*, near the former County, belonging to Count *Kaunitz-Rietberg*.

Pyrmont County. The ſmall County of *Pyrmont* (next to the Territory of *Hanover*) belongs to the Prince of *Waldeck*; who hereby enjoys a Revenue of 30,000 Rixdollars, or 6,750 *l.* Sterling; ariſing principally from its excellent mineral Springs and Salt-works.

Pyrmont, its only Town, has nothing in it relating to our Subject; but its Citadel is reckoned ſtrong. Here are a few Villages in this County.

Siegen-Naſſau Town and County. The Principality of *Naſſau-Siegen* belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, to whom it yields a Revenue of 100,000 Rixdollars, [or 22,500 *l.* Sterling.] It is very woody and mountainous; though it has ſome good arable Lands, and numerous Iron-works. Iron Forges and its Manufactures conſtitute the principal Trade of this County, and of its capital Town of *Siegen* and its Villages.

Naſſau-Dillenburg, The Principality of *Naſſau-Dillenburg* lies next to the former, and is alſo ſubject to the Prince of *Orange*. It contains five Towns and two Burghs, beſide Villages; and is alſo much the ſame in Point of Soil and Productions as the former. Here are many Iron Forges, Copper and Lead Mines, alſo ſome Silver and Vitriol.

Its chief Town, *Dillenburg*, is fortified; contains but one Church, two princely Palaces, and a large Park. This County is ſaid to yield a Revenue of about 160,000 *German* Florins, [which, at 2*s.* 4*d.* each, amounts to 21,333 *l.* Sterling.]

And Naſſau-Hadamar. The ſmall County and Town of *Naſſau-Hadamar* belongs likewiſe to the Prince of *Orange*, with ſome other ſmall Towns and Villages: But neither Dr. *Buſching*, nor any other Author we know of, has acquainted us with the Revenue of this County; which, probably, may therefore be but inconſiderable.

The Circle of the LOWER RHINE.

It conſiſts of Part of the Eſtates of the three Spiritual or Eccleſiaſtical Electors—of the Duke of *Aremberg*—of the *Elector-Palatine*—of the Prince of *Taxis*, and others.

The Lands of the Elector of *Mentz* afford much and excellent *Rheniſh* Wine, Corn, Salt, Iron Mines, Almonds, Cheſnuts, Flax, and Tobacco; and Manufactures of Woollen Stuffs, Linen, Glaſs, and Porcellane.

Mentz.

1. *Mentz*, its capital City, is ſituated on the *Rhine* where the River *Meine* falls into it; is a ſtrong and populous old-faſhioned City, with a lofty Cathedral, 7 Collegiate Churches, 7 Pariſh Churches, a Jeſuits College, 16 Convents, 6 Hoſpitals, a Work-houſe, and an Univerſity.——It is a Place of great Trade, more eſpecially in Wines; having alſo Manufactures of Stuffs and Stockings.

2. *Aſchaffenburg*, one of the beſt Towns in this Archbiſhopric, is the uſual Reſidence of the Elector for Part of the Summer Seaſon, in its Citadel.

3. The City and Territory of *Erfurt*, in *Thuringia*, already deſcribed under *Upper Saxony*, where it is ſituated.

4. The Country of *Eichsfeld* produces Corn, Cattle, Flax, and Tobacco; and manufactures great Quantities of Serge and Linen. It contains 4 Towns and 150 Villages.

Duderſtadt, its beſt Town, is noted for Beer-brewing, and dealing in Tobacco, *&c.*

Bonne.

5. *Bonne*, upon the *Rhine*, is a Town and Fortreſs, being the uſual Reſidence of the Elector of *Cologne*; (though not in the Circle of *Weſtphalia.)* It is not large; but has many good Houſes in it. Here are ſeveral Cloiſters, three Churches, and a Jeſuits College. It is not eminent for Commerce, though ſo happily ſituated; becauſe of its being, in Time of War with *France*, too much expoſed.

Andernach, *Rens*, &c. are ſmall but ſtrong Towns, likewiſe ſituated on the *Rhine*. [And we may here remark, for the Information of ſome Readers, that in Dr. *Buſching*'s and other Deſcriptions of Towns in *Germany*, the Word *Town* generally is to be underſtood to mean a walled and fortified Place, and not an open Borough.]

Nuyz.

In the Lower Archbiſhopric of *Cologne* is *Nuys*, or *Neuſz*, a ſmall fortified Town near the *Rhine*, carrying on a briſk Trade in Deal-boards and Pit-coal.

The Palatinate of the *Rhine*.

The Palatinate of the *Rhine*, or the Country of the *Elector Palatine*, [otherwiſe known by the Name of the *Lower Palatinate*, to diſtinguiſh it from that called the *Upper Palatinate*, in the Circle of *Bavaria*] produces good Corn, Fruits, good *Neckar* and *Rheniſh* Wines; fine Paſturage, Cattle, Tobacco.

Manheim.

1. *Manheim* is the modern Place of Reſidence of the *Elector Palatine*. It is a ſtrong Fortreſs, near the Influx of the *Neckar* into the *Rhine*; and is now become one of the fineſt Towns in *Germany*. In it is one Popiſh Church, a College of Jeſuits, two Proteſtant *Calviniſt* Churches, two Convents, and a *Jews* Synagogue. In it alſo are ſundry good Manufactures.

Heidelberg.

2. *Heidelberg* is the ancient principal Town of this Electorate; although, through many grievous Misfortunes, and more eſpecially by the moſt barbarous Ravages of the *French*, it is now but ſmall, though ſince finely rebuilt. It contains ſeveral Churches, for *Romaniſts*, *Calviniſts*, and *Lutherans*; a Jeſuits College and Church; alſo ſix Cloiſters. Many other of the good Towns of this Country were ſo miſerably ravaged by Count *Tilly*, the Imperial General, in the former Part of the XVIIth Century, and by the *French* toward the latter Part of that Century, that they have not as yet been able to recover their former happier Condition: In moſt of which Towns the three Religions have Churches. Here fine *Muſcadel* Wines are produced; and therein are ſome Manufactures. In this Palatinate alſo is the Principality of *Aremberg*, and of *Tour* and *Taxis*; the Seignory of *Beilſtein*, belonging to *Naſſau-Orange Dietz*; the County of *Lower Iſenburg*, and the Burgraviate of *Reineck*.

The Revenue and Extent of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*.

According to Mr. *Nugent*'s *Grand Tour*, the *Elector Palatine*'s annual Revenue is eſtimated at 300,000 *l.* Sterling. The Palatinate is about 100 *Engliſh* Miles in Length, and from 50 to 70 Miles in Breadth; and is one of the moſt fruitful and pleaſant Provinces of *Germany*.

The Electorate and Archbiſhopric of *Treves*.

The Dominions of the Archbiſhopric and Electorate of *Trier*, or *Treves*, are moſtly mountainous and woody; yet in many Parts there is good arable Land; and it produces vaſt Quantities of Wines of the *Moſelle*. This Archbiſhopric has been greatly abridged by the Conqueſts of *France*.

The City of *Treves*.

1. *Treves*, on the *Moſelle*, its capital City, has a Cathedral, three Collegiate and five Pariſh Churches, three Colleges of Jeſuits, thirteen Convents, and an Univerſity: But, it being ſo much at the Mercy of *France*, whenever that reſtleſs People think it for their Intereſt to invade *Germany*, no conſiderable Commerce can be expected in it.

Coblentz.

2. In the Lower Archbiſhopric ſtands the ſtrong Town of *Coblentz*, near the Confluence of the *Moſelle* into the *Rhine*. It contains three Churches, a Jeſuits College, and ſeven Convents. The Fort named *Ehrenbreitſten*, oppoſite to *Coblentz*, is deemed the important Key to the Rivers *Rhine* and *Moſelle*, and conſequently to the Trade in Wines, *&c.* on thoſe two Rivers. Here are many ſmall Towns, Burghs, and Villages, held in common by the Elector of *Treves* and the Prince of *Naſſau Dietz*; in which Parts they raiſe much Flax, and dig up Copper and ſome Silver.

We have not met with any Computation of the Revenue of this Electorate; but we apprehend, (for the above Reaſon) that it is the leaſt conſiderable of the three Eccleſiaſtical Electors.

A View of the Dominions and Cities which *France* has raviſhed from the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*.

The Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, has had almoſt all its Territories and States on the other Side of the *Rhine* gradually raviſhed from the *German* Empire by *France*, *viz.* the greateſt Part of the Biſhoprics, and their reſpective metropolitan Cities of *Straſburg*, *Metz*, *Toul*, *Verdun*; the Archbiſhopric of *Bezançon*, the Dutchy of *Lorrain*, [at firſt reckoned in this Circle, but afterward annexed to the Circle of *Bur-*

gundy] the princely Abbies of *Murbach* and *Munſter*, the County of *Bitch*, and the *Land-Vogtey* of *Hagenau*, which comprized the ten ancient Imperial Cities of *Alſace!*

Nevertheleſs, this Circle has ſtill remaining to it many noble and fine Territories.

1. Of the Biſhoprics of *Worms*, *Spire*, *Straſburg*, and *Baſil*, (all on or near the *Rhine)* and the Provoſtſhip of *Weiſſenburg*, nothing material relating to our general Subject can be ſaid.

2. That of the Biſhopric and Abbey of *Fulda* lies next to *Heſſia*. *Fulda* Biſhopric and Abbey.

Fulda, a fortified Town, lies on the River *Fulda*, of which we can ſay nothing farther conſiderable than that it has an Abbey, a Palace for the Biſhop, two or three Churches, a Jeſuits College, an Univerſity, and a Nunnery; and ſundry ſmall adjacent Burghs and Villages.——And much the ſame may be obſerved of the Principality of *Heiterſheim*—the Abbey of *Prum*—the Priory of *Odenheim*—the Dutchies of *Simmeren* and *Lauteren*—and the Counties of *Veldenes* and *Lautereck*; only that there is here to be found excellent Wines: And the like may be ſaid of the Dutchy of *Deux-Pons*, (or *Zweybrucken*, its *German* Name.) *Fulda* Town.

The two Landgraviates of *Heſſe* are in a great meaſure hilly and woody, intermixed with fruitful Vallies, abounding in excellent Cattle and Corn, and in ſome Parts with good Wine; with Mines of Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, Alum, Vitriol, Salt-Springs, Pit-coal, Sulphur, Marble, and Alabaſter. Here are Manufactures of Cloth of Gold, of Linen and Woollen Cloth, Stockings, Hats, Paper, Gloves, &c. more eſpecially at *Caſſel*, which has alſo a fine *Porcellane* Manufacture. The Country and Houſe of *Heſſe*.

Heſſe-Caſſel, or *Lower Heſſe*, is *Calviniſt*, and is the largeſt and moſt powerful; its annual Revenue being by Mr. *Nugent*'s *Grand Tour* reckoned 120,000 *l.* Sterling. *Heſſe Caſſel*.

1. *Caſſel*, its Capital, on the River *Fulda*, contains five Churches; and, beſide the before-named Manufactures, has a Manufactory of Braſs and Copper. The new Town was built and is principally inhabited by *French* Refugees, who introduced ſundry Manufactures there, eſpecially of the Woollen Kinds.

2. *Marpurg* (in *Upper Heſſe)* is its Capital, and is a noted *Calviniſt* Univerſity; has four *Calviniſt* Churches. *Marpurg*.

3. In the *Wetterau* lies the County and Town of *Catzenelbogen*; with good Agriculture, ſome Wine, and Woollen Manufactures.

4. *Rhinfels*, a ſtrong Fortreſs on the *Rhine*.

The Landgrave of *Heſſe Darmſtadt* is of the *Lutheran* Perſuaſion. He poſſeſſes a fine Country, abounding in excellent Wines, Fruits, and Corn: Here are alſo ſome Woollen Manufactures.

1. *Darmſtadt*, its Capital, on the *Lahn*, is fortified. It has but one Church, and therefore cannot be large. Here is alſo the Prince's Palace, and ſome Charity-Foundations. *Darmſtadt*.

2. *Gieſſen*, a fortified Town on the River *Lahn*, with an Univerſity and two *Lutheran* Churches.

3. *Hirchfeld*, contains a Cathedral, a Town Church, a Palace, an Hoſpital well endowed, and an illuſtrious School or *Gymnaſium*.

4. *Philipſthal* is only to be here mentioned as being the Reſidence of an Appanage-Branch of the Houſe of *Heſſe Caſſel*.

The Revenues of the Landgrave of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, according to *Nugent*'s *Grand Tour*, amount to 100,000 *l.* Sterling.

Trarbach, on the *Moſelle*, is a Fief of the Elector of *Trier*; was once a good Fort, till diſmantled by the *French*. It has one Pariſh Church, which is uſed in common by *Papiſts* and *Lutherans*.

The Principalities and Houſe of *Naſſau* lie in the Country called the *Wetterau*; which though moſtly woody and mountainous, has nevertheleſs fine arable and meadow Lands.

The County of *Naſſau-Dietz* lies on the *Lahn*; and, for its great Fertility, is called the *Golden Country!* It is a Fief of the Elector of *Trier*. *Naſſau-Dietz*.

1. *Dietz*, on the *Lahn*, has two *Calviniſt* Churches and one for *Lutherans*. *Dietz*.

2. *Naſſau* is a ſmall Town on the *Lahn*, having but one Pariſh Church, common to both *Calviniſts* and *Lutherans*. *Naſſau*.

3. The County of *Naſſau-Weilburg* has a Silver, a Copper, and an Iron Mine-work.

Weilburg is a handſome Town on the *Lahn*. *Weilburg*.

The County of *Naſſau-Saarbruk-Uſingen*, on the *Saar*, contains,

1. *Wiſbaden*, a handſome, populous, and thriving Town, chiefly ariſing from its celebrated warm Baths, and its being the Seat of the Regency.

2. *Saarbruck*, on the *Saar*, is a ſmall Town, with one *Calviniſt* and one *Lutheran* Church; and there is actually a Brief now collecting, from Houſe to Houſe, all over [*Great*] *Britain*, by the Authority of his *Britannic* Majeſty, for erecting a Church and School for the Uſe of the *Calviniſts* at *Saarbruck*, who, for the quiet Enjoyment of their Religion, are retired out of *France*, *Lorrain*, &c. which is like to meet with great Succeſs.

Waldeck.

The ancient County of *Waldeck* belongs to its own Prince: It lies South of *Heſſe*; and abounds in Grain, Cattle, and in Mines of Iron, Lead, Copper, and ſome Gold, equal in Goodneſs to that of *Hungary*.

1. *Corbach* is its principal Town, having two *Calviniſt* Churches.

2. *Waldeck* is a little Town, with ſome Fortifications.

With ſeveral other ſmall Burghs and Villages.

Hanau County.

The fine County of *Hanau-Munzenberg* lies in the *Wetterau*, near *Frankfort* on the *Meine*, along which River it moſtly lies. It is ſubject to the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*; and is remarkably fertile in excellent *Grain*, Wines, and Fruits: It has a Silver and a Copper Mine, and ſome Salt-works. It contains five Towns, and ninety-ſix Villages.

Hanau Town.

Hanau, its fortified capital Town, has an Univerſity, a Palace, one *Calviniſt* and one *Lutheran* Church, in the old Town. The new Town was intirely raiſed, about the Year 1597, by the *Proteſtant Walloons*, or *Flemiſh Refugees*, to whom great Encouragement was given for their ſettling in this Country, having therein a *French* and a *Dutch* Church; and where they have introduced ſeveral Kinds of Woollen Manufactures, Grograms, Silk and Worſted Stockings, Callicoes, and Porcellane. Here is a Wax-Bleachery, and a Tobacco-Roll Manufacture. This Town deals much in Timber brought down the *Mayne*, and in rough and caſt Iron, Meal and Corn. Trade and Manufactures flouriſh here very much, becauſe every one has full Liberty to trade at Pleaſure: The *Jews*, in this flouriſhing Town, live in a particular Quarter of it; and are allowed Schools for the Education of their Children. This Freedom from the Reſtraints of excluſive and monopolizing Corporations and Communities, is the Glory as well as the enriching of this and ſuch other Places, whoſe Sovereigns have Wiſdom and Foreſight ſufficient to ſee their true Intereſts, in point of Commerce, Wealth, and Power.

The Lordſhip of *Hanau-Lichtenberg* lies moſtly in *Upper Alſace*, and therefore unhappily brought under the Yoke of *France*; what Part of it ſtill remains to the Empire, is ſubject to *Heſſe-Darmſtadt*, conſiſting only of a few Villages.

The Principality of *Solms*,—the County of *Konigſtein*, and of *Upper-Yſenburg*, all lie in the *Wetterau*, near the *Rhine* and the *Mayne*; but contain nothing very particular to our Purpoſe, reſpecting either Commerce or Manufactures, excepting very good Wines. Yet ſuch of them as are Proteſtant having admitted ſome of the *French* Refugees to ſettle with them, thereby have been introduced certain *French* Manufactures. It would be to ſmall Purpoſe to deſcribe, by Name, all the Lordſhips and ſmall Independencies of the Country of the *Wetterau*, and ſome other Parts of this Circle, as of very little Importance to our main End.

The Imperial City of *Worms*.

Yet we muſt remark, that the Imperial City of *Worms*, near the *Rhine*, after having been deſtroyed by the *French*, *Anno* 1689, has been moſtly rebuilt with Advantage. It is a free State of the Empire: Its Magiſtrates are *Lutheran*; but the Papiſts have the Cathedral, with four Collegiate and four Pariſh Churches, a Jeſuits College and Gymnaſium, alſo ſix Convents. Here are three *Lutheran* Churches, and three for the *Calviniſts*. In its Vicinity grows the delicious *Rheniſh* Wine, which, for its Excellence, has the Appellation of *our Lady's Milk*.

The Imperial City of *Spire*.

The imperial City of *Spire* takes its Name from a ſmall River, falling into the *Rhine* a little lower. It was likewiſe moſt barbarouſly deſtroyed by the *French*, *Anno* 1689, and lay waſte till after the Peace of *Ryſwick*, when it was begun to be rebuilt. The Choir of its Cathedral (ſays Dr. *Buſching*) "is beautifully repaired. ☞ But the ſuperb marble Monuments of eight Emperors and three Empreſſes here, "were broke in Pieces by the *French*, who opened and pillaged the Vaults, and threw about the Bones "of the *illuſtrious Dead!*" *Spire* is one of the original imperial Cities. Beſide the Cathedral, here are ſeveral Popiſh Churches, a Jeſuits College, and ſeveral Convents and Nunneries. The *Lutherans* outnumber all its other Inhabitants, have two Churches and a *Gymnaſium*; and its Magiſtrates are alſo *Lutheran:* Yet it pays Homage to its Biſhop upon every new Acceſſion; and, in return, he binds himſelf not to infringe its Liberties.

Friedberg Imperial City.

The imperial City of *Friedberg*, in the *Wetterau*, ſtands in a very fertile Country; though it is now much decayed, (as is alſo the Caſe of the moſt Part of the other imperial *German* Cities) yet it is ſtill a free *Lutheran* Town; but is not at preſent eminent for Commerce.

The Imperial City of *Wetzlar*.

The free imperial Town of *Wetzlar* lies alſo in the *Wetterau*; its Magiſtrates, and moſt of its Burgers, are *Lutherans*. Yet the principal Church is in common for both *Papiſts* and *Lutherans*. The Papiſts alſo have a Convent, a Jeſuits College, and a Church. The *Lutherans* have two other Churches, and the *Calviniſts* have one Church. Hither, in the Year 1693, was removed from *Spire*, (for the Reaſon to be be ſeen under the then Condition of that City) the *imperial* Chamber, ever ſince held in the Town-houſe of *Wetzlar*.

The Circle of *Franconia*.

The Imperial City of *Franckfort*.

The Circle of *Franconia* contains,

1. The free and imperial City of *Franckfort*, on both Sides of the *Mayne*, is juſtly celebrated for its Commerce. It contains about 3000 Houſes, and many fine Palaces belonging to various Princes and Lords, beſide three Squares.——It is the uſual Place of the Election and Coronation of a *King of the Romans*. In the Fair-Time, (laſting three Weeks, twice in the Year) here are Toy-ſhops under the Arches of the Town-houſe; and over thoſe Arches is the Hall where the Emperor uſually dines on his Coronation-day.——Amongſt the Archives, in the Town-houſe, is kept the famous *Golden Bull* of the Emperor *Charles* IV. being a Parchment-Book of forty-three Quarto Leaves, containing the fundamental Inſtitutes of the Empire: It is kept in a Caſket of Gold, and may be termed the *Magna Charta* of *Germany*, written in *Latin* Capitals.——This City has an Exchange for Merchants.——The Magiſtrates and other City-Officers are *Lutherans*, that being eſteemed there the eſtabliſhed Religion; but, although the *Calviniſt* Traders are numerous here, they are ſo uncharitable as not to allow them a Church within their City; wherefore they are obliged to go a *little Way* out of Town, (ſays Dr. *Buſching*) but, according to Mr. *Nugent*, three Miles off, to a Village named *Bokenheim*, in the County of *Hanau*, for their public Worſhip.——Moſt of the beſt Churches, with the Cathedral, are poſſeſſed by the *Roman* Catholicks, who likewiſe have ſeveral Convents here. There are, however, ſeveral *Lutheran* Churches, and two *Lutheran* Nunneries for Ladies of Quality, a *Lutheran* Gymnaſium or Univerſity, and a Seminary for *Lutheran* Divines: Alſo a City-Library, ſundry Hoſpitals, and other charitable Foundations.

Franckfort's convenient Situation in ſo fine and rich a Part of *Germany*, and its two celebrated annual Fairs for all Kinds of Merchandize, and remarkably ſo for printed Books in all Languages, renders it, in point of Traffic, one of the principal Places in *Germany*. [Mr. *Keyſler*, in his Travels, *Annis* 1730 *& ſeq*; thinks, that ten Millions of Rix-dollars would hardly purchaſe the Merchandize expoſed to Sale at one of thoſe Fairs.] Its Silk Manufactures are very conſiderable; here are alſo Manufactures of Tobacco and Porcellane. This City has a Territory round it, containing one walled Town, and ſeveral Villages, Seats, and Farms, where much Wines are made; and alſo a Foreſt.

Being a fortified City, it maintains its own Garriſon; and the annual Revenue of the City is computed at 600,000 Gilders, equal to 70,000 *l. Sterling*.

In the extenſive Biſhopric of *Bamberg* are eighteen Burghs and fifteen Market-Towns; it is ſo fertile in Grain, Fruits, good Wines, Saffron, fine Liquorice, Lemon and Orange-Trees, as to be ſtiled, by ſome, the *Little Italy* of *Germany*.

Bamberg Biſhopric and City.

Bamberg, its capital City, is well built and populous, is ſituated near the River *Bednitz*: But, as too often happens to Cities ſubject to Eccleſiaſtical Sovereigns, there is little to be ſaid of its Commerce; there are, however, in this City, a Cathedral, Abundance of fine Houſes, Churches, and Convents; and alſo ſome charitable Foundations.

Wurtzburg City and Biſhopric.

Wurtzburg is another large and princely Biſhopric, and its capital City, of the ſame Name, on the *Mayne*, is fortified, has a large Cathedral, an Univerſity, two Collegiate and ſeveral Pariſh-Churches and Convents.

This Biſhopric is very fertile in Corn, Fruits, and Wines, of which laſt the very beſt in all *Franconia* grows near this City. Formerly, Proteſtantiſm prevailed much here; but, living under an Eccleſiaſtical Prince, it could not long do ſo; accordingly, the remaining *Lutheran* and *Calviniſt* Churches are continually preferring to the Diets of the Empire, their grievous Complaints of Oppreſſion and Injuſtice; but to very little Effect!

Principality of *Brandenburg-Bareith*.

The Principality or Margraviate of *Brandenburg-Bareith*, [or, as Dr. *Buſching* writes it, *Bayreuth*] produces all Kinds of Neceſſaries, Wine only excepted. In it are Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron, Antimony, Cryſtal, Vitriol, Sulphur, *Terra Sigillata*, Marble, *&c.* It contains ſixteen walled Towns, and twenty-ſix Market-Towns.

1. *Bareith*, its Capital, contains three Proteſtant Churches, [*viz.* two *Lutheran* and one *Calviniſt*] and a Popiſh Chapel.

Erlang.

2. *New Erlang*, (called alſo, from the Margrave's Name who founded it, *Chriſtian Erlang*) is quite a modern Town, ſprung up, or rather founded, ſo lately as the Year 1686, lying cloſe to *Old Erlang*: Its Exiſtence and Increaſe has been intirely owing to the Acceſſion of the *French* Proteſtant Refugees, upon the Repeal of the Edict of *Nantes*. It being built, as it were, all at once, its Streets are therefore very ſtreight, broad, and regular, ſo as to be now eſteemed one of the fineſt Towns in *Germany*. Here are four Churches, and a newly built Palace for the Sovereign; alſo an Univerſity removed hither from *Bareith*, *Anno* 1743.

The *French* Refugees have ſet up ſome conſiderable Manufactures here, chiefly of the Woollen Sort; alſo Stockings and Hats, *&c.* It is ſurrounded with a Wall, *&c.*

3. *Old Erlang* (a very ancient Place) has but one *Lutheran* Church. Here is a College of Commerce.

Here are ſome other Towns in which the *French* Refugees have eſtabliſhed Manufactures, and have ſeparate Churches for themſelves.

The Revenue of this Principality is reckoned, by Mr. *Nugent*, in his *Grand Tour*, to amount to 500,000 Crowns; [but what ſort of *Crowns* he does not tell us.] He ſays, that the Family of *Bareith* became extinct in the Year 1726; and that his Couſin, the Marquis of *Culembach*, ſucceeded to it.

4. *Culembach*, a ſtrong Town, on the River *Mayne*, is deſcribed by Mr. *Nugent*, as not far from its Source; and that, at this City, are kept the ancient Records of the Houſe of *Brandenburg*. It has ſuffered much by Fire, particularly it was almoſt thereby deſtroyed in the Year 1708.

5. *Hoff* has four Churches, a Gymnaſium, and a good Woollen Manufacture, and fine Marble; of both which a great deal is exported.

6. *Wunſiedel* has a Manufactory in dyed Woollen and Linen Stuffs, and deals in wrought Plate.

Biſhopric and City of *Aichſtet*.

In the Biſhopric of *Aichſtet* are ten Towns, beſide one Market-town, and many Villages. *Aichſtet*, its Capital, has a Cathedral, a College of Jeſuits, ſeveral Pariſh-Churches, and Convents; yet is no way eminent for Commerce.

The Circle of the *Upper Rhine*. *Anſbach* Country.

The Principality of *Onolſbach* or *Anſbach* is *Lutheran*, and extends quite to the Gates of *Nurenberg*. It abounds in Grain, Fruits, Tobacco, Wines, and Iron-Mines. It contains ſixteen Burghs, and ſeventeen Market-towns; has Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Tapeſtry, Stuffs, Stockings, Gold and Silver Lace, Wire, Needles, Porcellane, Looking-glaſſes, Leather, *&c.*

Anſbach Town.

1. *Anſbach*, its Capital, has ſeveral Churches, a *Gymnaſium illuſtré*, and ſome charitable Foundations, a Prince's Palace, a Porcellane Manufacture, *&c.*

2. At *Swabach* are two or three Churches, and ſome charitable Foundations; with Manufactures of Gold and Silver Lace, Iron-wire, *Spaniſh* Steel, Pencils, and Braſs-Buttons: Here are Model-Cutters and Needle-makers of great Fame; Manufacturers of fine Metal Shoe-Buckles, Stocking-weavers, of whom there are 200 Maſter-Workmen in this Town, employing 300 Looms or Frames; Tobacco-Spinners, fine Tapeſtry-Weavers, and Manufactures of Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, which Manufactures have been much improved ſince the firſt Settlement here of the *French* Refugees, in the Year 1686.

3. *Hoffmarkfurth* is a large, commercial, and very populous Place, on the *Rednitz*; where there are great Numbers of *Artiſans* and Mechanicks; being ſuch as cannot be received into the *Gilds* and *Fraternities* of *Nurenberg*, as the Laws of the *German* Empire are framed, where the Dues run ſo high; where alſo the *Jews* are ſo very numerous as to make a third Part of the Inhabitants, having here a great School and a *Printing* Preſs. The Inhabitants of this Town are partly Subjects of *Anſbach*, partly of *Nurenberg*, and partly alſo of the Chapter of *Bamberg*.

4. *Roth*, though but a ſmall Town, has Manufactures of Stockings, *Spaniſh* Lace and Stuffs.

5. *Steſſt*, a Market-town, ſeated on the River *Mayne*, has greatly proſpered ever ſince the Year 1726, when Immunities were promulgated for the Benefit of all ſuch Manufacturers and Merchants as inclined to ſettle in it.

Smalkald.

In the Prefecturate of *Smalkalden*, lies the Town of *Smalkald*, ſituated near the *Thuringian* Wood: It is a conſiderably large, thriving, and populous Town, belonging to the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, having two Churches: Its Salt-pits, and the neighbouring Mines of Iron and Steel, with their Forges, occaſion this Town to reap conſiderable Advantages; and a great Trade is here carried on in *Iron* and *Steel* Wares.

Nurenberg. The very various Computations of its Magnitude conſidered.

The free Imperial City of *Nurenberg* is a very large well-built City, ſtanding on the *Regnitz*, which runs through the Middle of it; over which, excluſive of diverſe Wooden Bridges, are laid ſix Bridges of Stone: It has double Walls, fortified with ſeveral ſmall and large Towers, and a broad and deep Ditch, about a *German* Mile, or four *Engliſh* Miles, in Circuit. It contains above 500 Streets, and 8000 moſtly large Stone Houſes; but the Number of its Inhabitants is not proportioned to the Largeneſs of the Town; for though, in many Houſes, there may reſide two or three Families, (according to Dr. *Buſching*) yet in moſt there is but one; and ſeveral Houſes remain uninhabited. On the other hand, Mr. *Keyſler*, in his Travels, *(Annis* 1730 *& ſeq;)* makes *Nurenberg*'s Dwelling-houſes to amount to 21,000 in Number, which (he adds) are inhabited by 75,000 Families. Now, if this laſt Account be near the Truth, then, on the moderate Computation of four Perſons to each Family, the Number of its Inhabitants would be 300,000. Theſe two Authors, being both *Germans*, and Gentlemen of Education and Abilities, whoſe Employments and Situations, ſo near to *Nurenberg*, one would imagine, muſt have enabled them to be well acquainted with the Magnitude of ſo famous a Place; yet it is truly ſurprizing, that there ſhould be ſo vaſt a Difference between their Accounts as almoſt three is to one, in reſpect to the Houſes in it; and almoſt ten to one, in reſpect to the Number of Inhabitants, allowing four Perſons, as above, to be in each Family. A third Author, (Mr. *Nugent*, in his *Grand Tour*, ſecond Edition, *Anno* 1756) thinks *Nurenberg* may contain 550 Streets and Alleys, wherein are 60,000 Inhabitants. So great a Diſparity is there, for the moſt Part, in the different Accounts of Voyagers, relating to the Magnitude of moſt of the greater Cities of *Europe*, probably occaſioned by their negligently taking up with merely a tranſient View of ſuch Places, as they paſs through them, or the vulgar Report of ſome of their Inhabitants. Let us then ſuppoſe, with Mr. *Nugent*, that there may be, in each of thoſe 550 Streets and Alleys, 40 Houſes, on a Medium, or 22,000 Houſes in all; and, as many of them are large and lofty, they may, on a like Medium, contain ſix Perſons in each Houſe, then there may be in this City about 132,000 Inhabitants, nearly equal to the City of *London* within its Bars; which Suppoſition ſeems to us to be nearer the Truth than any of the three above-named Computations. Dr. *Buſching* relates, That the Magiſtrates, and almoſt all its Inhabitants, are *Lutherans.*——That it has ſix Pariſh-Churches, with ſtated Preachers; beſide eleven

other

other Churches and Chapels, in which ſometimes Deacons, and ſometimes Candidates for the Prieſthood preach.——That the few *Calviniſts* reſiding here have a Preacher of their own, perform divine Service out of this City, in an Houſe ſeated in a Garden; and that the *Roman* Catholick Service is tolerated in the *Teutonic* Houſe.——That its *Lutheran* Clergy conſiſt of ſix chief Preachers, thirty-five Deacons, and two Vicars. Mr. *Nugent* thinks it excels all the Cities in *Germany*, in reſpect to the Fairneſs of its Streets, the Uniformity of its Buildings, and its Induſtry. Dr. *Buſching* ſays, the Council-houſe is one of the moſt magnificent in all *Germany*.——That it has many Hoſpitals and other charitable Foundations, beſide a *Gymnaſium*, and many private Schools.——That, in the Church of the *Holy-Ghoſt* are repoſited the principal Part of the Jewels of the Empire, ſuch as the Crown, Sceptre, Sword, and Imperial Apple, never ſhown but to Perſons of great Diſtinction.——That its large Arſenal is well ſupplied with all the Implements of War; the Military Force of the City, in Time of Peace, conſiſting of ſeven Companies of Foot, of each 100 Men, and, in Time of War, of each 185 Men, with two Companies of Cuiraſſiers, and two of Invalids.——Here alſo is a Citadel or Imperial Fortreſs.——That, out of the Burgherſhip, twenty-five Standards are always kept in Arms, each conſiſting of between 3 and 400 Men, excluſive of 200 Gunners, and two Companies of the Town's Cavalry.——That its ingenious Artiſts, and Handicrafts-People in Ivory, Wood, Metal, Clock-work, *&c.* have long been moſt famous everywhere, and that numberleſs ingenious Things, at very low Prices, are exported all over the World; and that, although thoſe Curioſities, Toys, *&c.* do not at preſent bring in ſo much Money as they formerly did, yet thoſe Articles are ſtill very conſiderable, as this City continues to be one of the greateſt trading Towns in *Germany*.——That Geography is much indebted to the celebrated Shop for Land-Charts or Maps, eſtabliſhed here, by *Homman*, which Shop is alſo a real Ornament and a great Honour to the City; which has ten Market-places, and thirteen public Baths.——That the River *Pegnitz* is let into the City, by twelve large Arches under its Walls, and let out again by the like Number of Arches, after running through the Middle of the City; and on its Stream there are ſixty Mills for Corn and Paper, and the making of Sword-blades, Knives, *&c.* with much Diſpatch and Art.

The Territory belonging to *Nurenberg* contains in it two conſiderable Imperial Foreſts; alſo ſeveral good ſmaller Towns, Citadels, and Villages.

From the ancient Burg-graves of *Nurenberg* is deſcended the preſent Royal and Electoral Houſe of *Brandenburg*, as alſo the Princes of *Bareith* and *Anſpach*.

Swabia Circle.

The Circle of *Swabia* is particularly remarkable for containing very many free Imperial Cities, *viz.* *Augſburg* and *Ulm*, (Places of the greateſt Eminence) *Eſzlingen*, *Reutlingen*, *Nordtlingen*, *Hall*, *Neberlingen*, *Rothweil*, *Heilbron*, *Gemund*, *Memmingen*, *Lindau*, *Dinkenſbuhl*, *Biberach*, *Ravenſburg*, *Kempten*, *Kaufbeuren*, *Weil*, *Wangen*, *Yſni*, *Leutkirch*, *Wimpfen*, *Giengen*, *Ppfullendorf*, *Buchhorn*, *Aalen*, *Bopſingen*, *Buchau*, *Offenburg*, *Gengenbach*, *Zell*, [the laſt three ſtiling themſelves *the United Towns*, as *Eſzlingen*, *Nordtlingen*, *Hall*, *Heilbron*, *Memmingen*, and *Lindau*, are called *the ſix Correſponding Towns*, of which *Ulm* is perpetual Director:] Many of which Towns, with the pompous Name of free and Imperial Cities, (like ſeveral of the *Royal Burghs* in *Scotland*) are now ſo mean and inconſiderable, whatever they might anciently have been, as ſcarcely to merit to be mentioned.

The Dutchy of *Wurtenburg*.

The Duke of *Wurtenburg* is the moſt conſiderable Potentate in this Circle.

In this Duchy were numbered, in the Year 1754, 477,115 Inhabitants, which are, ſince then, ſuppoſed to have gradually increaſed. This Dutchy contains 68 Cities and Towns, 1200 Burghs, Market-Towns, and Hamlets. The eſtabliſhed Religion is *Lutheran*; but the Duke *Charles-Alexander* has embraced the Catholick Religion; although, in the Years 1729, 1732, and 1733, that Prince gave formal Aſſurances to the States, That no Change nor Innovation ſhould be made in the *Lutheran* Eſtabliſhment. And Duke *Charles-Eugene*, *Anno* 1750, did the like. But, alas! what free People can ſafely rely on ſuch Declarations, when a *Prieſt* or *Jeſuit* muſt be ſuch a Prince's *Ghoſtly Father!*

In this Dutchy are Manufactures of *Porcellane*, Glaſs, fine Gold and Marbled Paper, Damaſked Linen, *&c.*

At *Tubingen*, and other Towns, are good Manufactures of Linen and Woollen, Cotton-printing, Hats, Stockings, *&c.*

Stutgard.

Stutgard, Capital of the Dutchy of *Wurtenburg*, though not large, yet contains five *Lutheran* Churches: Here are Manufactures of Silks, Stuffs, Stockings, Porcellane, Glaſs, Ribbons; and excellent Wines, and ſome Salt Springs.

Tubingen, on the *Neckar*, has an Univerſity, and a Woollen Manufacture.

Montbeillard has three Proteſtant Churches, and a *Gymnaſium*.

Baden-Baden.

The fine Marquiſate of *Baden-Baden* lies along the Eaſt Side of the *Rhine*, abounding in Corn, Wine, Flax, Hemp, Wood, *&c.* yet has no Town, nor any Manufactures of Eminence.

Baden-Dourlach.

The Marquiſate of *Baden-Dourlach*, lying on the Eaſt Side of the *Rhine*, has an Exuberance of good Wine, Corn, Flax, Hemp, Horſes, ſeveral Iron-works; yet ſcarce any peculiar Manufactures, nor Towns of any Eminence.

Augſburg Imperial City.

The fine, large and ſtrong, free, Imperial City of *Augſburg* is ſituated on the River *Lech*, which runs into the *Danube*. It has a grand Cathedral, in which is fourteen Chapels, ſix Popiſh Pariſh-Churches, two Abbeys, eight Convents; ſix *Lutheran* Pariſh-Churches, and a *Lutheran Gymnaſium*, or great School;

ſundry Hoſpitals, and other charitable Foundations. It has the fineſt Town-houſe in all *Germany*.—On its fine *Aqueducts*, for the Conveyance of Water into it, are ſeveral Mills for *Corn*, *Sawing*, and for Flating and Smelting of Metals.—Its *Burghers* are computed to amount to 6000. [What Dr. *Buſching* here means by the Word *Burghers*, he has not clearly explained, though probably is thereby meant what in *England* is called *Freemen* of Cities and Towns.] *Augſburg* has very long been celebrated for its curious Artiſts in Gold, Silver, Clock-work, Tin, *&c.* and its Commerce is ſtill conſiderable; although formerly it was much more ſo, whilſt the Merchandize of *Eaſt-India* continued to be brought to it from *Venice*, before the *Portugueſe* diſcovered the Way by Sea to *Eaſt-India*.

Here is a great *Wine* and *Salt* Office, with vaſt Magazines of *Rheniſh*, *Moſelle*, and *Tyrol* Wines. They deal here conſiderably in Banking, and are famous for their *Goldſmiths* Ware, with which they ſupply a great Part of *Germany* and *Poland*; and are even ſaid to outdo *Nurenberg* in *Clock-work*, fine Steel Chains, and Iron-works; and it is ſtill one of the largeſt and fineſt Cities in all *Germany*. Its Magiſtracy is half *Lutheran* and half *Catholick*. It has a conſiderable circumjacent Diſtrict, and ſome Villages. Its Biſhop is a Prince of the Empire, as indeed all other Biſhops are within the *German* Empire.

Ulm Imperial City.

The free, Imperial, and fortified City of *Ulm* is deemed the Capital of the Circle of *Swabia*, ſituated on the *Danube*. Its Magiſtracy, and moſt of its Inhabitants, are *Lutheran*. Here are ſeveral *Lutheran* Churches, and ſundry good ſecular Edifices, beſide the Town-houſe and Arſenal. It maintains ſix Companies of Soldiers for its Guard. *Ulm* trades conſiderably in Linen, Cotton, Clock-work, and in great Quantities of Wines brought thither from the *Rhine*, the *Neckar*, the Lake of *Conſtance*, and the *Valteline*, and thence carried farther up the *Danube*. *Ulm*'s Territory is about twenty-four *Engliſh* Miles in Length, and ſixteen in Breadth.

Many inconſiderable Imperial Towns in *Swabia*.

Here are Abundance of leſſer Imperial Cities in this Circle, as *Memingen*, partly *Lutheran* and partly Catholick, ſaid to carry on a good Trade with *Switzerland* and *Italy*, in Salt, Linen, Hops, Corn, Paper, *&c.* Yet moſt of the reſt already named, are ſcarcely otherwiſe conſiderable but merely in Name, without being eminent either for Commerce or Manufactures.

The Circle of *Bavaria*.

In the Circle of *Bavaria* is,

Saltzburg Archbiſhopric.

1. The very extenſive Archbiſhopric of *Saltzburg*, (which terminates Eaſtward on *Auſtria*, and Southward on *Tyrol*) conſiſts intirely of Mountains, deep Valleys, and narrow Paſſes; whereby they are conſtrained to have all their Corn from the *Electorate* of *Bavaria*: Yet they have Plenty of *Hay* of a peculiar Excellence, and their Horſes are much eſteemed for their Beauty and Hardineſs.——Their Salt, of various Colours, is hewn out of ſubterraneous Places, and then diſſolved in freſh-water Pits, of the Brine whereof the fineſt Salt is made, and much of it exported to *Bavaria* in Exchange for *Corn*, purſuant to an ancient Compact between the Electorate and this Archbiſhopric.——Here alſo are very conſiderable Mines (ſays Dr. *Buſching*) of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, a great deal of Braſs and Steel being here made, and an almoſt incredible Quantity of Swords, Sabres, Bayonets, Muſkets, Cannon, and Mortars. And, although this Country be altogether inland, there are in it ſuch important Materials for Commerce as are more than ſufficient to enable it to grow opulent and populous. It contains ſix Cities and twenty-five Market-towns. Such, nevertheleſs, are the Miſchiefs of Eccleſiaſtico-*temporal* Dominion over the Laity, that theſe Sovereign Archbiſhops have oppreſſed, and at length gradually extirpated, their formerly numerous Nobility, and have annexed their Eſtates to the Clergy. Theſe Eccleſiaſtical Tyrants have, moreover, by all the various Means of Oppreſſion and Cruelty, driven out, in our own Days, great Numbers of their *Lutheran* Subjects, no fewer than 30,000 of ſuch, in the Year 1732, being diſperſed into the Proteſtant Countries of *Germany* and *Pruſſia*, and ſome of them even as far as the *Britiſh* Continent-Colonies of *America*. In all which Parts they have been received with that Benevolence and Encouragement which their great Reſolution and *Chriſtian* Magnanimity juſtly merited! And, ever ſince that Period, their Emigrations have ſtill continued, to the great Depopulation of the Country. Thus, wherever Eccleſiaſtical Deſpotiſm prevails, the ſole Conſideration is the propagating the Power of the Clergy, though to the Ruin of the Country.

This Archbiſhop is ſo conſiderable a Prince, that his Aſſeſſment, in the Matricula of the Empire, is equal to that of an Elector, being 60 Horſe and 277 Foot, or 1828 Florins; and to the Chamber of *Wetzlar* he pays 608 Rixdollars annually: Mr. *Keyſler* thinks his Revenues amount to no leſs than 800,000 Rixdollars, [or about 180,000 *l. Sterling*.]

The City of *Saltzburg*.

1. *Saltzburg*, [or, as often written, *Salzburg*] its well fortified capital City, contains thirty Churches, beſide its great Cathedral, a grand Palace for the Sovereign, an Univerſity, ſeveral Convents, and Hoſpitals, and ſome good Palaces: It is well ſituated for Trade, upon the River *Salza*, which runs into the *Inn*, which falls into the *Danube* at *Paſſau*. Yet none of our Voyagers write any Thing particular of its Manufactures or Commerce.

2. *Gaſtein*, a Market-town, is noted for its warm Bath, and for its Lead, Silver, and Gold Mines.

The Electorate of *Bavaria*.

In the proper Electorate and Dutchy of *Bavaria* are reckoned 35 walled Towns, 95 Market-towns, and 11,700 Villages; and, in what is called the *Upper Palatinate*, (alſo ſubject to the Elector) are 13 walled Towns, and 28 Market-towns; and, in all the Electorate, 1500 Pariſhes, beſide very many Convents with Chapels.

Its Trade.

Manufactures have of late been cultivated here, *viz.* coarſe Woollen Cloth, Stuffs, and Stockings; alſo Silks, Velvets, Tapeſtry, good Clocks, Watches, *&c.* Yet not ſo conſiderable, but that ſtill its principal Exports conſiſt only of Grain, Cattle, Timber, Salt, and Iron.

Its fortified capital City is *Munich*, on the River *Izer*, containing 40,000 Inhabitants, ſeveral fine Churches, Convents, Palaces, and Hoſpitals, beſide the Electoral Palace. At its annual Fairs are ſold vaſt Quantities of Salt, Wines, *&c.* And here are Manufactures of Wool, *Silk*, *Tapeſtry*, and *Velvet*.

Munich.

2. *Ingolſtadt*, a ſtrong and populous City on the *Danube*, has five Churches, a College and Gymnaſium of Jeſuits, three Convents, and an Univerſity; and, as it has the Privilege of a Staple, its happy Situation on ſo noble a River gives it great Commercial Advantages.

3. *Friedberg*, a Town of two Churches, is noted for its Clocks and Watches.

4. *Waſſerburg*, a Town of four Churches and ſeveral Convents, has a conſiderable Trade in *Salt*; as have alſo all thoſe of *Fraunſtein* and *Reichenball*, [the *latter* having a very extraordinary Machine for carrying its Salt-Springs over ſome high Mountains, to a conſiderable Diſtance.]

In the *Lower Bavaria* is,

1. *Landſhut*, an open well-built Town on the *Iſer*, having two Electoral Palaces in it, a Jeſuits College and Church, (the Steeple of which is deemed the higheſt in *Germany*) one Pariſh-Church, and ſix Convents.

2. *Straubing* is a well-built Town on the *Danube*, with two Churches, four Convents, and a Jeſuits College.

In the *Upper Palatinate* is *Amberg*, its fortified Capital, and the largeſt Town in the ſaid Palatinate, on the River *Vils*; but its Commerce is no where ſaid to be remarkable.

Amberg.

The City of *Freyſing*, the Capital of the Sovereign Biſhopric of that Name, has a Cathedral, four Collegiate and two Pariſh-Churches, with ſundry Convents and charitable Foundations.

In the Dutchy of *Newburg*, ſubject to the *Elector-Palatine*, is *Newburg*, its Capital, a neat but ſmall fortified City, on the *Danube*. Of its Commerce or Manufactures we have very little Account; only Mr. *Nugent* relates, that Wines are ſold weekly in its Markets.

Newburg.

The noble, free, and Imperial City and Biſhopric of *Ratiſbon*, [otherwiſe called *Regenſburg*] ſtands at the Confluence of the *Danube* and *Regen*. The City is large and populous: Its Magiſtrates and Burghers are *Lutheran*, as are moſt of its Churches. Yet here is a Jeſuits College, a Popiſh *Scottiſh* Cloyſter, a Collegiate Church, and ſeveral Convents and Hoſpitals. The Diets of the Empire have been held here for about 100 Years paſt, to the conſiderable Emolument of this City. Here is a ſtrong palatable Wine, and an important Salt-Staple and Trade: And from this City large Quantities of Corn, Wood, and Proviſions of all Kinds, are continually ſent down the *Danube* to *Vienna*.

Ratiſbon, Imperial City and Biſhopric.

In the Biſhopric of *Paſſau* is the City of *Paſſau*, on the *Danube*, at the Confluence of the River *Inn* on the South Side. It contains a Cathedral, and ſeveral Churches and Convents. Its very happy Situation for Trade would naturally give Ground for conjecturing it had ſome Share of it, yet there does not ſeem to be any thing conſiderable of it here; for which we can no otherwiſe account, than that it is abſolutely ſubject to an Eccleſiaſtical Sovereign. Its Biſhop's Territory extends about twenty Miles on the North Side of the *Danube*.

Paſſau.

The Kingdom and Electorate of *Bohemia* may be truly ſaid to be a much decayed Country, ſince it came under deſpotic Government. By reaſon of its former Diſtractions, it is far from being what it was 150 Years ago, when it was computed to contain above three Millions of People.

Bohemia Electorate and Kingdom.

Prague, its celebrated Capital, according to Mr. *Keyſler*'s Travels, (as we have ſeen) contains 100,000 Inhabitants. But Dr. *Buſching*'s Account reduces it to 70,000 *Chriſtians*, and 13,000 *Jews*, the latter dealing much in Jewels; who adds, that, although its Commerce is not conſiderable, yet it contains ninety-two Churches and Chapels, and about forty Cloiſters.

Prague.

Here are many other walled Towns and Burghs; yet it does not appear, that any of them are eminent either for Commerce, or for Manufactures.

In *Bohemia*, however, is very good *Tin*, good Silver Mines, precious Stones of various Kinds,—Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Alum, and Glaſs-Manufactures, and ſome good Wines.

Moravia, generally eſteemed a Part of *Bohemia*, has ſome Manufactures of Woollen, Iron, Glaſs, Paper, Gun-powder, *&c.* and ſundry good walled Towns and Burghs, though none eminent in a commercial Senſe, but

Moravia Province.

1. *Olmutz*, its ſtrong and extenſive Capital, containing a Cathedral, twenty-ſix Churches, ſeven Chapels, nine Convents, ſeveral Hoſpitals, and an Univerſity.

Olmutz.

2. *Brinn*, a large walled Town, ſaid to have more Trade than even *Olmutz* itſelf.

3. *Iglau*, a ſtrong and populous Town, has ſoome good Woollen Manufactures.

The great and extenſive Province of *Sileſia* has been uſually deemed to belong to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, but is at preſent ſubject to the King of *Pruſſia*, and not now comprehended in any particular

The large Province of *Sileſia*.

Circle

Circle of the *German* Empire: It borders Weſtward on *Bohemia*, and Eaſtward on *Poland*, to which laſt Kingdom it anciently belonged.

It abounds in all Neceſſaries, and in many valuable Productions: As Flax, Hops, Madder, Tobacco, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Pitcoal, Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, and Iron, good Wool; and in good Years its Wine, when kept for ſome Years, proves good. Of late alſo Raw-Silk is cultivated.

The great River *Oder* traverſes this Country from End to End, for about 200 *Engliſh* Miles in Length, and the Country may be about 70 Miles in Breadth. The *Oder* firſt becomes navigable at *Ratibor*.

People, their Number. Dr. *Buſching* thinks, that the People of *Sileſia* may exceed a Million and an half, ſo that it exceeds, in that Reſpect, ſome Kingdoms of *Europe*. Yet when he computes, (or rather ſuppoſes) *That, out of thirty-eight Perſons, there die four annually,* he (*or perhaps only thro' Miſtake his Engliſh Tranſlator*) ſeems to be out of all rational Probability; for, in another Part of his Work, he only ſuppoſes *one* to die annually out of *thirty-eight*, upon which Computation alſo we have elſewhere animadverted. Beſide the Clergy, the People of this Province conſiſt of Princes, Dukes, Counts, Barons, Gentry, Citizens, and Peaſantry; and the Bulk of its People are of both Religions, *i. e. Catholics* and *Lutherans*; beſide there being here alſo many *Calviniſt* Congregations. At *Breſlau* there is alſo a *Greek* Church, and a *Jews* Synagogue; as there are alſo in ſome other Parts. But whilſt this Country was in the Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the Proteſtants were grievouſly haraſſed, though contrary to ſolemn and repeated Stipulations!

Its principal and very univerſal Manufactures conſiſt of Thread, and of Linen of various Kinds and Fineneſs, Twine, Linen-printing, Canvas, Buckrams, plain, ſtriped, and flowered Veils, very fine *Turkiſh* Thread, Lace, Paper, Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, Stockings, Hats, Linſey-Woolſeys, plain and figured Fuſtians, Calamancoes, Pluſh, Cotton, and other Stuffs, Glaſs-houſes, Leather-dreſſing, Powder-mills, Iron-mills, and Manufactures of Iron of many various Sorts.

Sileſia's principal Exports are, Madder, Mill-ſtones, Linen, Thread and Yarn, Woollen Cloths, Paper, Wax, Honey, and Leather.

Its Imports are, *Poliſh* Wheat, Salt, Wines, Spices, Drugs, Fabricks, *&c.*

Dr. *Buſching* thinks, that, ſince *Sileſia* has been ſubject to the King of *Pruſſia*, Commerce has been conſiderably improved by that Monarch's excellent Regulations.—And he ſubjoins, that it is generally ſuppoſed, that all *Pruſſian Sileſia*, in Conjunction with the County of *Glatz*, brings in above four Millions of Rixdollars *per Annum*; a Revenue ſurpaſſing that of ſundry *European* Kingdoms!

Breſlau. 1. *Breſlau*, its capital City, on the *Oder*, which runs cloſe by the Walls, is, with all its Suburbs, two *German* Miles [or eight *Engliſh* Miles] in Circumference. It has ſundry large and regular Squares, and its main Streets are broad; beſide many ſtately public Edifices, it contains Numbers of very elegant Houſes. It has about fifteen Popiſh Pariſh-Churches, three Abbeys, and thirteen or fourteen Convents; about nine *Lutheran* Churches, one *Calviniſt* Church, one *Greek* Church, and a *Jews* Synagogue. Its Univerſity is under the Government of the *Jeſuits*; but the *Lutherans* have two flouriſhing Gymnaſiums, under the Direction of eleven Profeſſors; and they have alſo a Grammar-School. Here is an Archiepiſcopal Cathedral and Palace, a fine Merchants Exchange, two Armories, a College of Phyſicians, and many State-Offices. Its Magiſtracy is *Lutheran*. It is at preſent the Centre of all the Trade of *Sileſia*, has two Fairs yearly, at which vaſt Quantities of Merchandize are ſold to the *Poles* and *Hungarians*.

Sileſia contains 150 Cities and walled Towns, beſide Market-towns, and about 4000 Villages: It has a conſiderable Advantage in Trade, by having a Communication, by Water, with *Hamburg*; and its Manufactures of Linen and Thread are exported in great Quantities to *England* and *Holland*.

2. *Brieg* on the *Oder*, is one of the largeſt and ſtrongeſt Cities of *Sileſia*.

In it is an Abbey, a Jeſuits College, and a Convent; two *Lutheran* Churches, and their Gymnaſium: And here is manufactured good Woollen Cloth.

3. The like may be ſaid of *Strehlen*, which has diverſe good Woollen Manufactures, two *Lutheran* Churches, and a Convent.

4. *Schweidnitz*, the Capital of its own Principality, is a ſtrong Fortreſs, [however unaccountably ſurprized by the *Auſtrians*, in the Year 1761, though ſince retaken.] It has one Jeſuits Pariſh-Church, College, and Seminary; alſo another Popiſh Church, and four Convents; and one *Lutheran* Church without the Gates.

5. 6. *Landſhut* and *Reichenbach* are Towns having conſiderable Manufactures of Linen, Canvas, and Fuſtian.

7. *Javer*, the Capital of its Principality, has two *Romiſh* Churches, and one *Calviniſt* Church.

Hirchberg is one of the fineſt, moſt populous, and opulent Towns here, where every Year many Thouſand Pieces of Linen Veils, and other Linen Goods are whitened; it being next to *Breſlau*, the principal Place of Commerce in all *Sileſia*.

8. *Schmeidberg* is an open free Mine-Town, of conſiderable Trade, more eſpecially in the Iron-Manufactures; and alſo in Linen and Linen Damaſk, and in half and whole Silk-Damaſks.

9. *Lignitz*, the Capital of the Province of that Name, is one of the beſt Towns in *Sileſia*, has a Collegiate Church, (which, in 1698, was taken from the *Lutherans*, and given to the Jeſuits, who have alſo a College here.) Here are ſome *Romiſh* Churches and Convents; yet the *Lutherans* have ſtill two Churches. Here is a good Trade in Cloth and Madder.

10. *Goldberg* has one parochial *Lutheran* Church, and two *Romiſh* Convents. It had formerly a Gold Mine.

11. *Lubeh* has many Cloth-workers, and its Pariſh-Church and School are *Lutheran*. And the like may be ſaid of *Parchwitz*.

12. *Wolaw*, the chief Town of the Principality of the ſame Name, having one Popiſh Church and Convent, one *Lutheran* Pariſh-Church and School.

13. In *Steinau* is a *Lutheran* Pariſh-Church, and a Popiſh Chapel; therein are good Cloth Manufactures.

14. In the Principality of *Glogau* is *Great Glogau*, its Capital, [there being another of the Name in *Upper Sileſia*] has a Popiſh Abbey, another Church, a Jeſuits College, two Convents, a *Lutheran* Church and School, and a *Calviniſt* Church, for the Uſe of the Court, conſecrated *Anno* 1751.

15. *Grunberg* and *Schwibus* have good Woollen Cloth Manufactures, with each a *Romiſh* and a *Lutheran* Church.

16. *Neyſze*, a very ſtrong Town, the chief of a Principality of the ſame Name, and on a River of that Name, has a Popiſh Collegiate Church, and one other Church, an Abbey, a Jeſuits College, and five Convents.

17. *Ziegenhals* is remarkable only for its Manufactures of beautiful Glaſſes.

18. The Principality of *Oels* has *Oels* its chief Town, containing two *Lutheran* Churches, and one Popiſh Church.

The Principality of *Sagan* has,

19. *Sagan*, its chief Town, contains a Palace, an Abbey, a Convent, a Jeſuits College; alſo a *Lutheran* Church and School, for which Privilege, (ſays Dr. *Buſching*) the *Lutherans* advanced to the Emperor a Loan of 50,000 Florins, beſide a Donation of 10,000 more. [Of this Kind of Indulgences to the *Lutherans* in *Sileſia*, by the *Auſtrian* Family, for pecuniary Conſiderations, there are ſundry other Inſtances, by Dr. *Buſching*; but we give this one Inſtance, to diſplay the Spirit of ſo jeſuited a Family, regardleſs of the moſt ſolemn Stipulations made in Behalf of their Proteſtant Subjects.] Here are ſeveral Iron Mills, and one Copper Mill.

The Principality of *Munſterberg* produces all Sorts of Grain, Flax, Hemp, Hops, and good Cattle.

20. *Munſterberg*, its chief Town, has two *Romiſh* Churches, a *Lutheran* Oratory, and one of *Bohemian Calviniſts*. The Culture of Hops is its chief Employment.

21. In the Principalities of *Trachenberg* and *Carolaith*, and the Lordſhip of *Wartenberg*, there is nothing properly relative to our main Subject; only in the laſt-mentioned Lordſhip we find there were formerly thirteen *Lutheran* Churches, of all which they were deprived in the Year 1654.

The Principality of *Oppeln*, though the largeſt, is, ſeemingly, the pooreſt Principality; the greateſt Part of its People are *Poles*, and the reſt are *Germans* or their Deſcendents.

Oppeln, on the *Oder*, though its chief Town, yet little elſe can be ſaid of it, but that it is a decayed Place, occaſioned by various Calamities, more eſpecially by Fires, which is alſo the Caſe of many other Towns in *Sileſia*, their Houſes being moſtly Timber. Yet here is a Collegiate Abbey, a Pariſh-Church, a Jeſuits College, and two Convents.

The ſmall Principality of *Ratibor* produces all Sorts of Grain and Fruits.

Ratibor, its Capital, lies on the *Oder*, has two Churches and four Convents; yet nothing reſpecting Manufactures or Commerce can be ſaid of this Place.

The Principalities of *Troppau* and *Jagerndorf* are fertile Countries, lying contiguous to and once belonging to *Bohemia* or *Moravia*; they are partly ſubject to the King of *Pruſſia*, and partly to *Auſtria*.

1. *Troppau*, a Town on the River *Oppa*, is eſteemed the Capital of *Upper Sileſia*; it has three Parochial Churches, a Jeſuits College, and four or five Convents. It was moſtly deſtroyed by Fire, *Anno* 1758, according to Dr. *Buſching*.

2. *Jagerndorf*, a Town likewiſe on the *Oppa*, has two Churches and one Convent.

The Principality of *Teſchen* borders on *Moravia*, *Poland*, and *Hungary*.

Teſchen, its fortified Capital, ſtands on the River *Elſa*, in a very fertile Soil, has two Popiſh Churches and a College of *Jeſuits*. In its Suburbs is a *Lutheran* Church, wherein divine Service is performed both in the *German* and *Poliſh* Languages; and alſo a *Lutheran* School; [both which coſt the *Lutherans* a Donation of 10,000 Florins to the Emperor.]

☞ In this Principality ſtands a ſtrong Fort for the Defence of the famous Paſs of *Jablounka*, at the very Entrance into the Kingdom of *Hungary*.

Glatz. The Sovereign County of *Glatz* lies between *Sileſia*, *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*, ſurrounded with rugged Mountains, though in itſelf a fine Country, having Plenty of Corn, Pit-coal, Quarries of Stone and Marble, Jaſper, Topazes, and Cornelian, with Mines of Silver and Copper. Its Manufactures are conſiderable in Thread and Linen.

1. *Glatz*, its capital Town, is very ſtrong, ſituated on the River *Neyſz*; its Pariſh-Church is poſſeſſed by the *Jeſuits*, who alſo have a College and Seminary; there is another Church and Convent in its Suburbs.

2. *Reiners*, a ſmall open Town, noted for good Cloth and Pluſh, and Paper-making. The laſt (ſays Doctor *Buſching*) by no means inferior to that of *Holland*.

3. *Wunſchelburg*, a fortified Town, having divers Woollen and Linen Manufactures.

4. *Newrode* has Manufactures of Cloth and Stuffs.

Circle of *Auſtria.*

The Circle of AUSTRIA

Abounds in Corn, Cattle, Horſes, Saffron, and, toward the Frontiers of *Hungary*, an excellent Sort of Wine; it has alſo a rich Silver Mine, firſt begun to be worked ſo lately as the Year 1754.

Vienna. *Vienna* is the magnificent and ſtrongly-fortified Metropolis of both *Upper* and *Lower Auſtria*. It has a noble Univerſity. Here the rich and fine Manufactures have, of late Years, been much improved and increaſed: Particularly thoſe of Silk, Gold, and Silver Lace, Woollen and Linen Cloths, Stuffs, and Stockings; Mirrors, and other Plate Glaſs, Manufactures of Braſs and Porcelain, *&c.* And the Importation of foreign Manufactures is almoſt totally prohibited. *Vienna* (according to Doctor *Buſching*) conſtantly increaſes in its Commerce; and, *Anno* 1704, a Bank for Exchanges and Loans was erected, which, in 1706, was *wiſely* put under the Management of her own Magiſtrates: And the Court of Commerce here was, in the Year 1753, declared to be a peculiar *Aulic* Tribunal. It is not our Province nor Intention to give a particular Deſcription of ſo vaſt a City, wherein (according to *Buſching*) its numerous Churches and extenſive Cloyſters, with their Gardens and Walks, occupy almoſt a ſixth Part of the whole City. It has fifteen Squares, very many fine Palaces, and various Academies for all the fine Arts. Its Suburbs are very much larger than the Town itſelf; they have a Citadel, and are, in ſome Meaſure, fortified, and contain many Palaces, Churches, Cloyſters, Gardens, *&c.* Here are two imperial Palaces; and the many high Colleges, Boards and Judicatories here, do not a little enhance its Credit and Splendor. Here are ſundry large and particular Libraries, and the Vaſtneſs of the imperial Library exceeds both the *Vatican* and royal *French* Libraries. Theatres, Cabinets of Rarities, Arſenals, and in ſhort, every other Requiſite to conſtitute a *great City*, are here to be found.

Vienna's principal Exports are Wine, Saffron, Gunpowder and Alum: It lies on a Branch of the *Danube*; the Suburbs are much larger than the ancient City; and both together may contain about 180,000 to 200,000 Inhabitants, according to Doctor *Buſching*: Amongſt whom are all Kinds of Artiſts and Manufacturers: So that the principal Commerce of *Auſtria* does in a Manner ſolely center at *Vienna*. In peaceable Times, here may be ſeen *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Greeks*, *Hungarians*, *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *French*, *Polanders*, &c. all in their ſeveral Habits. Yet the Trade of *Vienna* (ſays the ingenious Mr. *Keyſler*, in his Travels, *Anno* 1731) is little anſwerable to its Largeneſs and its convenient Situation; partly owing to heavy Duties and Impoſts.

Lints. 2. *Lints*, [or *Linz*] in *Upper Auſtria*, on the *Danube*, is its capital Town, and is well-built and populous; it has two Churches and ſix Convents; has ſome conſiderable Trade, and ſome Woollen and Silk Manufactures, and ſeveral conſiderable Fairs.

In theſe Parts are many ſmall fortified Towns, and very many Burghs or Market Towns, of which we can ſay very little in reſpect to our main Subject.

Stiria Dutchy. The Dutchy of *Stiria* lies to the South of *Auſtria*, and, though very mountainous, abounds in Corn, Wine, Salt, and Cattle, as well as in the beſt of Iron and the fineſt of Steel, with Copper, Lead, and ſome Silver.

Gratz. *Gratz*, its Capital, is a large fortified Town, having a conſiderable Number of Churches, Chapels, and Convents: But of its Commerce or its Manufactures, or of that of any other Place in this Dutchy, there is very little to be ſaid.

The Dutchy of *Carinthia* lies Weſt of *Stiria*, is very woody and mountainous, and its Productions nearly the ſame as in *Stiria*.

Clagenfurt is its principal Town, is well-built, has ſix Churches, and ſeveral Monaſteries; but we know as little of its Commerce and Manufactures as of the before-named City of *Gratz*.

Carniola Dutchy.

The Dutchy of *Carniola* lies South of *Carinthia* and *Stiria*, and, although extremely mountainous, abounds in fine Fruits, and exports excellent Wines, Grain, Iron, ſome Copper, and Lead, Timber for Ship-building, Linen, Oil of Olives, Quickſilver, and coarſe Woollen Stuffs.

Labach, (or *Laybach*) its chief Town, has a Cathedral and ſeveral Churches and Convents, with ſome Trade, as not being far from the Gulph of *Trieſte* on the *Adriatic* Sea.

Trieſte is a Town on the *Adriatic* Sea: The preſent Empreſs-Queen, *Maria-Thereſia*, has fortified it, and beſtowed on it ſundry Immunities, even ſo far as to be, in *ſome* Reſpects, a free Port; ſo that many Ships reſort to it with Merchandize, and re-lade the Merchandize of the neighbouring Countries. It has a Cathedral, and ſeveral Churches and Convents.

Fiume, (otherwiſe called *St. Veit*) on a Bay of the *Adriatic* Sea, is populous, has a collegiate Church, and ſeveral Convents, a College of *Jeſuits*, (as we may be certain to find in every tolerable Town belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.) From hence (ſays Doctor *Buſching*) large Quantities of Merchandize are exported, which are brought from *Hungary*, &c. for which End the Emperor *Charles* VI. repaired the Roads leading to it.

This Dutchy of *Carniola* abounds with many ſtrange Caves, Caverns, Lakes, &c. of very extraordinary Kinds, and ſurprizing Qualities; but theſe are foreign to our main Purpoſe.

The adjoining County of *Goritia* (or *Gorz*) produces much *Raw-Silk*, Corn, and good Wine.

Goritia, its chief Town, has ſeven Convent-churches, nine Chapels, and a *Jeſuits'* College.

The *Anterior Auſtria* contains,

I. The County of *Tirol*, which, though very mountainous, which (like the *Alpes*) has the Summits of thoſe Mountains conſtantly covered with Snow, yet is nevertheleſs very fertile, and abounds in rich Mines.——All the fine Fruits and Wines of *Italy* grow here; alſo much Flax and Silk; here alſo are various precious Stones, Salt-pits, Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, Alum, and Vitriol.

1. *Inſpruck*, on the River *Inn*, its Capital, is a large City, containing many fine Churches, Convents, and Palaces, a *Jeſuits'* College, and an Arſenal. This Place has a very gainful Trade in *Salt*.

2. *Bolzano* is a large, though open Town, famous for its four annual Fairs, much frequented by Merchants from *Germany* and *Italy*. In *Tirol* are ſundry leſſer Towns and Burghs, ſome of which drive a good Trade in Silk, &c.

3. The Biſhopric of *Trent* lies within the ſaid great County of *Tirol*, and is ſubject to *Auſtria*. The City of *Trent* lies on the River *Etſch*, bordering on the *Venetian* Territories: It is an old-built City, having a Cathedral, three Pariſh-churches, a fine *Jeſuits* College, and two Convents; but is not eminent in a commercial Senſe. And the like may be ſaid of the neighbouring Biſhopric and City of *Brixen*.

The County of *Bregents* (or *Bregentz*) has a capital Town of the ſame Name, ſtanding on the *Boden Sea*, or *Lake of Conſtance*; it is chiefly noted for good Iron-works, and for much Timber felled in its Woods, and exported to *Switzerland* and *Swabia*.

Auſtrian Territories in *Swabia*.

The *Auſtrian* Territories in *Swabia* are, in many Places, interſected by other Territories.

Conſtance.

Conſtance, [*Coſtanz*, or *Coſtnitz*, as Doctor *Buſching* variouſly writes it] an ancient City on the South-weſt Shore of the Lake of that Name, otherwiſe called the *Boden Sea*, near where the River *Rhine* iſſues out of that Lake, after paſſing through it. Its People are ſaid to be moſtly Proteſtants, although there be in it a Popiſh Cathedral, a College of *Jeſuits*, and three Convents.

In *Auſtrian Briſgau*, ſtand the once-ſtrong Fortreſſes of *Friburg* and *Old Briſac*; both which Towns are now of ſmall Significance, as being diſmantled. Here are many other detached Towns and Burghs, belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, but not ſignificant enough to be particularly ſpecified.

The Circle of *Burgundy*, or the *Auſtrian Netherlands*.

The Xth and laſt *Circle* of the *German* Empire is ſtiled the *Circle of Burgundy*; but as the greateſt Part of it has been raviſhed from that Empire, at different Times, it is now become little more than a mere Name. It contained, 1ſt, The Dutchy and County of *Burgundy*; 2dly, The Dutchy of *Lorrain*; 3dly, The XVII Provinces of the *Netherlands*; 4thly, The Electorate of *Treves*; 5thly, The Biſhopric of *Liege*; and, 6thly, The Dutchies of *Juliers* and *Berg*. The firſt and ſecond are poſſeſſed by *France*, as alſo a conſiderable Part of the third. Of the ſaid third, the Republic of the *Belgic* Provinces have got ſeven intire Provinces, and ſome Parts of four more, (*viz.* of *Flanders*, *Brabant*, *Limburg*, and of the upper Quarter of *Gelderland*.) The fourth has partly been curtailed by *France*, and the reſt is annexed to the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*. The Biſhopric of *Liege*, from the fifth, is annexed to the Circle of *Weſtphalia*; though commonly reckoned in the *Netherlands*: And the ſixth is alſo annexed to the Circle of *Weſtphalia*. So all that properly remains of this Xth Circle is only ſuch Part of the ten Provinces of the *Netherlands* as now remains under the Subjection of *Auſtria*, and which we are next to deſcribe, *viz.*

1. The

Auſtrian Flanders. 1. The *Auſtrian* Part of *Flanders*. Its Soil is particularly fertile, and is proper for Agriculture, Flax, and Paſturage for the breeding of Cattle, Horſes and Sheep, and for the fineſt Butter and Cheeſe. It has alſo Plenty of Sea and River Fiſh, Fruits and Garden-ſtuff. This Province is finely cultivated to the very utmoſt Degree of Perfection, and is extremely populous; containing ſixty-two walled and open Towns, and many hundreds of Villages. It is well known that this Province was the earlieſt of any Country, without the *Mediterranean*, which fell into the Manufacture of both Woollen and Linen Cloth, which they held and increaſed for ſeveral Centuries, until other Nations have gradually almoſt beat them out of both the one and the other.

Their principal Cities and Towns, are,

Gaunt. 1. *Gaunt*, (or *Ghent*) on the River *Scheld*, the Capital of this Province. It is ſtill a very large City, with a ſtrong Citadel, though much declined from its ancient Opulence and Splendor; has thirteen Market-places, a grand Cathedral, a Collegiate and ſix Pariſh-churches, two Abbeys, two *Jeſuits* Colleges, ſeven Monaſteries, and twenty-two Nunneries, beſide many Chapels and Hoſpitals. It has ſtill a conſiderable Linen Manufacture, called *Ghentings*, with others of Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, as alſo of Silk. It is happily ſituated by means of its many navigable Canals, as well as Rivers, for a Trade for Corn, *&c.* by its Communication with other Towns and with the Ocean. Its Walls are ten Miles in Circuit, has many fine Streets and Buildings, although there be many void Spaces within its Walls.

Courtray. 2. *Courtray* (or *Cortryck*) contains one Pariſh-Church, a *Jeſuits* College, eight Convents, and ſome Hoſpitals. It is famous for its fine Linen Manufactures. And Mr. *Nugent* thinks, that here they make the fineſt Table-Linen of any Place in *Europe*.

Dendermond. 3. *Dendermond* has two Pariſh-Churches, and ſix Convents: Its Neighbourhood yields Plenty of Grain, Hemp and Flax.

Bruges. 4. *Bruges* is a large, ſtrong, and well-built (almoſt round) City: It was formerly of great Renown for Commerce almoſt beyond any other in *Europe*, tho' now much decayed. It has ſo many well-contrived Canals as enables it to hold a Communication with *Gaunt*, *Oſtend*, and *Sluyce*, and conſequently with the Sea, from which it is but three Leagues diſtant. Here is a Cathedral, two collegiate and five Pariſh-Churches, many Chapels, a *Jeſuits* College, thirty-one Convents, and ſundry charitable Foundations; and it has ſtill ſeveral good Manufactures of fine Woollen Stuffs, Tapeſtry, Fuſtians, worked Cottons, Linen and Lace; having ſixty-eight Companies of Artificers, each having a ſeparate Hall. *Sluyce* was its ancient Harbour until it fell into the Hands of the *Dutch*, when the *Brugians* digged another Canal, from *Oſtend*, of ſeven Miles in Length, up to the City, navigable for Ships of 200 Tons Burden. It ſtill continues to have a Trade in *Spaniſh* Wool, *&c.* and has in it many noble Structures.

Ypres. 5. *Ypres* is a ſtrong and famous City, having a Cathedral, five Pariſh-Churches, a *Jeſuits* College, fourteen Convents, and ſundry charitable Foundations. Its Woollen Manufactory, which (like the reſt of *Flanders*) was much celebrated of old, is now much decayed; but its Manufacture of *Table Linen* is ſtill conſiderable; and it is probable, that the Sort of *Table Linen* which in *England* is called *Diaper* was originally ſo named from this City; [as much as to ſay *Toil d'Ypres.*] At its annual Fair in *Lent* much Silks and Says are vended. *Ypres* is one of thoſe three called in Records, the three good Towns of *Flanders*; *Ghent* and *Bruges* being the other two.

Popperingen. 6. *Popperingen* is a Burgh, containing three Churches and as many Convents; has ſome Woollen and much Linen and Tapeſtry Manufactures, having ſtill a Woollen-Cloth-hall and a Bay-hall.

Tournay. 7. *Tournay* is a large, ſtrong and elegant City, containing ſeventeen Pariſh-Churches, many Convents and charitable Foundations. Its Manufactures are Tapeſtry Bed-curtains, Coverlits, and other worked Stuffs.

Oſtend. 8. *Oſtend* is a ſmall but ſtrong Sea-port, at the Mouth of the River *Guele*, chiefly memorable for its Harbour's Conveniency, in reſpect of Packet-boats and other Veſſels correſponding with the *Auſtrian Netherlands*.

Nieuport. 9. *Nieuport*, a Sea-port with no very good Harbour, and therefore principally inhabited by Fiſhermen.

☞ The other Towns of this and the other *Netherland* Provinces, under the Dominion of *France*, ſhall be deſcribed with that Kingdom.

Auſtrian Hainault.

AUSTRIAN HAINAULT, *viz.*

The Province of *Hainault* [called in *Dutch Hennegau*] has Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Pit-coal, Timber, Iron, Marble, *&c.* It contains twenty-four Towns, and ſome hundreds of Villages. What *France*'s former and later Conqueſts have ſtill left to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, are,

Mons. 1. *Mons* [in *Dutch* named *Bergen*] is the largeſt, faireſt, and principal Town of the whole Province, containing 4,600 Houſes, 6 Pariſh-Churches, a *Jeſuits* College, and ſeveral Convents. It is a Place of good Trade in Woollen Stuffs and other Merchandize.

Aeth. 2. *Aeth* is a ſtrong little Town, having ſome good Linen Manufactures.

3. *Leſſines*, a ſmall Town, where much Linen is made.

4. *Enghien* is a ſmall Place, with a Tapeſtry Manufacture. Beſide, here are ſome other inconſiderable Places.

Namur Province.

The Province of *Namur* is intirely *Auſtrian*. It is very mountainous and woody; its principal Riches conſiſt in Iron and Steel; tho' here are alſo Lead, Pit-coal, Marble; and all Sorts of Grain in its flatter Parts.

Charleroy.

1. *Charleroy*, though intended merely for a Fortreſs, has, nevertheleſs, Numbers of Iron melting-houſes for Mills, Forges for Cannon, and other Iron Manufactures: So that Mr. *Nugent* thinks it reſembles *Birmingham* in *England*.

Namur.

Namur is a very ſtrong City, with a ſtronger Citadel. It ſtands on the River *Meuſe*, (or *Maeſe*) has a Cathedral, ſix Pariſh-Churches, a *Jeſuits* College, and thirteen Convents; and, being principally deſigned for a Fortreſs, we can ſay nothing particular concerning its Trade or Commerce.

AUSTRIAN BRABANT.

Auſtrian Brabant.

The greateſt *natural* Wealth of this Province conſiſts in *Flax*. It has nineteen walled Towns, and many Burghs and Villages.

Louvain.

1. *Louvain*, on the River *Dyle*, is, in point of Precedence, the firſt City of *Brabant*, once very opulent and very large. Its noble Manufactures of Woollen and Linen, in the former Part of the 14th Century, maintained upwards of 150,000 Workmen, though probably not all within its Walls; until, in the Year 1380, (or according to others 1382) the Cloth-weavers making an Inſurrection there, for which many of them were puniſhed, the reſt withdrew into *England* and other Parts, and thereby loſt that great Trade. It is eaſy to imagine the preſent ſad Condition of a great City thus permanently deprived of ſuch vaſt Manufactures, and therewith of its Wealth and People; ſo as now to be but the mere Shadow of what it once was. It is, however, a walled City of ſix Miles Circumference; but within the Walls there are Hills, Meadows, Vineyards, and Gardens. Here are, however, ſome few Manufactures both of Woollen and Linen, beſide their Beer, of which they vend much all over the Country. *Louvain* alſo has long had a very noble Univerſity, containing many Colleges, [*Morery* reckons them but 20; *Buſching* ſays 41; and *Nugent* 60 Colleges.] Here alſo are 30 Convents. Mr. *Nugent* relates, that it has nine Markets in it, fourteen Water-mills, and has ſtill 126 Streets; yet he adds, that, although nine Miles in Compaſs, there is ſcarce a third Part of it filled up with Houſes.

Bruſſels.

2. *Bruſſels* is the ſecond City in Rank: And, being the Seat of Government for all the *Auſtrian* Provinces, it has long been a large, beautiful, and populous City, with many fine and magnificent public and private Edifices; has nine Pariſh-Churches, and thirty-four Convents, including the *Jeſuits* College. It is ſtill eminent for its Manufactures of fine Camblets, Lace, and Tapeſtry; and by its Canals into the River *Scheld*, it has a conſiderable Commerce with other Parts. According to Mr. *Nugent*, here is an Office for lending Money on Pledges, at moderate Intereſt; alſo a Foundling-hoſpital, and a Convent for the Reception of *penitent Courtezans*.

Antwerp.

3. *Antwerp*, on the *Scheld*, is the third in Rank, containing ſtill many magnificent Edifices, both public and private.

From *Louis Guicciardin*'s Deſcription of it, in the 16th Century, we have, under the Year 1585, given a View of it when in its Meridian Glory. At preſent it has 22 Squares, above 200 Street, a fine Cathedral, four Collegiate and four Pariſh-Churches, four Abbeys, and a *Jeſuits* College, ten Monaſteries, and nineteen Nunneries, a ſtately Stadt-houſe, and a Merchants Exchange, which was the firſt Structure of that Kind in all *Europe*, upon the Model of which thoſe of *London* and *Amſterdam* were built. For above the Space of an intire Century it was one of the moſt trading Cities that ever exiſted. It is true, *Guicciardin*, in the Height of its Glory, does not make it much exceed 100,000 ſettled Inhabitants; but Doctor *Buſching*, in his *New Geography*, relates, that, about the Middle of the 16th Century, there were in it computed upwards of 200,000 Inhabitants and Strangers. We have ſeen how much it ſuffered in the Year 1576, and its miſerable Ruin, *Anno* 1585. By the Treaty of *Munſter*, *Anno* 1648, between *Spain* and *Holland*, it was ſtipulated, that no large Ship ſhould be permitted to ſail up to this unfortunate City.——Nevertheleſs, *Antwerp*'s modern Tapeſtry and Lace-manufactures are ſtill very fine; and they have an Inſurance Company: And ſoon after the great Loſs of their Commerce, the *Antwerpians* began to turn their Thoughts to *Banking* and *Exchanges*; as well as to *Jewelling* and *Painting*; in all which they excel, even in our own Times.

Mechlin.

The City of *Mechlin*, [denominated *the Fair*] on the River *Dyle*, running into the *Scheld*, is a well-built Place, with broad and clean Streets, an archiepiſcopal Cathedral, ſix Pariſh-Churches, twenty-two Convents, and a *Jeſuits* College. It is eminently celebrated for its Manufactures of the fineſt Lace, alſo for Linen, tanning of Leather, Corn, Blankets, Thread, Founderies for Bells and Cannon.

Auſtrian Limburg.

In the Dutchy and Province of *Limburg*, *Limburg*, its chief Town, is all that is left to the *Auſtrians*, and is a Place of little or no commercial Significancy. The reſt of this Province, as *Valkenburg*, *Rolduc*, and *Dalem*, are to be found under the Deſcription of the *United Netherlands*.

Auſtrian Luxemburg.

Auſtrian Luxemburg (or *Lutzelburg*) has good Corn, Cattle, *Moſelle* Wine, many Iron-works, and Founderies for Cannon. *Luxemburg*, its Capital, is a very ſtrong, though ſmall Place, having been much contended for between the two great Houſes of *Auſtria* and *Bourbon*. It has a *Jeſuits* College, and ſome Convents, but is not a commercial Place. Here are many ſmall Towns and Villages, but they are too near the Frontiers of *France* to enjoy any Thing conſiderable like Commerce or Manufactures, as having been ſo often ravaged by ſo reſtleſs a Nation.

Ruremond.

Auſtrian Guelderland contains the ſtrong Town of *Roermund*, or *Ruremond*, on the River *Roer*, which here runs into the *Maeſe*. It is the largeſt Place in this Dutchy; but as it has ſo frequently been beſieged and taken, it is of no Note in Commerce. In this Country are alſo ſundry Villages. The ſtrong Town of *Gueldres*, and ſome leſſer Towns and Villages, in what is called the upper Quarter of *Guelderland*, belong to the King of *Pruſſia*, but are not memorable in a commercial Conſideration.

And this is all that is left of what may *now* be properly called the Circle of *Burgundy*.

Reaſons why *Germany* has, in this Appendix, been more enlarged on than other Countries.

☞ Two very obvious Reaſons have naturally led us to be more copious on the *German* Empire than on any other Country of *Europe*, *viz.* Firſt, The great Number of independent States and of free Imperial Cities with their Diſtricts; each of which have generally (more or leſs) required a diſtinct Conſideration, as well in a political as in a commercial Senſe.

Secondly, The vaſt Improvements, within the Compaſs of one Century paſt, in Manufactures, manual Arts, Agriculture, and Water-carriage, for the Conveniency of Commerce; principally effected in the more Northern Circles, and eſpecially in thoſe of *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*, in a very great Degree occaſioned by the Acceſſion of ſo great a Number of ſober, uſeful, ingenious and induſtrious Foreigners, which required a more particular Animadverſion; whereas in all, or moſt of the other ſingle States and Monarchies of *Europe*, there is a Kind of Identity or Sameneſs to be found in moſt of the above Particulars, as well as in their Religious and Civil Œconomy; which Countries therefore do not require ſo particular an Enlargement as *Germany* ſeemed abſolutely to demand.

The European Territories of the STATES-GENERAL *of the* UNITED NETHERLANDS.

Notwithſtanding all that may be ſaid of the low, moiſt, and marſhy Soil, and of the thick Air of the moſt Part of the ſeven United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and of their Heaths and barren ſandy Downs, and that they in general are unable to afford ſufficient Suſtenance, and leaſt of all Corn, for their numerous Inhabitants; yet ſuch Diſadvantages may be ſaid to be well compenſated by their moſt extenſive foreign Commerce and Navigation, immenſe Fiſheries, rich Paſtures ſupplying vaſt Quantities of excellent Butter and Cheeſe, of which great Quantities are exported; the Cheeſe, particularly of the *Texel* and *Edam*, being famous all over *Europe*. *Holland* has an infinite Number of good Sheep, bearing excellent Wool: In *Gelderland* grows Tobacco, *&c.* and *Zealand*, good Madder, and has Salt made from Sea-water; *Zutphen* alſo yields ſome Iron-Stone. They have moſt convenient Water-carriage beyond any other Country of *Europe*, and a happy Situation for an eaſy Communication with other Nations.

The Seven United Provinces, according to Doctor *Buſching*, contain 113 Cities and Towns, 1,400 Villages, and about two Millions of Inhabitants; beſide the 25 Towns, and the People in what is called the Lands of the *Generality*, or conquered Countries and Towns of other Parts of the *Netherlands*. The vaſt Populouſneſs of the United Provinces, and eſpecially of that of *Holland*, beyond any other Country in *Europe* of ſo ſmall an Extent, is principally owing to the very great Variety of their Manufactures, Fabrications, and other manual Improvements, as well as to the great Extent of their foreign Commerce, Navigation, and Fiſheries; whereby ſuch Numbers of People are employed and maintained at Home, in numberleſs Ways, ſuch as, their Pottery, Tobacco-pipes, Delft-ware, finely refined Salt; their Oil-mills, Starch-manufactures—their Improvements of the raw Linen-Thread of *Germany*—their Hemp and fine Paper-manufactures—their fine Linen and Table Damaſks—their Saw-mills for Timber for Shipping and Houſes, in immenſe Quantities—their great Sugar-baking—their vaſt Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Manufactures—Wax-bleaching—Leather-dreſſing;—the great Quantity of their Coin and Specie, aſſiſted by their Banks, moſt eſpecially by that of *Amſterdam*—their *Eaſt-India* Trade—and their general Induſtry and Frugality. Yet we doubt it cannot be denied, that, great as their Commerce, Manufactures, and Fiſheries are, they have, for ſome Time, been in a retrograde State; by ſome imputed to the too general Relaxation of their priſtine Frugality; though, by others, much more owing to the great Improvements made by other Nations, almoſt every-where, in their Commerce, Navigation, Manufactures, Fiſheries, *&c.*

The Province of *Holland*.

We ſhall begin with the moſt opulent Province of *Holland*, and with

The City of *Dort*.

1. *Dort*, (or *Dordrecht*) the firſt City, in point of Seniority or Precedency, of that Province.

This City was the ancient Place of Reſidence of the Earls of *Holland* and *Zealand*. Doctor *Buſching* relates, that in the Year 1732, it was computed to contain 3,954 Houſes and 18,000 Inhabitants. It has a moſt commodious Harbour and conſiderable Trade, eſpecially in Grain, *Rheniſh* and other Wines, in Timber brought rough down the *Rhine* in Summer, and here, at its many Mills, ſawed and prepared for various Uſes.

Harlem.

2. *Haarlem*, the ſecond Town (in point of Precedence) of this Province, enjoys a Communication with *Amſterdam* and *Leyden*, by means of two ſpacious Canals; and in the ſaid Year 1732, contained 7,963 Houſes and 50,000 Inhabitants. Its Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Silk, and Linen, though ſtill conſiderable, are yet greatly declined from what they formerly were. It employs many People in the bleaching of their famous and fine Linens, Tapes and Thread.

Delft.

3. *Delft*, the third in Rank, is a fine Town, and in the ſaid Year 1732, contained 4,870 Houſes and 25,000 Inhabitants. This City is properly the Arſenal for the whole Province of *Holland*, having, for that End, four Powder-magazines. Its fine earthen Ware is famous all over *Europe*; and it was formerly noted for its Woollen Cloth and Beer.

Delfſhaven,

Delftſhaven, near it, is a large, flouriſhing Town on the *Maeſe*, with a good Harbour; at which lye the *Eaſt-India* Ships, Herring-buſſes, *&c.* belonging to the City of *Delft*.

Leyden.

4. *Leyden* is the fourth in Rank, and in Magnitude is the largeſt and fineſt of the Province, next after *Amſterdam*. It contained in the ſaid Year 1732, 10,891 Houſes, and, at only ſix Perſons to each Houſe, comprehends 65,346 Perſons, yet others make them 70,000. Doctor *Buſching* thinks its formerly celebrated Woollen Cloth Manufactures, which annually amounted to 100,000 Pieces of Cloths, Stuffs, and Camblets, are leſſening very much. Since the 12th. Century, *Leyden* has been four Times enlarged. Mr. *Nugent* reckons in it 180 Streets. Its famous Univerſity has ſometimes had 2,000 Students, though uſually not near ſo many. And its Orphan-hoſpital contains 900 Children.

Amſterdam.

5. *Amſterdam*, the fifth in Rank, is, beyond Compare, the firſt in Commerce, Opulence, and Magnitude, of all theſe Provinces. It is ſituated at the Influx of the little River *Amſtel*, running through it; and although, by Reaſon of the Shallowneſs of the *Pampus*, (the only Paſſage leading up to it out of the *Zuyder Zee)* it might be thought but indifferently ſituated for maritime Commerce, as Ships of Burden muſt be lightened in order to paſs through it, and muſt afterward wait for an eaſterly or north-eaſt Wind to go through the *Marſdiep* into the North-ſea; yet ſo far the Situation of *Amſterdam* is advantageous, that the other Towns of the Province can eaſily ſend their Merchandize thither, and receive Returns, and that, with a fair Wind, it is but a few Hours Paſſage to or from all the Ports of *North-Holland*, *Frieſland*, *Overyſſel*, and *Gelderland*. In the ſame Year 1732, its Houſes were numbered, and amounted to 32,685; and its Inhabitants (according to Doctor *Buſching)* were at moſt 200,000.---That from 1747 to 1752, (comprehending the Space of ſix Years) the Burials here were, at a Medium, 8,247 yearly. Now as in large and very populous Cities, it is generally computed that one out of thirty Perſons die annually, then, by multiplying 8,247, by 30, the Number of this City's Inhabitants will come out to be 247,410 Perſons, which comes much nearer the moſt uſual Computation of *Amſterdam*'s Inhabitants, *i. e.* about 250,000 or 260,000 Perſons. Yet others, as we have ſeen, compute them no higher than 241,000. The ſaid Author thinks it the greateſt trading City in *Europe*; though poſſibly, all Things conſidered, the City of *London* may merit the Preference, more eſpecially of later Times. To ſay that *Amſterdam* abounds in Merchants, Manufacturers, and Artificers, is ſaying no more than what the famous Aſtronomer, *Copernicus*, ſaid of it 250 Years ago, when it was much leſs conſiderable; “ That at *Amſterdam* all Men were employed in trading.” [*Ubi Nemo non Mercaturam exercet.*] In *Collier*'s Tranſlation and Additions to *Morery*'s hiſtorical Dictionary, this great City is juſtly celebrated for its vaſt Numbers of Ships and Seamen—its infinite Quantities of all Kinds of Merchandize whatever, from all Parts of the World—its fine Canals and Bridges, ſpacious and neat Streets, Piazzas and Churches—its infinite Magazines of naval Stores—its Docks and Wharfs, and its Store-houſes of all Kinds of Merchandize, worthy of the higheſt Admiration—her numerous Hoſpitals, and other charitable Foundations—her moſt famous *Bank*, thought to contain the greateſt Treaſure upon Earth, [of which we have treated at large under the Year 1609]—its moſt magnificent *Stadt-houſe*, which (according to Sir *William Temple)* is thought to have coſt in all about three Millions *Sterling*; and the Beauties and Architecture whereof have long ſince required, and have had an intire Volume fully to deſcribe them.

Gouda.

6. *Gouda*, (or *Tergow*) on the little River *Gouwe*, is the ſixth City in Rank. In the ſaid Year 1732, it contained 3,974 Houſes and 20,000 People. Moſt of the Veſſels employed in the Trade between *Holland*, *Zealand*, and the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, paſs through this Place, ſteering their Courſe from the *Gouwe* into the *Yſſel*, and through the latter into the *Merwe*. Thread, Cordage, and Tobacco-pipes, are its proper Manufactures.

Rotterdam.

7. *Rotterdam* is a large, opulent, and great commercial Port and City, ſecond to none in the Province, in this Reſpect, but to *Amſterdam:* It lies on the *Maeſe*, which here receives the *Rotter*. By the deep Canals which run up into the Heart of this City, Ships of great Burden lade and unlade at the Merchants Doors. It is, in a great Degree, a Staple for Wines from *France* and *Germany*; and it is alſo the Place of the greateſt Reſort of Shipping to and from *Great-Britain* of any Port of the *Netherlands*. Here are Refiners of Salt, and many Manufacturers in Glaſs. By means of the *Rhine* and *Maeſe*, this City alſo carries on a great inland Commerce into *Germany*, and to the north Parts of *France*. In 1732, its Houſes were computed to amount to 6,621, and its Inhabitants to 56,000.

Gorcum.

8. *Gorcum*, (on the *Merwe)* the 8th Town in Rank, contained in the ſaid Year, only 1,398 Houſes and 6,600 People. It is a fortified Town, and carries on a great Trade in Corn and Salmon.

Schiedam.

9. *Schiedam*, on the *Maeſe*, where the River *Schie* is by a Sluyce conveyed into it, contains 1,584 Houſes and 8,000 People; it has many Herring-buſſes, for the Benefit whereof its People are much employed in the making of Nets.

Schonhoven.

10. *Schonhoven*, on the River *Leck*, has but 2,500 Inhabitants. And,

The *Briel.*

11. *Briel*, (or *Brill)* on the Iſle of *Voorne*, near the Mouth of the *Maeſe*, has about 4,000 People. Theſe two are indeed but inconſiderable Towns, tho' they are both well fortified. And although theſe *eleven* Towns are all that, in *South-Holland*, are privileged to ſend Deputies to the Aſſembly of the States of the Province of *Holland*, yet therein there are other good, and ſome ſtrong Towns, which have not that Privilege.

The *Hague.*

1. The *Hague* is a large and beautiful Town, though without either Walls or Gates: In the ſaid Year 1732, it was found to contain 6,164 Houſes, many of which are finely built, beſide its public and national Edifices. It is a Place of much public Buſineſs and Splendor, where the Aſſemblies of the States-General, the States of *Holland*, the Councils of State and of War, and many other national Offices are kept, and where all foreign Ambaſſadors and Envoys uſually reſide. The *Hague* therefore being the Seat

Seat of Government, though no Sea-port, nor famed for any particular Manufacture, is a Place abounding in all Neceſſaries and Conveniencies whatever, and has a great Circulation of Money, being indeed the moſt magnificent open Town, or the moſt illuſtrious Village, in the known World, containing no fewer than 50,000 Inhabitants: Yet ſome compute 12,000 People fewer in Number.

Vlardingen.

2. *Vlardingen* is a large Town, ſituated on the *Maeſe*, from whence there ſail annually a greater Number of Herring-buſſes than from all the other Ports of the *Netherlands:* For in the Year 1753, the total Number of thoſe Buſſes, from all the United Provinces, were 173, of which 112 belonged to *Vlardingen.*

Maeſland-Sluyce.

3. *Maeſland-Sluyce* is a large Village, on a Branch of the *Maeſe*, whoſe Inhabitants are chiefly employed in the Herring and Whale Fiſheries.

The *South-Holland* Iſles.

The Iſles belonging to *South-Holland*, at or near the Mouth of the Rivers *Maeſe* and *Leck*, are *Yſſelmond*, *Voorn*, [on which ſtand the Ports of *Briel* and *Helvoetſluyce*] *Stryen*, *Flaaque*, and *Goerce*; none of which are conſiderable enough to require any particular Deſcription.

North-Holland.

North-Holland (otherwiſe called *Weſt-Frieſland)* is the much ſmaller Part of the Province, and contains the following principal Places, *viz.*

Alkmaar.

1. *Alkmaar*, the firſt in point of Rank, contained in the Year 1732, 2,581 Houſes and 15,000 People. It carries on a large Trade in Grain, fine Cheeſe and Butter.

Hoorne.

2. *Hoorne*, on the *Zuyder Sea*, has a convenient Harbour, and contained in 1732, 2,817 Houſes and about 12,000 Inhabitants. Here is an *Eaſt-India* Chamber, and an Admiralty-college, held here alternately with *Enkhuiſen* and *Medenblick*; it is alſo the Seat of the Mint. Here alſo are Ships of War as well as Merchant-ſhips built: It trades much in Butter and Cheeſe, and alſo they trade with *Denmark*, from whence they bring back lean Black Cattle to be fattened in their rich Paſtures.

Enkhuiſen.

3. *Enkhuiſen*, in 1732, contained 2,600 Houſes and 11,000 Inhabitants; it ſtands on the *Zuyder Sea*, and is well fortified. Here they build many Ships, and thence formerly they were wont to ſend out annually four or five hundred Herring-buſſes, [now, as we have juſt ſeen, more than all the Provinces together ſend out] at preſent only ſixty on that Fiſhery. Here is likewiſe an *Eaſt-India* and *Weſt-India* Chamber, a Cannon-foundery, and Salt-works.

Edam.

4. *Edam*, on the *Zuyder Sea*, has about 1,000 Houſes, and 4,000 People, was once famous for its Cheeſe. Its Ship-building and Timber Trade is conſiderable, and it has ſome Salt-works.

Monikendam.

5. *Monikendam*, on the ſame Sea, is a decayed Port, having about 700 Houſes and 2000 People; its Port is now choaked up with Sand.

Medenblik.

6. *Medenblik*, on that Sea, and of about the ſame Bigneſs, to Appearance; its principal Trade is in Timber from *Norway*. It contains about 2,500 People.

Purmerend.

7. *Purmerend* is the 7th and laſt of the voting Towns of *North-Holland*, having about 600 Houſes, and about 2,000 Inhabitants; its Trade being in Cheeſe and Cattle.

Beſide theſe, there is,

Sardam.

8. *Sardam*, a large and wealthy Town, on the *Zuyder Sea*, where many rich Merchants reſide, and deal largely in Timber, Grain, and Train Oil: Their Ship-building is very conſiderable, though not ſo vaſt as formerly, when it was ſaid to have been able to build as many Ships in a Year as there are Days in it. Beyond all, it is moſt remarkable for the vaſt Multitude and Variety of its Wind-mills;—as, Saw-mills—Oil-mills—Peaſe-mills----Colour-mills----Paper-mills----Fulling-mills----Snuff-mills----Coffee-mills—Muſtard-mills, *&c.*—ſo as to be really aſtoniſhing, if their Number be ſo many (according to Doctor *Buſching)* as 2,300. This Place too is alſo ſo conſiderable as to have in it Printers and Bookſellers.

Texel Iſle.

The Iſle of *Texel* is very near this Continent, and is fertile in Corn, and Sheep with good Wool. Here is a commodious Road for Shipping, the Rendezvous of all the *Eaſt-India* Ships from *Amſterdam*, *Hoorn*, and *Enkhuiſen*, being ſafe under the Cannon of a Fort, whilſt waiting for their laſt Orders, or for a fair Wind. The other Iſles of *Flieland*, *Schelling*, &c. are inconſiderable, and are all ſuppoſed to have been once joined to the main Land.

The Province of *Zealand.*

The Province of *Zealand* conſiſts intirely of Iſlands, formed by the Branches or Sea-ſtreams of the River *Scheld*, and were probably once joined to the Province of *Flanders*. They are very fertile in excellent Wheat, Fruits, fine Paſtures covered with fine Sheep. Here is Plenty of all Kinds of Proviſion and Fiſh, and are only wanting in Fuel, with which (eſpecially Turf) they are forced to be ſupplied from other Provinces, and with Coals from *England* in great Quantities. The whole Province contains 11 Towns and 110 Villages; and its People are eſteemed the moſt wealthy of all the *Netherlands*, owing to their happy and very convenient Situation for maritime Commerce.

The Iſle of *Walcheren* is the moſt populous of thoſe Iſles, and contains three good trading Towns, *viz.*

1. *Middelburg*, the Capital of the whole Province, is a large, fine, and ſtrong City, and a Place of great maritime Commerce and Shipping, with a conſiderable Share of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-India* and other

Trades. It has, at its Harbour's Entrance, the Fort of *Rammekins*, (which was one of the three cautionary Places pawned to Queen *Elizabeth*) here are no fewer than twenty Churches, and many rich Merchants. It is the Staple for the Wines of *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*.

2. *Fluſhing* is a well fortified and extremely well ſituated Town for maritime Commerce, even beyond any other Town in the *Netherlands*, having two Harbours, the old one ſerving for Merchant-ſhips, the other is capable of admitting up to the Town a Fleet of 80 of the largeſt Ships of War, and here is a large Dock for Shipping.

3. *Veere* (called alſo *Kampveer*, *Campveer*, and *Ter Veere*) is ſmaller than *Fluſhing*; yet it enjoys a conſiderable Trade, more eſpecially with *Scotland*, which has many of its People reſiding here, with a Church and Miniſter for their Nation, paid by the States of *Zeeland*: Here is alſo a Conſul called the *Judge-Conſervator* of the *Scottiſh* mercantile Privileges in the *Netherlands*; which is (and for ſome Centuries paſt has been) an Office of Dignity, and is always appointed by the King of *Great-Britain*.

Neither Doctor *Buſching*, nor any other Author we have met with, has given us the Number of Houſes or Inhabitants in theſe *Zeeland* Cities: Nor indeed in many other Cities they pretend to deſcribe in ſundry other Parts of *Europe*.

In this Iſland are alſo many large Villages.

South-Beveland is the largeſt and pleaſanteſt of all the *Zeeland* Iſles: It has *Goes* (or *Tergoes*) a pretty good Town, with a conſiderable Trade; and alſo many Villages.

North-Beveland has only Villages on it.

Zirikzee.

Schouwen has the very ancient Town and Port of *Zirikſee*, formerly a Place of great Commerce, by its Fiſhery, Salt-mines, and foreign Trade: It has ſtill about 80 Ships of its own, trading to *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. its principal Commodities conſiſting in Salt, Mead, and immenſe Quantities of Oyſters.

Duiveland has only Villages on it.

Ter-Tholen has on it a Town of the ſame Name, being the fourth and laſt of the four Towns of *Zeeland*.

The Province of *Utrecht* has the City of,

Utrecht.

1. *Utrecht*, for its Capital, in a healthful Situation, and is allowed to be a fine ancient City, ſituated on the Channel of the old *Rhine*. It is ſtrong and large, has many fine Churches, and a noble Univerſity. Its Market-place or Piazza is very fair, and is the Center of ſeveral long Streets, inhabited by many Perſons of Rank and Quality. Here is a good inland Trade, and a Manufacture for Silk-throwing.

Amersfort.

2. *Amersfort* ſtands on a navigable River falling into the *Zuyder Sea*, and is the next beſt Town of this Province, carries on a naval Communication with *Amſterdam*, in *German* Merchandize, brought to it by Land-carriage. Here are ſome newly-eſtabliſhed Manufactures of Dimity and Bombazin. In this Province is produced much Tobacco.

The Province of *Frieſland.*

The Province of *Frieſland* reſembles *Holland* in its many Canals, (having undoubtedly been originally conjoined to it, before the Irruption of the Ocean into the Place now termed the *Zuyder Sea*) and in the Fertility of its Soil. It has a greater Proportion than *Holland* of good Wheat and Pulſe, breeds large and excellent Horſes, of which great Numbers are exported to *Germany* and other Parts. It has 11 Towns and 336 Villages, and is noted for its various Woollen Stuffs, and much more ſo for its Linen, the fineſt in *Europe*, ſome of which (according to Doctor *Buſching*) has been ſold at 12 *Dutch* Guilders [or about 20 Shillings, *Sterling*] *per* Ell. Its principal Town and Seat of the Government, is,

Leeuwarden.

1. *Leeuwarden*, three Miles in Compaſs, having, by its many Canals and Streams, a conſiderable Commerce with *Holland*, *Embden*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburgh*, although it has no Harbour.

Harlingen.

2. *Harlingen*, a Sea-port, is its next beſt Town; here is the Admiralty-College for this Province; and it makes great Quantities of Salt.

Franeker.

3. *Franeker* is a handſome Town and an Univerſity, though in Point of Commerce it is inconſiderable, as are all the other Towns and Villages, as alſo the two Iſles on its Coaſt.

The Province of *Groeningen.*

The adjoining Province of *Groeningen* very much reſembles *Frieſland*, in its Soil, low Situation, and its many Canals and Dykes. It has three Towns and 165 Villages.

Groeningen.

Groeningen, its Capital, is the Seat of Government, ſtands on the River *Hunſe*, which brings large Ships up to it. It has a good Trade, is large, wealthy, and well inhabited, and has alſo an Univerſity. By means of its Canals, the *Dollert* Sea, and the neighbouring River *Ems*, it has a conſiderable Commerce. It has three Churches, twenty-ſeven ſpacious Streets, and was formerly a *Hanſe-Town*.

Drenthe.

The Country of *Drenthe*, ſouth of and adjoining to this Province, though it has no Right to have any Repreſentatives to the States General, yet is under their Protection. It is merely an inland and a marſhy Country.

Aſſen, its chief Town, is well built; and *Coevorden* is a very ſtrong Place, in the Middle of a Moraſs, near the Frontier of *Germany*.

The Province of *Overyſſel*.

The Province of *Overyſſel* has 16 Towns and but 80 Villages; for, being more barren, it is not ſo well inhabited nor cultivated as moſt of the other Provinces. Here are three of its Towns that ſend Repreſentatives to the Aſſembly of the States-General, *viz.*

Deventer.

1. *Deventer*, on the *Yſſel*, is a ſtrong Town, having four Churches; it is populous, though not very large, is the Seat of Government, and has a very good Trade: Its Beer is ſo very good, that a great deal of it is exported. Here is an Iron-foundery. It was of old a *Hanſe-Town*.

Zwolle.

2. *Zwolle* is the fineſt and richeſt Town in the Province, has a naval Communication and Trade down the *Yſſel* into the *Zuyder Sea*, and is a very ſtrong Place. Its chief Trade is in Timber. It was anciently a *Hanſe-Town*.

Campen.

3. *Kampen*, (or *Campen*) near the Mouth of the *Yſſel*, is ſmaller than the other two Towns; and, although it has ſtill ſome Trade, yet its Harbour on the *Zuyder Sea* is much choaked up, ſo that it is now a decaying Town, though anciently it had a conſiderable Trade, and was a Confederate of the *Hanſeatic* League.

The other Places are inconſiderable.

The Province of *Dutch Gelderland*.

The Province of *Dutch Gelderland*, including its Appurtenance the County of *Zutphen*, has the beſt Air of any of the Seven United Provinces, and its Soil is moſtly good. Its principal Towns are,

Nimmegen.

1. *Nimmegen*, a ſtrong Fortreſs on the River *Waal*, being the utmoſt eaſtern Boundary of the *Netherlands*. It contains two *Dutch* Churches and one *French Calviniſt* one, one *Lutheran* Church, five Popiſh Churches, and ſundry Hoſpitals. It was formerly a *Hanſe-Town*, and an Imperial City. It is the Seat of Government, has a Canal to *Arnheim*, and has a good Trade to ſome Parts of *Germany*; it alſo trades in fine Beer-brewing, fattening of Cattle, and exporting of its fine Butter into all the other Provinces.

2, 3. *Bommel* and *Tiel* lye both on the *Waal*, but are both decayed and inconſiderable Places.

Zutphen.

4. *Zutphen* is a large and ſtrong Town on both Sides the *Yſſel*; it was of old a *Hanſe-Town*, and had a great Trade, ſince ſomewhat decayed. It now contains five Proteſtant Churches and one Popiſh Church, a Gymnaſium or great School, ſeveral Hoſpitals and other charitable Foundations and public Edifices.

5. *Arnheim* is a ſtrong Town on the *Rhine*, containing three *Dutch Calviniſt* Churches, and one *Lutheran* Church; but in reſpect of Commerce, it is much decayed from what it once was.

6. *Harderwyk*, a Port Town on the *Zuyder Sea*, and an Univerſity. This is alſo a decayed Town, yet ſtill carries on a conſiderable Trade in Corn, Timber, and the Fiſheries.

Theſe three laſt-named Towns have ſcarcely recovered the Damages done by the *French* in the Year 1672.

The *Generality Lands*.

The *Generality Lands* are ſuch Parts of the other Provinces as the *Seven United Provinces* have ſubdued by their joint Arms; and therefore have this Name given them, as belonging jointly to all the *United Netherlands*.

Bois-le-Duc.

1. In *Dutch Brabant* is the Quarter of *Bois-le-Duc*, as the *French* call it, or, in *Dutch*, *Hertogenboſch*. It is a ſtrong and moderately large Town, on a navigable River, which runs into the *Scheld* at Fort *Crevecœur*. Its Trade and Navigation are conſiderable, which are much aſſiſted by the many Canals in its Neighbourhood.

Oſterwyk.

2. *Oſterwyk* Quarter is much employed in the Woollen Manufactures; and the Town of that Name has ſix Villages in its Precinct.

3. *Eindhoven* is an open Town, chiefly employed in the Woollen Manufacture. It, as well as *Grave* and *Ravenſtein*, belong to the Prince of *Orange*.

Breda.

4. *Breda*, a fortified Town, of 1,500 Houſes, according to Dr. *Buſching*, (2,200 Houſes, according to Mr. *Nugent*'s *Grand Tour*.) It belongs to the Prince of *Orange*: But, although it has a Communication with the Sea by a ſmall navigable River, its Commerce and Woollen Manufactures are greatly decayed.

Willemſtadt and *Steenbergen*.

5. The Lordſhip and ſtrong little Town of *Willemſtadt* has only about 100 Houſes in it, though a good Sea-port. It belongs alſo to the Prince of *Orange*; as does likewiſe *Steenbergen*, another ſtrong little Town of about 150 Houſes.

Bergen-op-Zoom.

Bergen-op-Zoom is a very ſtrong Town, with 1,100 Houſes. It communicates with the River *Scheld* by the Means of its good Harbour. Although the Marquiſate or Territory of *Bergen-op-Zoom* belongs to the *Elector Palatine*, yet the Town itſelf is ſubject to the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*.

Fort *Frederic-Henry* and Fort *Lillo*, both lying on the *Scheld*, below *Antwerp*, [and intended as Bridles to that City] are alſo garriſoned by the *States-General*.

Maeſtricht.

Maeſtricht, in the Biſhopric of *Liege*, on both Sides the River *Maeſe*, is one of the ſtrongeſt Fortreſſes belonging to the *States-General:* That Part of it ſtanding on the Right of the *Scheld* is called *Wyk*, and is joined to *Maeſtricht* by a grand fortified Stone-bridge. It is one of the principal Keys on the *Maeſe*. The Houſes within its Walls are about 3,000. Its Woollen Manufactures, once ſo conſiderable, are now much decayed. The Sovereignty of the Town belongs jointly to the *States-General* and the Biſhop of *Liege*. It contains four Proteſtant Churches, and ſix Popiſh ones, eight Convents of Monks, eleven Nunneries, and a College of Jeſuits; with ſundry other fine public Edifices. Its Magiſtracy conſiſts of an equal Number of *Calviniſts* and *Romaniſts*, and the latter muſt be Natives of the Biſhopric of *Liege*.

Valkenburg, *Rolduc*, and *Dalem*, three ſmall Towns in the Dutchy of *Limburg*, belong partly to the *States-General*, with Part of their Dependencies; though but of little Importance; as does likewiſe a Part of what is called the *Upper-Quarter* of *Gelderland*, viz.

1. *Venlo*, a ſtrong Town, on the *Maeſe*, containing about 900 Houſes, but nothing of Commerce.

2. *Stevenſwaerd*, a ſtrong Fort on an Iſland in the *Maeſe*, for preſerving the Communication between *Venlo* and *Maeſtricht*.

Dutch Flanders.
Sluyce.

Dutch Flanders contains *Sluyce*, its largeſt Town. It was formerly the proper Sea-port of *Bruges*; but when it fell into the Hands of the *Dutch*, the *Brugians* digged a Canal from their City to *Oſtend*, and thereby made the latter their Sea-port. The once famous Harbour of *Sluyce* is now ſo choaked up as to admit only ſmall Veſſels; and its Air is ſo unhealthy that the *Dutch* Garriſon is changed every Year. The Iſle of *Cadzant*, on this Coaſt, has been partly ſwept away by the Sea; but what remains is now fenced with ſtrong Dykes; and yields excellent Wheat. On it are ſettled great Numbers of *French* and *Saltſburg* Refugees.

Cadzant Iſle.

Biervliet.

2. *Biervliet*, a ſmall Town on the *Weſt Scheld*, is now much fallen from its ancient Greatneſs, by Inundations.

Hulſt.

3. In the Bailiage of *Hulſt* ſtand the ſmall Towns of *Hulſt* and *Axel*, both well fortified.

Sas van Ghent and *Axel*.

4. *Sas van Ghent* is a ſmall Fortreſs on a Branch of the *Weſtern Scheld*, below the City of *Gant*. Here alſo are Numbers of other inconſiderable Places belonging to the *Dutch*.

The *Netherland Barrier-Towns.*

☞ *N. B.* By the Barrier-Treaty, between the *Emperor* and the *States-General*, *Anno* 1715, the *Dutch* were to garriſon *Namur*, *Tournay*, *Menin*, *Furnes*, *Ypres*, *Warneton*, and *Fort-Knoque*. And the ſaid two Potentates agreed to keep up 40,000 Men therein, on the Probability of a War, and *more* if an actual War. But, ſince then, that Treaty ſeems to be little regarded on either Side, and great Negligence has enſued, which both Parties may ſome Time or other repent of: But this is not our proper Subject, any farther than the general Freedom of *Europe*'s Commerce may hereafter be affected by it.

The Kingdoms of GREAT-BRITAIN *and* IRELAND.

The Iſland of *Great-Britain* may be conſidered both in a *geographical* and *mercantile* Senſe, as comprehending two diſtinct Parts, *viz. England* the richer and greater, and *Scotland* the ſmaller and leſs conſiderable Part: although in a *legal* and *political Senſe* thoſe two Parts have been indiſſolubly united *fifty-five* Years ago.

England's Quality and Productions.

I. *England* is the more level and fertile Part of this noble Iſland, and *Scotland* more mountainous, and in its Northern and North-weſtern Parts more cold and barren, though enjoying a more pure and healthy Air.

England is often ſubject to Damps, Fogs, and much variable Weather; yet the Country is uncommonly fertile, almoſt always abounding in Plenty of Corn, and excellent Vegetables and Fruit; in Cyder, Perry, Saffron, Liquorice, Woad, excellent Timber both for Houſe and Ship Building, as alſo for Fuel; almoſt inexhauſtible Pit-coal; the fineſt Paſtures, Horſes, and horned Cattle; and Sheep, a moſt profitable Article beyond any other, on Account of the nobleſt Manufacture upon Earth. *England*'s Mines and Manufactures are alſo very conſiderable; and her *Tin-Mines* of *Cornwall* have not their Parallel in any other Part of *Europe*, nor perhaps in the whole World. In her Mountains are found Marble, Alabaſter, Cryſtal, Alum, and Vitriol; her Sea-Coaſts and Rivers abound in the greateſt Quantities of the beſt Kinds of Fiſh.

Scotland's Quality and Productions.

II. In *Scotland* they are making many Improvements in Agriculture, and in the greater Production of Hemp and Flax, for farther increaſing their already extenſive very fine and valuable *Linen* Manufacture. It alſo abounds in Horned Cattle, Sheep, and a ſmaller Breed of hardy Horſes; in vaſt Quantities of Pit-coal, better than that of *England*; and in Plenty of Lead, of Salmon in its Rivers, and an inexhauſtible Abundance of *Fiſh* in her Seas.

Ireland's Quality and Productions.

III. *Ireland*, though abounding in Lakes and Bogs, is nevertheleſs a noble Iſland. Agriculture is beginning to be improved, and its Cultivation of *Hemp*, and yet more of *Flax*, is become very conſiderable; alſo her *Linen* Manufacture is grown almoſt to be a Prodigy, even in a few Years Space.

People of *Britain* and *Ireland* computed.

Dr. *Buſching* makes the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain* amount to *nine Millions*, which is probably near the Truth; and the People of *Ireland* are nearly computed at 2,250,000.

England's foreign Commerce is immenſe!

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

England's Commerce To *Turkey,*

1. To *Turkey*, *England* ſends Woollen Cloths, Tin, Lead, and Iron, ſolely in her own Shipping; and brings thence Raw-Silk, Carpets, Gauls, and other dying Drugs, Cotton, Fruits, medicinal Drugs, Coffee, &c. Dr. *Buſching* relates, That a very eminent *Turkey* Merchant at *London* aſſured him, *That the Balance of this Trade in* England's *Favour was, to his certain Knowledge, near* 600,000 *l. per Annum*; which we heartily wiſh may be true! though we have too much Ground to doubt it.

To *Italy,*

2. To *Italy*, *England* exports Woollen Goods of various Kinds, Peltry, Leather, Lead, Tin, Fiſh, and *Eaſt-India* Goods; and brings back raw and thrown Silk, Wines, Oil, Soap, Olives, Oranges, Lemons, Pomgranates, dried Fruits, Colours, Anchovies, &c. And the ſaid Author thinks, the Balance of this Trade, *in Favour of Italy*, cannot be leſs than 200,000 *l. per Annum.*

To *Spain,*

3. To *Spain*, *England* ſends all Kinds of Woollen Goods, Leather, Lead, Tin, Fiſh, Corn, Iron and Braſs Manufactures, Haberdaſhery Wares, Aſſortments of *Linen* from *Germany* and elſewhere for her *American* Colonies; and receives in return, Wines, Oils, dried Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Wools, Indico, Cochineal, and other dying Drugs, Colours, *Gold* and *Silver* Coin, &c. And is, doubtleſs, a gainful Trade for *England*, though not ſo greatly ſo as it was formerly, before other Nations, and more eſpecially *France*, interfered ſo much of late Years.

To *Portugal,*

4. To *Portugal*, *England* ſends moſtly the ſame Kinds of Merchandize as to *Spain*; and makes Returns in vaſt Quantities of Wines, with Oils, Salt, dried and moiſt Fruits, dying Drugs, and *Gold* Coins; and, undoubtedly, much to *England*'s Advantage.

To *France,*

5. To *France*, *England* ſends much Tobacco, Lead, Tin, Flanels, Horns, and ſometimes Corn; and always much Money at the Long-run. And brings Home, in a Smuggling Way, a much greater Value in Wines, Brandies, Linen, Cambricks, Lace, Velvets, and many other prohibited Fopperies, Brocades, &c. always very conſiderably to *England*'s Diſadvantage. But as there is no commercial Treaty ſubſiſting between *England* and *France*, not even in Time of Peace, *England*'s juſt Loſs cannot be aſcertained.

To *Flanders,*

6. To *Flanders*, *England* ſends Serges, Flanels, Tin, Lead, Sugars, and Tobacco; and makes Returns in fine Lace, Linen, Cambricks, &c. to *England*'s Diſadvantage (according to Dr. *Buſching*) to the Amount of 250,000 *l.* Sterling yearly.

To *Germany,*

7. To *Germany*, *England* ſends Cloths and Stuffs, Tin, Pewter, Sugars, Tobacco, and *Eaſt-India* Merchandize: And brings thence vaſt Quantities of Linen, Thread, Goats-ſkins, Tinned-plates, Timbers for all Uſes, Wines, and many other Articles: And Dr. *Buſching* thinks the Balance againſt *England* may amount annually to 500,000 *l.*

To *Norway,*

8. To *Norway*, *England* ſends a ſmall Quantity of Tobacco, and of Woollen Stuffs; and (it is ſaid) 150,000 *l.* in Money; and brings thence vaſt Quantities of *Deal* and other Timber.

To *Sweden,*

9. To *Sweden*, *England* ſends ſome few Manufactures, and about 200,000 *l.* annually in Money; and brings back from thence much Iron, Timber, Tar, Copper, &c.

To *Ruſſia,*

10. To *Ruſſia*, *England* ſends Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, Tin, Lead, Tobacco, Diamonds, Houſhold Furniture, &c. And makes Returns in Hemp, Flax, Linen, Thread, Furs, Pot-aſh, Iron, Wax, Tallow, &c. And by this Trade *England* loſes (according to the Opinion of ſome) 400,000 *l.* annually.

To *Holland,*

11. To *Holland*, *England* ſends an immenſe Quantity of many Sorts of Merchandize; ſuch as all Kinds of Woollen Goods, Hides, Corn, Coals, *Eaſt-India* and *Turkey* Merchandize, Tobacco, Tar, Sugar, Rice, Ginger, and other *American* Productions: And makes Returns in fine Linen, Lace, Cambricks, Thread, Tapes, Incle, Madder, Boards, Drugs, Whalebone, Train-oil, Toys, and many other Things. And the Balance is uſually ſuppoſed to be much in Favour of *England.*

To *Ireland,*

12. To *Ireland*, *England* ſends almoſt all Kinds of Merchandize, (Linen and Woollen Stuffs and Proviſions alone excepted;) and, doubtleſs, reaps great Advantages thereby. Although, of late Years, *Ireland*'s great and increaſing Importations of Linen into *England* may, in Time, turn the Balance againſt *England*, notwithſtanding the great Sums of Money ſpent in *England* by *Ireland*'s Abſentees.——*Ireland* moreover enjoys the Benefit of a direct Commerce to moſt Parts of *Europe*, *viz.* with the *Netherlands*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, with her Hides, Tallow, ſalted Beef, Pork, and Butter. The Returns whereof helps to pay to *England* what they have from thence.

And, beyond all, To her own *American Plantations,*

13. But the moſt important and advantageous Commerce of *England* is that carried on to her own Colonies in *America*. There it is that *England* [and *Scotland* alſo ſince her Union with her] finds the vaſt and conſtantly increaſing Vent of her Product and Manufactures of almoſt every Kind, both of her own and thoſe of every other *European* Country. And from thence ſhe returns with the various Productions of *America*; Tobacco, Sugars, Rice, Ginger, Indigo, Drugs, Logwood, and Money, which our own Colonies got from the ſundry *European* Nations holding Colonies in *America.*

To *Guinea,*

14. To the Coaſt of *Guinea*, *England* ſends ſundry Sorts of coarſe Woollen and Linen, Iron, Pewter, Braſs, and Hardware Manufactures, Lead-ſhot, Swords, Knives, Fire-arms, Gunpowder, Glaſs Manufactures, &c. And, beſide its drawing no Money out of the Kingdom, it ſupplies her *American* Colonies with Negro Slaves, amounting in Number to above 100,000 annually; and moreover brings home to

to *England* Gold-Duſt, dying and other Drugs, Red-wood, *Guinea*-Grains, Ivory, *&c.* This Trade therefore is extremely profitable to *England.*

To *Eaſt-India*, &c.

To *Arabia*, *Perſia*, *Eaſt-India*, and *China*, *England* ſends much foreign Silver Coin and Bullion, and ſundry *Engliſh* Manufactures of Woollen Goods, and of Lead, Iron, and Braſs: And brings Home from thoſe remote Regions, Muſlins and Cottons of many various Kinds, Callicoes, raw and wrought Silk, Chints; Teas, Porcellane, Gold-Duſt, Coffee, Saltpetre, and many other Drugs, *&c.* And ſo great a Quantity of thoſe various Merchandize are re-exported to foreign *European* Nations, as more than abundantly compenſates for *all* the Silver Bullion which *England* carries out!

Annual *Balance* of *England*'s foreign Commerce.

Now, if (as ſome compute) *England*'s annual Exports do amount to near *ſeven Millions Sterling*, and that her annual Imports do not exceed *five Millions*; of which five Millions above one Million is re-exported, then may the general annual Balance in Favour of *England* be about or near *three Millions Sterling*; ☞ or, in other Words, ſo much is the annual Profit of *England by its foreign Commerce.*

Its ſeveral Counties and Places of Trade briefly deſcribed.

In order for a Deſcription of its ſeveral Parts, we ſhall begin with

Cornwall.

I. *Cornwall:* This County's Mountains ſupply an immenſe Quantity of excellent *Tin*, and alſo ſome *Copper.*——Its beſt Towns are, *Falmouth*, a pretty modern Town, and though become of later Years larger than moſt other Towns of this County, yet ſends no Members to Parliament. It has a good Harbour, ſome foreign Commerce; and is finely ſituated for the Station of the Packet-boats to *Spain* and *Portugal.*——*Penzance* is a well-built and populous Sea-port Town, of conſiderable Commerce.——And of *Truro* the like may be ſaid, it having three Pariſh Churches.——*Launceſton*, though the County-Town, is ſomewhat decayed. A neighbouring Hill is noted for its *Corniſh Diamonds.*——Weſtward from the Land's-End lie the Iſles of *Scilly*, ſix in Number: *St. Mary's* is the beſt and moſt fertile of them, and has a good Harbour.

Towns and Commerce of *Devonſhire.*

Plymouth.

II. *Devonſhire* has both Tin and Lead Mines, with Manufactures of the fineſt Serges or Perpetuanos, Kerſies, Bonelace, and excellent Cyder.——*Plymouth* is a large Town, with a noble Harbour, a large Royal Dock for Ships of War, a Royal Citadel, and other Forts and Batteries; and with the Buildings and People, and its extenſive Dock, may probably contain about 20,000 People.—*Dartmouth* is a flouriſhing Port of Trade, with a good fortified Harbour. Theſe two lie on the *Engliſh Channel.*——*Biddeford*, on the *Briſtol Channel*, and *Barnſtaple*, near it, are both handſome Sea-port Towns, with good Harbours; the former chiefly trades in *Fiſh*, the latter in *Wines.*

Exeter.

Exeter is a large, opulent, and ancient commercial City, on the River *Ex*, containing twenty-two Churches and Chapels, five Meeting-houſes, and ſeveral Hoſpitals and other Charity-Foundations, containing about and ſome ſay more than 20,000 Inhabitants. It is eminent for its great Trade in fine Perpetuanos and Serges, to the Value (as commonly ſaid) of 600,000 *l. per Annum*, and has alſo a good foreign Commerce. Mr. *Salmon*, in his *Modern Gazetteer*, obſerves, "That it is generally ſtiled the "*London of the Weſt*, there being no City between that and the Land's-End, which lies about 100 Miles "weſt of it." Ships of 150 Tons may unlade at its Quay, but larger ones lie at *Topſham*, three Miles down the River.——*Torrington*'s Trade is conſiderable to *Ireland.*——*Lundy-Iſle*, in the *Briſtol Channel*, though five Miles in Length and two in Breadth, is ſurrounded with Rocks, and of no Importance.

Dorſetſhire, and its Towns and Commerce.

III. *Dorſetſhire* abounds in Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Hemp, Flax, and Timber; ſo pleaſant a County as to have been ſometimes ſtiled the *Garden of England.*——*Lyme* is a decayed Sea-port.——*Bridport* is chiefly noted for the great Quantities of *Cordage* and *Match* for the Navy.——*Weymouth* and *Melcomb-Regis* are two populous Sea-port Towns joined together by a Bridge over the little River *Wey*. They carry on a conſiderable foreign Commerce, and are under one Magiſtracy, though each of them ſends two Repreſentatives to Parliament.——*Dorcheſter*, the County-Town, is large, though an inland Town; and, for ſix Miles round it, the Country has been ſaid to feed 600,000 Sheep.——*Pool* is a conſiderable Port for Shipping and Commerce, chiefly in the *Newfoundland* Fiſhery. Its Oyſters are reckoned the beſt and largeſt in *Great-Britain.*——*Blandford*, a well-built inland Town, ſurpaſſes all *England* in fine *Lace*, has ſome Woollen Manufactures, and is noted for good Malt.——*Shaftſbury*, a good Town, with four Pariſh Churches.——*Sherburn*, a large Town, containing 1,300 Houſes and 10,000 Inhabitants. Its modern Manufactures are Buttons, Lace, and Haberdaſhery Wares, wherein it carries on a good Trade.

Somerſetſhire, and its Towns and Commerce.

IV. *Somerſetſhire* lies on the *Briſtol Channel*; it abounds in Corn, fine Cattle, Sheep, Lead, Copper, *Lapis Calaminaris*, Woad for Dyers, and *Briſtol Stones* reſembling Diamonds. Its Manufactures are very important, conſiſting of fine Cloths, Serges, and Druggets: It is alſo famous for the beſt and largeſt Cheeſes, by ſome eſteemed equal to *Parmezan* Cheeſe, and alſo for Cyder.——Its beſt Towns are, *Bridgwater*, a Sea-port of conſiderable Commerce, and about 4,000 Inhabitants.——*Taunton*, a much larger Town, on the River *Tone*, navigable from thence to *Bridgwater*. It contains about 20,000 Inhabitants, many of whom are wealthy, as this Place has very conſiderable Manufactures of Serges, Druggets, and other Woollen Stuffs.——The ſmall City of *Wells* has about 4,000 Inhabitants: It lies at the Foot of *Mendip-Hills*, famous for their *Lead Mines*. Bone-lace, and the Knitting of Stockings and Caps are its only Manufactures.——*Froom*, or *Frome*, is a fine and large Woollen manufacturing Town, of 13,000 Inhabitants.

Briſtol City and County.

V. The renowned commercial City of *Briſtol* is ſeparated by the River *Avon*, between the two Counties of *Somerſet* and *Glouceſter*; yet, being a County of itſelf, it is no Part of either of thoſe Counties. A conſiderable Part of it lies on the South Side of that River, and a ſtill larger Part on the North Side of it; having a Communication by three Stone-bridges, alſo by a Draw-bridge for letting of Ships up into the Harbour, called the *Back*, or the little River ſtiled the *Froom*. It is by far the largeſt City in *Britain*, next after *London*; containing above 13,000 Houſes, and about 100,000 Inhabitants; both which are conſtantly increaſing. It is ſaid by ſome to employ 2,000 maritime Veſſels of all Sizes, Coaſters, as well as Ships employed in foreign Voyages. It has many very important Manufactures: Its Glaſs-bottle and Drinking-glaſs one alone occupying fifteen large Houſes. Its Braſs-wire Manufactures are alſo very conſiderable. It contains twenty-one Churches, beſide its Cathedral, and ſeven or eight Meeting-houſes; has a moſt extenſive Quay, with Dock-yards, &c. for Ship-building; ſundry good Hoſpitals, in all eighteen in Number, and many Alms-houſes and other charitable Foundations. Inſomuch, that this City, for its prudent Regulations is perhaps out-done by none, and for its vaſt Commerce, Wealth, and Shipping, by very few trading Cities in all *Europe*.

Bath is a Place of no Commerce nor Manufactures, wherefore we paſs it over, as well as ſundry other inconſiderable Places in this and other Counties.

VI. *Wiltſhire* is a fertile County, greatly abounding in Woollen Manufactures, more eſpecially at the Towns of *Chippenham*, *Malmſbury*, *Calne*, *Devizes*, *Bradford*, *Trowbridge*, *Weſtbury*, *Marlborough*, *Warminſter*, as alſo at many populous Villages.

Saliſbury is a fine and well-built City, having a fine Town-houſe, a ſpacious Market-place, a noble Cathedral, four other Churches and about 10,000 Inhabitants. Here are ſeveral flouriſhing Manufactures, particularly fine Flanels, Long-clothes, called *Saliſbury Whites*, for the *Turkey* Trade; alſo Druggets and Bone-lace.——*Devizes*, a neat and flouriſhing Town, eminent for its Woollen Manufactures; has three Churches and 6,000 Inhabitants.——And *Marlborough*, another woollen-manufacturing Town, of two Churches, and near as populous as the *Devizes*.

VII. *Hampſhire*, on the *Engliſh Channel*, abounds in Corn, Wool, Iron, and Timber. *Ringwood* and *Fordingbridge* are both good woollen-manufacturing Towns.

1. *Wincheſter* is a very ancient but a decayed City, occaſioned through many Diſaſters in old Times, it is about a Mile and an half in Circuit; has a Cathedral and ſix Pariſh Churches, [though formerly it had thirty-two Pariſh Churches, ſo that there is now much void Ground within its Walls] a fine College, for the Education of Youth for the Univerſity, three Charity-Schools, a Palace begun, but never finiſhed, by King *Charles* the Second, and going to ruin. Here is an Hoſpital and an Infirmary; but here are ſcarcely any conſiderable Manufactures; but it has ſtill a conſiderable Trade in Wool-ſtapling. The City is well-frequented by genteel Company.

2. *Andover* is a populous Town, abounding in Woollen Manufactures, particularly fine Shalloons. It deals largely in Malt; and its famous annual Fair, named *Weyhill*, is moſt eminent for Hops, Sheep, and Cheeſe.

Portſmouth.

3. *Portſmouth* is a regularly fortified and moſt famous Sea-port Town. It has a very ſpacious Harbour, in which a thouſand Ships may ride at Anchor, a moſt extenſive Dock-yard, for the Conſtruction and Repairs of the Royal Navy, fine Rope-yards, vaſt Storehouſes, a Cooperage, Victualing-office, Gun-wharf, moſt convenient Houſes alſo for the numerous Officers and Maſter-Workmen: All which form a Kind of diſtinct Town. And the adjoining Streets on the Place called the *Common* form another conſiderable Town. Moreover, the Town of *Goſport*, intirely depending on *Portſmouth*, and lying on the South Side of the Harbour, forms alſo a conſiderable Town. So that the whole taken together may fairly be preſumed to contain at leaſt 20,000 People; above 1,000 Men being conſtantly kept in the King's Pay in and about the Harbour.

4. *Southampton* is a large and beautiful Town, and was formerly a very flouriſhing Town and Sea-port, containing five Pariſhes. Its principal Trade at preſent is with the Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, and in *French* and *Port* Wines.

Wight Iſle is a Part of *Hampſhire*. Its moſt thriving and increaſing Sea-port Town is *Cowes*; where, in Time of War, is the Rendevouz of Merchant-Ships waiting for Convoy.

The Iſles of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*.

VIII. Oppoſite to *Hampſhire*, Southward, lie the Iſles of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, on the Coaſt and in Sight of *Normandy*, being all that remains to *England* of that large Dutchy. Dr. *Buſching* was miſled in ſaying, that thoſe Iſles belong to *Hampſhire*; they being intirely independent of any County, and are governed by their own ancient Laws and Cuſtoms, under a Chief Governor, appointed by his *Britannic* Majeſty. They live happily under the Dominion of *England*; are well defended by Forts, Batteries, and Ledges of Rocks; and in all of them together there are about twenty-four Pariſhes, 40,000 Inhabitants, and a few ſmall trading Towns, in Wines, coarſe Woollen Stockings, &c. and have Plenty of Corn, Fiſh, and Cyder.

IX. *Berkſhire*, a delightful and fruitful Country.——1. *Reading*, its County Town, on the *Thames*, is large and wealthy, has three Churches and as many Meeting-houſes. It contains at leaſt about 8,000 People, and carries on a great Trade with *London* in Malt and Flour.——2. *Abington* is a good Town, eminent for its Corn-Market, and the vaſt Quantities of Malt with which, by Means of the *Thames*, it ſupplies *London*.——3. *Newbury* deals alſo in Malt, and has ſtill ſome Woollen Manufactures, although the Bulk of them is long ſince removed farther Weſt.

4. *Windſor* is a handſome Market-Town, on the *Thames*, plentifully ſupplied with all Neceſſaries; but chiefly eminent for its Royal Palace, Foreſt, and Park.

X. *Surrey* is a pleaſant County. *Guildford* being its reputed County Town, ſtanding on the River *Wey*; which, being navigable from it to the *Thames*, ſerves to convey much Ship-Timber, &c. to *London*. It has three Churches, a Meeting-houſe, three Charity-Schools, and other Charity-Foundations, and is a well-

well-built Town.—*Kingſton*, up the *Thames*, is a large Market-Town:—And *Richmond*, a delightful Royal *Villa*, with a fine Park.——*Southwark*, though uſually deemed a Part of the great Contiguity of *London*, or one of its great Suburbs, yet is within this County; and its Contiguity ſtretches along the *Thames* from *Deptford-Bridge* to *Vauxhall*, above ſix Miles in Length, though very narrow in ſome Parts, and at other Parts ſcarcely contiguous, containing very many opulent People, and many Thouſands of induſtrious Inhabitants, and various Manufacturers.

XI. *Suſſex*, on the *Engliſh Channel*, oppoſite to *France*, is abundant in fine *Oak* Timber, and in Iron-mines, worked with very great Benefit.——*Chicheſter* City is its chief Town, having a Cathedral and five Pariſh Churches. Its principal Trade is in Corn for Exportation, and in Malt and Needles. Its Harbour is neither good nor large; though it has not much foreign Trade, it is nevertheleſs eſteemed a well-built City.

Lewes is a conſiderably large Town, with ſix Pariſh Churches; and along its River are ſeveral Iron-works, and Founderies for Cannon.

XII. *Kent*, a noble and fertile County.

Canterbury, its ancient Capital, is a decayed City; having a fine Cathedral and fourteen Pariſh Churches. Here are ſtill ſome Silk Manufactures carried on by the Poſterity of the *Walloons*, and of the *French* Refugees. It has ſeveral fine Remains of ſtately Eccleſiaſtical Buildings, with Part of its ancient Walls: Poſſibly there may be near 20,000 People ſtill left in it. Its Neighbourhood is noted for the beſt *Brawn*, and alſo for great Quantities of excellent Hops.

Sandwich is a greatly decayed Sea-port, its Harbour being much choaked up with Sand; yet it has ſtill ſome coaſting Trade; has three Churches, three Hoſpitals, and five Charity-Schools, a Cuſtom-houſe, and a *Quay*; and has ſtill a Woollen Cloth Manufactory.

Deal is within little more than a Century paſt become a large Town, occaſioned by the *Shipping* uſually ſtopping in the *Downes*; yet it has no Harbour, but merely an open Beach.

Dover, an ancient and open Sea-port, oppoſite to that of *Calais* in *France*. Its Harbour is a dry one, and is only capable, at High-water, of receiving middling Merchant-Ships. Of its ancient ſeven Pariſh Churches two only remain. Here is a Cuſtom-houſe, and a Victualing-office for the Royal Navy; yet it is a Place of no conſiderable foreign Commerce. Its huge Caſtle ſtands too high to do much Execution againſt Shipping. Here are held the Courts relating to the *Cinque Ports*, it being the chief of them. In Time of Peace there goes from hence a Packet-Boat twice every Week to *Calais*, in Sight of it, with the Mails for *France*, &c.

Sheerneſs is a regular Fortreſs, having ſome few Streets within it. It commands the Entrance into the River *Medway*; and the Channel here is ſo ſoft and deep as to be deemed one of the moſt commodious Stations upon Earth for a Royal Navy.

Rocheſter City is at beſt but a mean Place, having only one Church, a Town-houſe, a mathematical School, and an Alms-houſe: Yet, if the adjoining Town of *Chatham*, with its Dock-yards and vaſt Storehouſes for the Equipment of the Royal Navy, be included; and if the Town of *Stroud*, at the farther End of its fine Bridge, be included, thoſe three Places together may very well be deemed to contain 20,000 Inhabitants.

Chatham is the principal Dock-yard for the Royal Navy, being ſupplied with immenſe Quantities of all Kinds of Naval Stores, and whatever elſe may be requiſite for the Equipment of a Royal Fleet. It has an *Ordnance-Office*, a *Victualing-Office*, and an *Hoſpital*;—handſome and convenient Houſes for the ſeveral Officers. And the intire Oeconomy here is ſo much improved of late Years, that it may be pronounced truly admirable!

Chatham, on the *Medway*, its immenſe Naval Stores and Accommodations for the Equipment of a Royal Navy.

Woolwich, on the *Thames*, has alſo a Royal Dock-yard for the King's Ships, and an eminent Foundery and vaſt Magazine for Cannon, Mortars, Bomb-ſhells, and Bullets. Here alſo is a Royal Artillery Academy, with a conſtant Artillery Guard, and Houſes for the Officers, in the Place called the *Warren*.

Deptford alſo nearer *London* (formerly called *Weſt Greenwich*) is become a large and populous Town, intirely raiſed by its noble Dock-yard for the Building and Repair of his Majeſty's Ships. It contains two Churches, a Meeting-houſe, a College for the Corporation of *Trinity-Houſe* for Pilots and Pilotage; a moſt uſeful Inſtitution. This lately-raiſed Town contains more Houſes and People than are to be found in ſome Cities.

Greenwich, late a Royal Village, now a Market-Town, nearly adjoining to *Deptford*, is no otherwiſe eminent than as it contains the moſt beautiful Hoſpital upon Earth, for the Reception of ſuperannuated Mariners, who had ſerved in the Royal Navy; and we wiſh that Charity could be fully extended to all maimed and worn-out Mariners throughout the *Britiſh* Dominions in the Merchants Service.

Ramſgate, near the *Downs*, is a ſmall Harbour; for the Improvement whereof ſo great a Sum as 50,000 *l.* has in a few Years paſt been expended, though hitherto to little Effect.

Maidſtone is a genteel and conſiderable Town, ſituated on the *Medway*, above *Rocheſter*. It deals very much in Hops, makes a great Deal of Linen-Thread, and its Neighbourhood produces great Numbers of the fineſt and largeſt Cattle, and greatly abounds in Corn, Cherries, and other Fruits.

XIII. *Mid-*

XIII. *Middleſex* is a ſmall but pleaſant and fertile County.

London.

London, its auguſt and matchleſs Capital, is not to be deſcribed in leſs than a very conſiderable Folio Volume: Yet we may ſummarily obſerve, ☞ That it contains 128 Pariſh Churches, and near as many Proteſtant Diſſenting Meeting-houſes and Chapels, of various Denominations, beſide five Foreign Churches, or private Popiſh Chapels, and *Jews* Synagogues. It contains 3 Colleges, 13 Hoſpitals, and almoſt 100 Alms-houſes; 15 Colleges (called Inns) for Lawyers, 27 Squares, and 131 Charity-Schools. In point of Opulence, Commerce, Populouſneſs, and Extent, (including *Weſtminſter* and all its other Suburbs) we apprehend it may fairly be deemed the firſt City in *Chriſtendom*, if not on the whole Earth.

Brentford, on the *Thames*, is a large Market-Town: And there are in this County great Numbers of large and beautiful Villages on every Side, chiefly filled with the Country-Houſes of Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction, Merchants, and wealthy Citizens, in conſiderably greater Numbers than the *Environs* of *Paris*, or of any other Metropolis in *Europe*!

XIV. *Eſſex* abounds with the fineſt Manufactures of *Bays*, and with fine Saffron, and Oyſters.

Colcheſter, its chief Town, is an ancient, large, and populous Place, with a Harbour for ſmall Veſſels, Ships of Burden being obliged to load and unload three Miles below the Town. It has long been eminent for its fine Manufactures of Bays and Serges, [in which Manufactures this ſingle Town has been ſaid formerly to have returned 1,500,000*l.* annually] and for excellent barrelled Oyſters, ſent to many diſtant Parts. It contains eight Pariſh Churches, five Diſſenting Meeting-houſes, three Hoſpitals, and Alms-houſes, two Grammar-Schools, a Free-School, two Charity-Schools, a Work-houſe, and other public Edifices: And in the Town and its Liberties they reckon no fewer than 40,000 People.

Harwich is a ſmall but handſome Sea-port, having an excellent Harbour, defended by *Landguard Fort*, on the *Suffolk* Side. Here is a Dockyard for Ship-building, with Store-houſes, *&c.* where a fine new King's Ship of 70 Cannon was very lately launched. It is the Station for the Packet-boats between *England* and *Holland*: Yet there is very little foreign Commerce carried on here.

Cogſhal and other ſmall Places in this County are alſo noted for their Manufactures of Bays.

XV. *Suffolk* produces *Hemp*, and all Sorts of Grain and excellent Cattle.

Ipſwich, its Capital, is an ancient decayed Town, although it has ſtill twelve Pariſh Churches, two Chapels, a Free-School, a Harbour and Yard for Ship-building. It alſo retains ſtill ſome Woollen and Linen Manufactures.

Sudbury was one of the firſt Places where King *Edward* the Third eſtabliſhed his new Woollen Manufactures, where they are ſtill well kept up. It has three Pariſh Churches.

Bury, or *St. Edmund's-Bury*, is a moſt pleaſant and regular Town, with two large Churches, two Charity-Schools, and a *Latin* School. Its wholeſome Air occaſions its being inhabited by many Gentry, being by ſome called the *Montpelier* of *England*. But its only Manufacture is the ſpinning of *Woollen* nd *Worſteds*.

Woodbridge is a Sea-port of ſome maritime Trade to *Holland*, *Newcaſtle*, and *London*, in Timber, Cordage, Corn, Salt, Hemp, Butter, Cheeſe, *&c.*

XVI. *Norfolk*'s Productions are Corn, Wool, Honey, and Saffron; and its chief Manufactures are fine Woollen, and Half-Silk Stuffs, and Stockings.

Norwich.

1. *Norwich* is its ancient, large, and populous Metropolis, the Center of all the Manufactures and inland Commerce of this County. It contains a Cathedral, thirty-two Pariſh Churches, and ſeveral Diſſenting Meeting-houſes, beſide two Churches for the *Walloons* and *Flemings*, whoſe Privileges are inviolably continued to them. To the *Flemings* and *Walloons*, who fled hither from the Perſecution of the *Duke d'Alva*, and were encouraged to ſettle here by Queen *Elizabeth*, are owing the principal and vaſt Increaſe of its fine Crapes and other light Manufactures, which are ſaid to employ 120,000 Perſons in and near this City; and *Norwich* buys up Quantities of fine Yarn, which is ſpun in ſundry other more Northern Counties. The Inhabitants of *Norwich* are computed to amount to 60,000, and its Houſes to about 8,000. Here is the Remains of a Palace, and Caſtle, now the County-Gaol, alſo a Guild-hall, a Market-houſe, a Shire-hall, four Hoſpitals, twelve Charity-Schools, ſix Bridges croſs the River *Yare*, with many good Edifices. This City is of great Service to *Yarmouth*, its proper Sea-port, not only for exporting its excellent Stuff, *&c.* Manufactures, beyond Sea and to *London*, but likewiſe by the vaſt Quantities of Wine, Oil, Coals, Fiſh, and other heavy Goods, which ſo populous a manufacturing City as *Norwich* conſtantly conſumes. The perſecuted *Flemings*, driven out by *D'Alva*'s Cruelty, firſt taught *Norwich* to make *Says*, *Bays*, *Serges*, *Shalloons*, and other fine Stuffs; and they afterward fell into the Manufactures of *Camlets*, *Crapes*, *Druggets*, &c. in which they are ſaid to return 200,000*l.* annually, and their Stocking Manufactures are ſaid to be valued annually at 60,000*l.* more.

2. *Yarmouth* is a handſome and populous Town, with a good Harbour, and one of the fineſt Quays in all *Europe*. Its Herring Fiſhery is very great, employing 150 Veſſels therein, whereof about 50 are uſually laden to *Genoa*, *Leghorn*, *Naples*, *Meſſina*, *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Venice*; from hence alſo are exported all Kinds of Stuffs made at *Norwich*, and other Parts, to *Holland*, &c.——*Yarmouth* imports from *Norway*, and the Ports of the *Baltic*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Timber*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Iron*, &c. and, ſince the Decline of *Ipſwich*, it has been the principal *Rendevouz* of the *Newcaſtle* Colliers and other Shipping paſſing be-

tween the North and South Parts. It alſo deals conſiderably in Coals and Malt. It was formerly reckoned to have 1,100 Ships of its own. Here is a fine Town-houſe and Cuſtom-houſe, and many handſome Buildings belonging to Merchants.

3. *Lynn*, or *Lynn-Regis*, otherwiſe called *King's-Lynn*, is a handſome, wealthy, and populous Sea-port Town, with conſiderable Shipping and Commerce, ſituated at the Mouth of the River *Ouſe*; and may contain about 2,400 Houſes, three Churches, a Chapel, a Free-School, a Work-houſe, two Hoſpitals, two public Libraries, two Diſſenting Meeting-houſes, an Exchange, a Cuſtom-houſe, and a Quay for Shipping. There are ſundry other ſmaller Towns in *Norfolk*, which are chiefly noted for Woollen Stuffs.

Both in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* the Sea has encroached on ſome of their ancient Sea-port Fiſhing-Towns, now much decayed; whilſt ſundry other in-land Towns are much increaſed by the Woollen Manufactures.

XVII. *Cambridgeſhire*, and what is called the *Iſle of Ely*, [though in no other Senſe an Iſle than in its being a very marſhy Country ſurrounded by the *Ouſe* and other Waters] are chiefly noted for very good Paſturage, Corn, and Saffron.

1. *Cambridge*, a large Town, in a fertile but damp and flat Situation. The Deſcription of its noble Univerſity is not properly within our preſent Province. The Town has fourteen Pariſh Churches, and owes its Greatneſs intirely to the Univerſity.

2. *Wiſbich*, a Sea-port Town, has ſome Shipping and foreign Commerce.

As for *Ely*, though a Biſhop's See, it is not a City, becauſe not a Corporation; but a mere Village, in a wateriſh and unhealthy Situation.

XVIII. *Huntingdonſhire* is partly marſhy, though with fine Paſturage, Corn and Cattle. Its fenny Situation, like Part of *Cambridgeſhire*, affords great Plenty of fine freſh-water Fiſh and Wild-fowl.

Huntingdon, the Shire-Town of this ſmall County, on the River *Ouſe*, was in old Times much more conſiderable; but at preſent conſiſts only of one very long Street; with a good Market-place and Town-hall, with two Churches, but no conſiderable Manufacture, and merely a thorough-fare Town. Neither is there any other Town of Conſideration in this County, excepting *Godmancheſter* (very near to *Huntingdon)* which, tho' larger than *Huntingdon*, is chiefly noted for Maltſters and ſome coarſe Woollen Goods.

Godmancheſter.

XIX. *Bedfordſhire* is an in-land County, fertile in Grain and Cattle.

Bedford, its Shire-Town, on the *Ouſe*, is a large, populous, and well-built Town, with five Churches, a Free-School, a Charity-School, and ſeveral Alms-houſes. It has a great Trade in Corn ſent down the *Ouſe* to *Holland* by the Shipping of *Lynn*. Other Materials for Commerce formerly were Womens Straw-hats. Here is alſo good *Fuller's Earth*, ſo neceſſary for the Woollen Manufacture. Here is no other Place of Conſequence in this County.

XX. *Hertfordſhire* is in general a fertile in-land Country, plentiful in Corn and Cattle.

Hertford, its Shire-Town, has two Churches, and *St. Albans* has three Churches; yet neither of them, nor any other Town in this County, are noted for any conſiderable Manufacture. Yet they carry a great Deal of *Corn*, *Meal*, and *Malt* up to *London*, not only by the River *Lea*, from *Ware*, but likewiſe by Waggon-carriage from ſeveral other Parts of this County.

XXI. *Buckinghamſhire* has Plenty of Cattle and Sheep; and has good Bone-lace and Paper Manufactures, the former at *Buckingham* Town, *Newport-Pagnel*, *Marlow*, &c. though in other Reſpects no very conſiderable Towns.

Aileſbury is the largeſt and beſt Town in the County; and makes much fine Lace, and its famous *Vale* produces excellent Wool.

XXII. *Oxfordſhire* is a fine and fertile County.

1. *Oxford* City is large and well built, on the River *Iſis*. It is not our Province to deſcribe the illuſtrious Univerſity, to which the City owes it Original and Increaſe. Here are thirteen Pariſh Churches, beſide the Cathedral, three Charity-Schools, an Hoſpital, a fine Shire-Hall, *&c.* Yet, notwithſtanding the happy Situation of this City in a moſt plentiful Country and on a navigable River, it is, in a great Meaſure, deſtitute both of Commerce and Manufactures.

2. *Woodſtock*, a ſmall Market-Town, is only noted for a Manufacture of Watch-Chains and other Steel Wares, as alſo for Gloves and other Leather Manufactures.

3. And *Witney* is famed for its fine Blanket Manufacture.

4. And *Bampton*, for the greateſt Trade in Skins of any Part of the Kingdom.

XXIII. *Glouceſterſhire* is a fine and fruitful County, eminent for the numerous Sheep-Walks on its *Cotſwold* Hills or *Downs*, and for the fineſt of *Wool*. In its Plains there is Plenty of Corn and Timber; and it produces vaſt Quantities of Cheeſe and excellent Cyder.

1. *Glouceſter City* ſtands on the *Severn*, being a legal Sea-port, though ſo far up that River: And, although the City of *Briſtol* always has, and probably ever will, intercept and prevent its being conſiderable for naval Commerce, it has however a Cuſtom-houſe, to which Ships of a moderate Burden come up. Here are five Pariſh Churches, a Cathedral, an Infirmary, and ſundry other Hoſpitals, Charity and other Schools. It is a clean well built Place: yet its beſt Manufactures are Pins and Bell-founding.

2. *Cirenceſter* was anciently more flouriſhing than at preſent; yet it ſtill carries on a conſiderable Trade in *Wool*, and alſo in ſundry Woollen Manufactures: And, though no Corporation, it has one Free-School, two Charity-Schools, and ſome Hoſpitals and Alms-houſes; being even at this Time a larger Place than are ſundry Corporation-Towns.

3. *Tewkſbury* is a large and populous Town, on the River *Severn*, having great Manufactures of Woollen Cloth and Stockings.

4. *Newnham*, alſo on the *Severn*, has a great many Iron-works, and Woods near it; and is remarkable for having had the firſt Glaſs-houſe of any in *England*.

5. 6. *Painſwick* and *Stroud* are both good Woollen-manufacturing Towns; and the latter is famous for its *Scarlet-dye*; owing (they ſay) to the peculiar Qualities of the ſmall River of the ſame Name.—— Almoſt all the other leſſer Towns in this County have conſiderable Manufactures of Woollen, and alſo of Cheeſe.

XXIV. *Monmouthſhire*, on the other or weſt Side of the *Severn Frith*, or *Sea*, is mountainous and woody, yet not unfertile.

1. *Monmouth*, its Shire-Town, lies at the Confluence of the Rivers *Mynwy* and *Wye*; having a Harbour, and carrying on a good Trade with *Briſtol*. It is a moderately large and well-built Town.

2. *Newport*, on the River *Uſk*, has a Harbour and ſome naval Trade, being a pretty large Town.

3. *Pontypoole*, on the ſame River, is noted for its Iron Slitting-mills, its Manufacture of Iron Snuff-boxes, *&c.* And more lately for its fine Manufacture of *Tinned Iron Plates*, ſo much improved, and ſo univerſally in uſe for Kitchen-Furniture, and many other Purpoſes.

4. *Chepſtow*, on the *Wye*, has a Harbour, and a good Trade in Corn and Coals.

5. *Abergavenny* is a large and populous in-land Town, dealing much in *Flannels*.

XXV. *Herefordſhire* abounds in Corn, excellent Wool, Timber, Cyder and Salmon.

1. *Hereford City*, on the River *Wye*, is of a moderate Size, but neither populous nor beautiful; and is much decayed from what it anciently was: Yet has ſtill two Pariſh Churches, beſide its Cathedral; one Hoſpital and two Charity-Schools. Its Manufactures are only a ſmall Trade in Gloves and other Leathern Wares.

2. *Leominſter*, on the River *Lugg*, is a large and well-built Town. Its *Wool* and *Wheat* are reckoned the *beſt* in *England:* And it has ſeveral Mills and other Machines for its Woollen and Leather Manufacture.

XXVI. *Worceſterſhire* abounds in Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Fruits, River-Fiſh, and in divers Salt-Springs and Salt-Pits at ſundry of its Towns; [the Names of which here, as well as in the adjoining County of *Cheſhire*, end in *wych*, as *Droitwych*, *Middlewych*, *Nantwych*, &c.] Its beſt Towns are,

Worceſter City. 1. *Worceſter City*, ſtanding pleaſantly on the River *Severn*, contains about 2,000 Houſes, with a Cathedral and twelve Pariſh Churches, three Grammar-Schools, ſix Charity-Schools, ſeven Alms-houſes, an Hoſpital, and a Guild-hall; and may contain about or near 20,000 Inhabitants. It has divers Manufactures of fine Cloths, and of Gloves. Here is a Cuſtom-houſe and Quay, to which many Veſſels of ſmall Burden come up.

2. *Droitwych* has four Pariſh Churches, and is famous for its white Salt-pits.

3. *Bewdley* is a good Town, on the *Severn*, dealing largely in Corn, Iron Wares, Salt, Hops, Leather, *Mancheſter Goods*, &c. carried down the *Severn* to *Glouceſter* and other Parts.

4. *Kidderminſter* is a populous Town, having a conſiderable Trade in Woollen Cloths and Stuffs.

5. *Stourbridge*, on the River *Stour*, is a thriving Town, having Manufactures of Woollen Cloth, Iron, and Glaſs; and alſo a peculiar Kind of Clay or Earth for making the beſt *Crucibles*. Here is a well-endowed Grammar-School, and Library, and yet has but one Pariſh Church.

XXVII. *Warwickſhire* is a good in-land County.

1. *Warwick*, its County-Town, on the *Avon*, is a neat and pretty Place, having two Churches, three Free-Schools, an Hoſpital for decayed Gentlemen, and a Caſtle the Seat of the Earl *Brook* and *Warwick*.

2. *Coventry*, a large and populous City, having three Churches, ſeveral Meeting-houſes, a Free-School, and an Hoſpital. It had formerly a good Manufacture of Woollen Cloth; but at preſent Tammies and Ribbons are its chief Manufactures.

3. *Birmingham* is the largeſt Town in this County, moſt populous and moſt thriving, and yet is not a Corporation, (nor are its People by any Means deſiring to be ſuch.) It is not only all over *England*, but it may be ſaid likewiſe all over *Europe*, that it is eminent for its almoſt endleſs Variety of excellent and ingenious *Hardware* Manufactures; of vaſt Variety of Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Buttons, Shoe-Buckles, Tweeſers, *&c.* with many other Sorts of Steel and Braſs Wares. For which End it is ſupplied with very cheap Coals, and all other Neceſſaries in great Plenty. It has three fine Churches, ſeveral Diſſenting Meeting-houſes; and, having lately had many new Streets added to it, it may probably contain about 30,000 Inhabitants; and at preſent much more likely to increaſe than to diminiſh.

XXVIII. *Northamptonſhire* is a very populous in-land County, extremely fruitful.

Northampton Town is a pleaſant Place, having four Pariſh Churches, two Diſſenting Meeting-houſes, two Hoſpitals, an Infirmary, and a Charity-School: Yet it has no conſiderable Manufacture, being only noted for Shoes, of which many are exported, and has alſo a Stocking Manufacture, and very good Horſes; where is the greateſt Horſe-Market in *England*. Yet *Kettering* and other neighbouring Towns; though ſmaller, carry on a more conſiderable Trade in Corn, Lace, and Shalloons, and other light Woollen Goods.

The City of *Peterborough*, though not large, drives a conſiderable Trade in Corn, Malt, and ſundry Sorts of Woollen Manufactures.

XXIX. *Rutlandſhire* is the very ſmalleſt County in *England*, remarkably abounding in Corn, black Cattle, and Sheep. It has only two ſmall Towns, *Oakham*, and *Uppingham*, Places of little Conſideration.

XXX. *Leiceſterſhire* is very fertile in Corn, Cattle, and Sheep with fine long Wool.

Leiceſter, its Shire-Town, is conſiderably large and populous, having at preſent three Pariſh Churches, [It had once 32 Pariſh Churches about the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt; but ſubſequent Misfortunes have ſo greatly reduced their Number] three Hoſpitals, and a Charity-School. It carries on a great Trade in Stockings, Corn, and Cattle. The Stocking-frame Trade having in ſome Years yielded 60,000 *l. per Annum.*

XXXI. *Lincolnſhire*, a large County, with a very various Soil.

1. *Lincoln* City, on the River *Witham*, is an old and much-decayed Place, wherein, ſo lately as the Reign of King *Edward* VI. there were ſaid to be *fifty-two* Pariſh Churches, afterward reduced to *eighteen*, and ſince to its preſent Number of *thirteen* mean Churches. It has a ſtately Cathedral and four Charity-Schools, though but little Trade or Manufactures of any Sort.

2. *Stamford*, on the *Welland*, is a well-built and populous Town, having ſix Pariſh Churches. Its principal Trade is in Malt, Free-ſtone, and Pit-coal.

3. *Grantham* is a good Market-Town.

4. *Boſton*, a Sea-port-Town, at the Mouth of the *Witham*, is well built; and has ſome foreign Trade in *Portugal* Wines, *&c.*

XXXII. *Nottinghamſhire* is a fine County, and has in it many Woods, Foreſts, and Coal-pits.

1. *Nottingham*, ſituated on a Rock near the River *Trent*, is one of the fineſt and pleaſanteſt Towns of the whole Kingdom. It is wealthy and populous, has three Pariſh Churches and two Meeting-houſes. Its principal Manufactures are Stockings, for which it is very famous; it has good Earthen-ware; and is alſo very famous for its excellent *Malt* and *Ale*.

2. *Newark*, on the *Trent*, is a wealthy Town, and deals much in Corn, Cattle, and Wool.

XXXIII. *Derbyſhire*, though (like moſt other Counties) it has a various Soil, has however Plenty of Corn and Wood, with many Mines of Iron, Lead, Coal, and Marble.

Derby, its Shire-Town, lies on the *Derwent*, is well built and populous, having five Pariſh Churches. It is a Staple for *Wool*, and is noted for good Malt and fine Ale, the latter being exported in great Quantities. Here alſo is the moſt famous and ſurpriſingly extenſive Machine, late Sir *Thomas Lombe*'s, for throwing or twiſting of Silk, of a moſt curious Conſtruction, and a national Benefit. Here is no other Place eminent for Manufactures or Trade.

XXXIV. *Staffordſhire* is in ſome Parts barren, mountainous, and woody; in other Parts it has good Corn and Paſture; and particularly abounds in Mines of Iron and Coal.

1. *Stafford*, its County-Town, has two Churches, and ſome good Linen Manufactures; but in other Reſpects is no way eminent.

2. *Litchfield*, on the *Trent*, is a City, with a Cathedral and three Pariſh Churches. It lies low, and its greateſt Ornaments are the Edifices in what is called the *Cloſe*, viz. the Epiſcopal Palace, Prebendal Houſes, *&c.* But here are no Manufactures nor Commerce worthy of mention.

3. But

3. But *Woolverhampton* is a wealthy and populous Town, filled with Manufactures of the fineſt Lockſmiths Work in *England*, and other Kinds of Hardware.

XXXV. *Shropſhire* (or the County of *Salop)* is a pleaſant and fertile Country, abounding in Corn, Coals, Iron, and Wood.

1. *Shrewſbury* (or *Salop)* is a large, pleaſant, and well-built Town, with five Pariſh-Churches, and ſeveral Diſſenting Meeting-houſes; it is pleaſantly almoſt ſurrounded by the River *Severn*, over which it has two Stone-Bridges. It has large Manufactures of *Flannel*, called here *Welch Cottons*, and alſo of Cloth; and is noted for its *Cakes* and *Brawn*: And is ſaid to have more Gentry inhabiting it than any other mere Country-Town.

2. *Bridgnorth* ſtands alſo on the *Severn*, and is a tolerably large and handſome Town, with two Churches: It is noted for its Manufactures of Muſkets and other Iron Wares, as well as for Woollen Cloth, Stockings, and Leather.

XXXVI. *Cheſhire* is moſtly a level Country, abounding in Corn and Cattle of all kinds, and in Salt-Works.

1. *Cheſter* City on the River *Dee*, has Walls intirely round it, a Garriſon, a Cathedral, and ten Pariſh-Churches; and drives a very conſiderable Trade with *Ireland*. This City is large and populous, poſſibly containing near upon 20,000 People. It is computed annually to vend 30,000 Tons Weight of its excellent *Cheeſe*, each conſiſting of 20 Hundred Weight. *Nantwich* and *Middlewich* are two Salt-work Towns.

XXXVII. *Yorkſhire*, by far the largeſt County in *England*, is, in general, extremely fertile and plentiful in all the Neceſſaries of Life. Out of its forty-nine Towns, the following ones are the principal, *viz.*

1. *York* City ſtands on the River *Ouſe*, upon which Ships of ſeventy Tons Burden ſail up almoſt to the Bridge. *York* is very much decayed, and fallen from its ancient Splendor and Magnitude. It has ſtill ſeventeen Pariſh-Churches, though twenty-eight nominal Pariſhes, and a moſt noble *Gothic* Cathedral. It ſtands on more Ground than the City of *Briſtol*; although, in Point of Trade, Wealth, and Number of Inhabitants, (which falls ſhort of 20,000) it be greatly inferior to it; yet it is a pleaſant and noble City, with many fine public and private Edifices. It has ſtill in it a *Cotton* Manufacture, and ſome Trade by Water-Carriage on the *Ouſe*.

2. *Halifax*, upon the River *Calder*, is a very populous and very wealthy Town, eminent for its extenſive Woollen Manufactures, though we have no where met with a particular or late Account of its Magnitude, any farther than that, beſide its ancient Mother-Church, it has in its vaſtly large Pariſh, twelve Chapels, two of which (ſays the *Theſaurus Geographicus*, publiſhed *Anno* 1695) are parochial, which we do not well underſtand. It may probably contain about 20,000 Inhabitants.

3. *Leeds* is a very populous, large, and wealthy Town, having three Churches, and ſeveral diſſenting Meeting-houſes. It is moſt famous for its immenſe Woollen-Cloth Fair, where, ſay ſome, 20,000*l.* worth of Cloth is often ſold in an Hour's Time, and much of it ſhipped off at *Hull* for foreign Parts, its River being navigable by Boats to *Wakefield*, *York*, and *Hull*.

4. *Wakefield*'s Woollen Manufactures have of late ſo much increaſed it, as to be computed more populous than *York* City.

5. *Sheffield* is a very large Town, eminently famous, ever ſince King *Edward* III.'s Reign, for its Cutlery Ware; in which it is ſaid to employ 40,000 People, though not all living within the Town.

6. *Hull*, on a River of its Name, falling there into the *Humber*, is a fine old fortified Town, with a conſtant Garriſon in its Citadel.

This flouriſhing Place, ſo happily ſituated, enjoys a very large foreign Commerce, and a numerous Shipping, more eſpecially employed to the *Baltic*, and to the Northern Kingdoms, for Naval Stores, *&c.* and alſo in the Fiſheries to *Iceland* and *Greenland*: And, although it has but two Churches, (beſide ſeveral Meeting-houſes) yet it is extremely populous. It has a Cuſtom-houſe, an Exchange, a Trinity-houſe for Pilotage, a Store-houſe for Lead, a Granary for Corn, ſundry Hoſpitals and Alms-houſes, a Free-School and Charity-School. It has alſo a large inland Trade with ſundry neighbouring Counties, by means of the ſeveral Rivers at and near it. *Hull* alſo deals largely in Corn, has much Sail-Cloth manufactured at its Trinity-houſe, and Lead. Its Cuſtoms, by its foreign Trade, is reputed to amount to from 30 to 40,000*l.* It may probably contain near 20,000 Inhabitants.

7. *Burlington*, (or *Bridlington)* is a large and wealthy Sea-port Town, having a good Trade, and a ſafe Harbour, near the famous Promontory called *Flamborough-Head*.

8. *Richmond* is a large and populous inland Town, with Walls, and a Caſtle: It has two Churches; and it deals largely in the lighter Woollen Manufactures.

9. *Scarborough* is a good Seaport Town, with a ſafe Harbour and a good Trade. It is employed ſo much in the fiſhing for Cod, Herrings, *&c.* as to be able, not only to ſupply the neighbouring Countries, but alſo to ſend conſiderable Quantities beyond Sea. It likewiſe deals largely in the Coal-Trade. Its Harbour,

Harbour, and that of *Yarmouth*, are deemed the two beſt on this Side of *England*, for Shelter in Caſe of a Storm.

10. *Whitby* is a good Town, and has an excellent Harbour on the River *Eſk*, where are built a great many of the beſt Ships for the Coal-trade. Here are *Alum* Works, and a Cuſtom-houſe: And it is believed there are near 200 Ships belonging to this thriving Town.

Theſe ten Inſtances may ſuffice; yet doubtleſs there are ſeveral of the other leſſer Towns of this County, which may have ſome conſiderable Woollen, Iron, *&c.* Manufactures, needleſs here to be ſpecified.

XXXVIII. In the County or Biſhopric of *Durham*, the principal Commodities or Productions are, *Iron*, *Lead*, and *Coals*, and ſome *Linen* Manufactures at *Darlington*.

1. The City of *Durham* is an inland City, on the River *Wear*, has a Cathedral and ſix Pariſh-Churches; over that River, *Durham* has two noble Stone-Bridges. Yet it is not eminent either for Manufactures or for Commerce.

2. *Stockton*, leſs than a hundred Years ago, had ſcarcely any other Houſes but of Clay and Thatch, but is now well built, and drives a great Trade in Lead and Butter.

XXXIX. *Northumberland* yields excellent Mines of Coals and Lead.

1. *Newcaſtle*, on the North Side of the River *Tine*, is its ſtately and opulent Capital, over which River there is here a good Stone-Bridge. This Town is a County within itſelf, is extremely populous, having ſeven Churches, beſide Chapels and Meeting-houſes; has ſeveral Charity-Schools, and a large Hoſpital. The River *Tine* is its extenſive and ſafe Harbour; from whence almoſt incredible Quantities of Coals are conſtantly ſhipped off for *London*, and other Parts of *England*, as well as to foreign Parts. It is, moreover, in other Reſpects, a Place of very conſiderable foreign Commerce; has ſeveral Glaſs-houſes, a conſiderable Manufacture of Hardware, and the beſt Grindſtones in all *Europe*. *Newcaſtle* builds many Ships for the Coal-trade. Seven Miles down the River, the large Village of *North-Shields* is the noted Station for the Coal-Ships, where they take in their Ladings from the numerous Lighters called *Keels*, conſtantly going thither for that End, navigated by above 4000 Keelmen. Here is a fine Exchange, a Cuſtom-houſe, Manſion-houſe for the Mayor, a Surgeon's Hall, *&c.* and ſundry other public and private Edifices. Merchant-Ships of conſiderable Burden come up to its fine Quay, but moſt of them remain at *Shields*, ready to go out to Sea; where, at the Mouth of the *Tine*, there is a Fort well planted with Cannon, and a Garriſon. *Newcaſtle*, with *Shields*, is by many thought to contain above 30,000 People.

2. *Berwick*, at the Mouth and on the North or *Scotch* Side of the River *Tweed*, is a walled Town, with a ſtrong Caſtle and Garriſon, has two Churches. Here is great Plenty of Proviſions, vaſt Quantities of Salmon pickled for the *London* Market: Here is a Manufacture of Worſted Stockings, and an Exchange for Merchants: Yet Ships of large Burden cannot get into its Harbour, by Reaſon of a Bar at its Entrance.

XL. *Lancaſhire* is in ſome Parts fruitful, in other Parts marſhy, and in ſome other Parts ſtony and barren. Its chief natural Productions are Corn, Coals, and excellent Hemp.

1. *Lancaſter*, its County-Town, is a Sea-port, though capable only of Ships of about 70 Tons Burden: Yet, with ſuch Ships, it carries on a thriving Trade with our *American* Colonies, in Manufactures of Woollen, Hardware, *&c.* It has a Cuſtom-houſe and a Caſtle.

2. *Preſton*, a very handſome and thriving Town.

3. *Mancheſter*, on the *Irwell*, is a large, beautiful, and extremely populous Place: And though, in Point of Government, it is really but a Village, as having no higher Magiſtrate than a Conſtable; yet, in Magnitude, elegant Buildings, and Number of Inhabitants, it ſurpaſſes all the Towns, and even all the Cities of *England*, three only excepted. It is eminently famous for the Skill and Induſtry of its People, in many Kinds of Manufactures of Cotton, Dimities, Tickings, *&c.* and is by ſome ſaid to contain upwards of 30,000, and ſome others think 40,000 People. Yet, beſide ſeveral Meeting-houſes, and ſome private Popiſh Maſs-houſes, it has but one large Collegiate Church, and one Pariſh-Church. It has a College, an Hoſpital, a Library, a Free-School, and ſeveral Charity-Schools.

4. *Warrington* is a populous Market-Town, and is eminent for its Trade in Linen and Malt.

5. *Liverpool* is a large and fine Sea-port Town, at the Mouth of the River *Merſee*, with a convenient Harbour, and a fine wet Dock. It has ſo vaſt a foreign or naval Commerce, more particularly in the *Guinea* and *Weſt-India* Trade, as even to vie with, and in ſome Branches to exceed the City of *Briſtol* itſelf. It had but three Pariſh-Churches till the Year 1762, when two more were added by Act of Parliament: Here are alſo ſeveral Meeting-houſes; a Cuſtom-houſe, an Exchange, ſundry Alms-houſes, and a Work-houſe. Its Harbour is defended on the South Side by a Caſtle, and on the Weſt by a Tower, and has an Act of laſt Year's Seſſion of Parliament for making farther Improvements at it. It may have about 300 Ships and Veſſels, great and ſmall, belonging to it, including coaſting as well as foreign Trade; is thought to contain about 30,000 Inhabitants; and both it and *Mancheſter* are conſtantly increaſing, not only in ſingle Houſes, but even in intire new Streets.

XLI. *Weſtmoreland* lies (as its Name imports) moſtly in a marſhy or mooriſh Country, and other Parts of it are mountainous.

1. *Appulby*, eſteemed the County-Town, is a decaying Place, with two Churches: It is waſhed by the River *Eden*, and has very little of any thing like Trade or Manufactures.

2. But *Kendal* is a much more conſiderable Place in point of Trade, Buildings, and the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants, and is alſo greatly inriched by its Woollen Cloth Manufactures, known for four Centuries paſt by the Name of *Kendal Cloths*, and by its Druggets, Stockings, and Hats, although it has but a ſmall Harbour on the River *Can*. It has but one Pariſh-Church, but it is ſaid to have no fewer than twelve Chapels, and may therefore probably have near 20,000 Inhabitants.

XLII. *Cumberland*, on the *Iriſh* Sea, abounds in Pit-coal, Copper, and Lead.

1. *Carliſle* is a ſmall walled and garriſoned City, on the River *Eden*; has a Cathedral, and two Pariſh-Churches. It has a ſmall Manufacture of Fuſtians; but, although it be a Sea-port, it has no foreign Commerce.

2. *Penrith*, uſually pronounced *Perith*, is a well-built and populous inland trading Town, eminent for Tanners, and for Corn and Cattle.

3. *Keſwick*, a ſmall Market-town, is no otherwiſe remarkable than for its Black-Lead Mine, by ſome, through Miſtake, ſaid to be the only one of the Kind in all *Europe*.

In the Principality of WALES are twelve Counties, *viz.* ſix in *South-Wales*, and the like Number in *North-Wales*. The whole Country is ſo vaſtly improved ſince its complete Union with *England*, as to have quite another Appearance at preſent than 200 Years ago. Its Lands well cultivated, its Towns well built and inhabited; and, although it be moſtly mountainous, it nevertheleſs affords Plenty of all the Neceſſaries of Life, either in reſpect to Corn or Cattle: It has alſo Plenty of Wood, Coals, and Turf for Fewel, and for working its Mines. The whole Principality probably containing 300,000 People.

In *South Wales*, we ſhall begin with

I. *Pembrokeſhire* is in general very fertile: It has a remarkable Kind of Fewel named *Culm*, being the Duſt of Pit-coal made up into Balls, affording a bright, laſting, and pleaſant Fire, much uſed by the Gentry.

1. The Town of *Pembroke* ſtands on one of the many Creeks of *Milford-Haven*, [one of the largeſt and ſafeſt Havens in all *Europe*, which is now fortifying by Authority of the Legiſlature, not only to be a ſafe Retreat for our Navy in Time of War, as well as for our Merchant-Ships, but likewiſe for Docks, Storehouſes, *&c.* for the Navy-Royal.] This Town of *Pembroke* has two Churches, a Cuſtom-houſe, and a conſiderable naval Commerce.

2. *Tenby* (or *Tenbigh*) has a good Herring-Fiſhery, and exports large Quantities of Coals.

3. *Haverford-weſt* is a rich and populous Sea-port Town, with a conſiderable Trade: It has four Churches, a Cuſtom-houſe, and commodious Quay for Shipping.

4. *St. David's* is a ſmall City, [ſo called as being a Biſhop's See and a Corporation] on the Sea-coaſt; but being a barren Country, it is much decayed.

II. *Caermarthenſhire* is one of the moſt fruitful Counties of *Wales*, with Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-coal, and Abundance of Lead.

Caermarthen, its Shire-Town, and its only good one, ſtands on the River *Towy*, which brings Ships up to it: It is a thriving, well-built, polite, and populous Place, with a good Trade, ſo as it may be juſtly reputed the Capital of *South-Wales*, it being the chief Reſort of the Gentry of thoſe Parts.

III. *Glamorganſhire* is partly mountainous, and in ſome Parts very fruitful.

1. *Swanſey* is a neat Sea-port Town, with a good Harbour, and carries a great Trade in Coals and *Culm*, having alſo ſome Copper-Works.

2. *Caerdiff*, a handſome, populous, and trading Sea-port.

3. *Landaff*, though a Biſhop's See, is but a mere Village, having no Corporation.

IV. *Brecknockſhire* has high Mountains, and conſequently deep Vallies; producing Corn, Cattle, and Fiſh.

Brecknock Town has three Churches, and ſome Trade in Woollen Cloth.

V. *Cardiganſhire*, on the *Iriſh* Channel, produces Grain, Cattle, Fiſh, Silver, Lead, and Copper.

1. *Cardigan* Town is reaſonably large and well built, has a very briſk Trade with *Ireland* from its River *Tivy*. And here they are ſaid to catch the fineſt Salmon in all *England*.

2. *Aberyſtwith* is a Town of ſome Trade, and is populous.

VI. *Radnorſhire* is one of the leaſt fertile of any in this Principality.

1. *Radnor* is but a mean Place; but,

2. *Preſteing* is a neat Town, dealing much in Corn and Malt;—and,

3. *Knighton* in much the ſame; as alſo in Cattle, Hops, *&c.*

In *North-Wales*,

VII. *Montgomeryſhire*, an inland County, and very mountainous.

1. *Montgomery* Town is a Place of no Eminence; but,

2. *Welchpool* is a pretty little Town, and has a good Manufacture of Flannels.

VIII. *Merionethſhire*, on the *Iriſh* Sea, though almoſt wholly mountainous, has ſome Cotton Manufactures, infinite Numbers of Sheep on its Mountains; but not one Town of any Note, though *Harlech* Caſtle is called its Shire-Town.

IX. *Flintſhire* is a ſmall County, bordering on *Cheſhire*; and, though mountainous, produces Cattle, Pit-coal, Lead, and Mill-ſtones; yet has no Town of any Account, although *St. Aſaph* be the See of a Biſhop, but is no Corporation.

X. *Denbighſhire* is a large and fertile Valley.

1. *Denbigh* Town is pretty large and populous, though noted only for Tanners and Glovers;—but—

2. *Wrexham* is the largeſt Town in all *North-Wales*, being populous and well built; and has a great Trade in *Flannels*.

XI. *Caernarvonſhire* has many very high Mountains, and diſmal Rocks. Yet, in the maritime Parts, it is tolerably fertile and well inhabited.

1. *Caernarvon* Town, ſituated on the Streight of the Sea which divides this Shire from the Iſle of *Angleſea*. It is ſmall, but well built.

2. *Bangor*, an ancient City on the ſame Streight of the Sea, anciently of great Account, but now a ſmall Town; all its Dignity at preſent being derived from its being a Biſhop's See, and as ſuch, jointly with its being a Corporation, aſſumes the Appellation of a City.

3. *Aberconway*, though ſo lately founded as the Reign of King *Edward* II. is grown up into a handſome Town.

XII. *Angleſey* Iſland and County is divided from the main Land by the above-named narrow Streight of the Sea.

Beaumaris, its Shire-Town, has a pretty good Harbour for Ships; and, by its Trade, is become a pretty wealthy Place.

The little Iſle of *Holy-head* is divided from *Angleſey* by a ſmall Streight, and is only remarkable for being the uſual Station of the Packet-boats to and from *Ireland*.

Man Iſle, lying over-againſt *Lancaſhire*, in the *Iriſh* Sea, though properly of no County of *England*, is nevertheleſs ſubject [as to its *Dominium directum*] to the Crown and Kingdom of *Great Britain*, as its Lord Paramount; but, with reſpect to its immediate Property and Revenue, [or its *Dominium utile*] it belongs to the Duke of *Athol*. Its Soil is fertile in Grain and Cattle of all Sorts: Their Products for Exportation conſiſt of Wool, Hides, and Tallow, which they exchange with foreign Shipping for Commodities they may have occcaſion for from other Parts. Its *Metropolis*, properly ſpeaking, as having a Caſtle and Garriſon, is *Caſtletown*; but *Douglas* is the beſt Town and Harbour, as being moſt frequented by Shipping. ☞ As this Iſland is the Means of much detrimental and illegal Smuggling-Trade, to the Prejudice of the national Revenue and Commerce, it ſeems to require the Conſideration of the Legiſlature, to reduce it cloſer to the Dominion of the Kingdom and Crown, ſo as to be ſubjected to the Laws as much as any other Part of *Great Britain*.

SCOTLAND.

Its nautral Productions are Corn and Pulſe of all Kinds, horned Cattle, ſmall hardy Horſes, Sheep, Hogs, Wool, Flax, Iron, Lead, Marble, Peltry, Slate, and Hemp.

It is uſually divided into thirty-one Shires and two Stewartries, and may contain 1,500,000 People, *viz.*

I. *Berwick-*

I. *Berwickſhire*, [or, in the old Stile, the *Merſe*] on the *German* Ocean, next to *Northumberland*, is fertile in Corn, and Paſturage. Its beſt Towns are,

1. *Dunſe*, a Place of the beſt Trade of this County.

2. *Kelſo*, a pretty Market-town on the *Tweed*, in a pleaſant Part of the Country; and,

3. *Lauder*, a *Royal Burgh*, [*i. e.* a Corporation immediately depending ſolely on the Crown, without any ſort of Subjection or Dependence on any Subject] with but few Manufactures.

☞ The Reader needs ſcarcely to be told, that the Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed* was long ſince reduced to the Subjection of *England*, as a ſeparate Dominion.

Lothian, (divided into *Eaſt* and *Mid-Lothian*) the moſt fertile, pleaſant, and moſt populous Part of *Scotland*.

II. *Eaſt-Lothian* contains,

1. *Dunbar*, a well-built Royal Burgh, and a well-known Sea-port, with a good Harbour, and ſome conſiderable naval Commerce.

2. *Haddington*, a Royal Burgh, with ſome inland Trade in Corn, *&c.*

3. *Preſton-pans*, *Cockenny*, and *Seton*, Towns chiefly eminent for their Salt-works.

III. *Mid-Lothian* contains,

1. *Muſcleburgh*, a Royal Burgh and Sea-port, having ſome proſperous Woollen Manufactures.

2. *Edinburgh*, the Capital of *Scotland*. It is large, well built, and populous, having eleven large Pariſh-Churches, and about as many Epiſcopal Meeting-houſes; an eminent Univerſity, ſeveral large and well endowed Hoſpitals, a ſtately Royal Infirmary, an Exchange, a Royal College of Phyſicians, with a Phyſic-Garden; a noble and ſtrong Caſtle, with a Garriſon, a fine Royal Palace, and many handſome Palaces of the Nobility. The ſpacious Town and Port of *Leith*, containing two Pariſh-Churches, with a fine Quay and Pier running a great Way into the Sea, is the proper Port of *Edinburgh*; which has no inconſiderable foreign Trade, and a large coaſting Trade; and with *Leith*, and its other Suburbs, may fairly contain 60,000 People. *Edinburgh* is, moreover, the Seat of Government of the chief Courts of Law, and Boards of Revenue; and as it has many Perſons of Quality and Figure always reſiding in it, with ſuch Qualifications it is, and always will be, deemed a Place of polite Reſort, and moſt agreeable Converſation; even notwithſtanding the Objections of certain Inconvenſencies attending ſuch Perſons as may be neceſſarily obliged to live in the central and cloſer Parts of ſo populous a Place. [Vide *Botero*'s fine Diſtinction between a *large City* and a *great City*, *ſub Anno* 1594, of this Work.]

IV. *Linlithgowſhire* (otherwiſe called *Weſt-Lothian)* contains,

1. *Borrowſtonneſs*, on the River *Forth*, is a Port of good Commerce and Shipping; and, next to *Leith*, carries on the greateſt Trade to *Holland* and *France* of any in *Scotland*.

2. *Linlithgow*, a well-built Town, having a conſiderable Linen Manufacture, and a ruinous Royal Palace.

V. The Shire of *Tweeddale* has good Paſturage, and great Plenty of Sheep, whoſe Wool is in good Eſteem. Yet *Peebles*, on the *Tweed*, though its Shire-Town, is but an inconſiderable Place.

VI. *Selkrig* Shire and Town has nothing in it very remarkable.

VII. *Teviotdale* (or *Roxburghſhire.)*

Its beſt Town is *Jedburgh*, a Royal Burgh, having ſome good Woollen Manufactures.

VIII. *Dumfries-ſhire* is a good Country.

Dumfries, its County-Town, is a large improving Sea-port, on the *Iriſh* Sea; has two Pariſh-Churches, a conſiderable Number of good Ships, with a proportionable Share of foreign Commerce, and about 6000 Inhabitants.

IX. *Kirkcudbright* Stewartry is a large and fertile Country.

Kircudbright, its chief Town, has a good Harbour at the Mouth of the River *Dee*, and lies very commodious for Commerce.

X. *Wigtonſhire* contains,

1. *Wigton*, its Shire-Town, which, though it has a Harbour, has little Commerce. Here alſo is,

2. *Whitbern*, a *Royal Burgh.*

3. *Port-Patrick*, a ſmall Town, with a tolerable Harbour, being the uſual Port of Paſſage to *Belfaſt*, and other Parts of the North of *Ireland*.

Theſe two Counties are comprehended in the old Country of *Galloway*; which large Country of *Galloway* gives the Title of Earl to one of the noble Families of *Stewart*; although Dr. *Buſching*'s Map-maker has not ſo much as found a Place for its ſaid ancient Name on his Map of *Scotland*.

XI. The Shire of *Air* has its Shire-Town of the ſame Name; which carries on a tolerable Trade, with ſome Shipping.

2. *Irwin* is a ſmall Sea-port, with ſome Ships and Commerce.

XII. *Renfrewſhire* is pleaſant, rich, and populous, has

1. *Greenock*, a well-built Sea-port, with a good Share of foreign Trade, and the largeſt Herring-Fiſhery of any on the Weſt Coaſt of *Scotland*.

2. *Paiſley*, a large inland Town, of late Years become eminent for its fine Linen and Long-Lawn Manufactures.

3. *Renfrew* is ſmall, and not conſiderable.

XIII. The Shire of *Lanerk* or *Clydeſdale*, a fine and wealthy Country, has

1. *Lanerk*, its Shire-Town, ſtanding on the fine River *Clyde*.

2. *Hamilton*, a ſmall, but well-built and pleaſant Town, on the *Clyde*, having a fine Linen Manufacture, and a noble Palace of the Dukes of *Hamilton* near it.

3. *Glaſgow* is a large and beautifully built City, ſituated in a Plain along the River *Clyde*, in a very fertile Country. It is a City of very conſiderable foreign as well as domeſtic Commerce, having many good Ships trading to our *American* Colonies, and to many other Countries. It has many excellent Manufactures of various Kinds. It has ſeven Churches. Its proper Harbour lies ſome Miles lower down the River, at a Place named *Newport-Glaſgow*; yet ſmaller Veſſels can come up to the City, which has a moſt thriving Univerſity; and the City may poſſibly contain near 30,000 Inhabitants.

XIV. *Stirlingſhire* is a fine fertile Country, on and near the River *Forth*.

Stirling, its capital Town, ſtands on a fine Eminence, having a Stone-Bridge croſs the *Forth*. It is a large and well-built Town, with a ſtrong Royal Caſtle. Ships of ſmall Burden come up with the Tide to its Bridge. *Stirling* has very conſiderable Manufactures of Shalloons and Serges.

XV. The ſmall Shire of *Clackmannan* is a good and fertile Country, and abounds in Pit-coal beyond any other Part. Its Towns are,

1. *Alloa* or *Alloway*, a ſmall Town, with a good Harbour on the *Forth*, and ſome Commerce.

2. *Culroſs*, a Royal Burgh, on the Frith of *Forth*, with a tolerable coaſting Trade.

XVI. *Fifeſhire*, on the Frith of *Forth*, contains much Coal, and a conſiderable Number of ſmall Towns along the Sea-coaſt, with Shipping belonging more or leſs to each of them.

1. *Burntiſland* is a Royal Burgh, having a fine Harbour, and a conſiderable Linen Manufacture.

2. *Kirkaldy* is the moſt populous and thriving Burgh on all the Coaſt of *Fife*, having a conſiderable foreign Commerce, and much Shipping.

3. *St. Andrew's*, its Shire-Town, is much declined from its ancient Splendor; though it ſtill has an Univerſity, and a ſmall Harbour, but without Shipping.

XVII. The little Shire of *Kinroſs* has in it only the ſmall Town of the ſame Name, but of little Significance.

XVIII. *Dunbartonſhire*, [or *Lenoxſhire*, the ancient Appellation of it] is properly very highland and mountainous; yet has good Paſturage, and ſome fertile Spots for Tillage.

Dunbarton Town ſtands on a Bay of the Sea, formed by the Rivers *Clyde* and *Leven*; it had once a conſiderable Trade, but is now ſo much decayed as to be principally eminent only by its very ſtrong Royal Caſtle, on a high Rock, having a ſmall Garriſon.

XIX. The Shire of *Bute* conſiſts only of the Iſlands of *Bute* and *Arran*, lying in the Frith of *Clyde*. On the former ſtands the Royal Burgh of *Rothſay*. At both theſe Iſles there is a great *Herring-Fiſhery*, and their Rivers abound with Salmon and other Fiſh.

XX. *Argyleſhire*, a large highland or mountainous Country, abounding in Cattle and Sheep.

1. *Inverary*, its Shire-Town, is a Royal Burgh; as is alſo

2. *Campbelton*, with a good Harbour, and ſome Shipping, eſpecially well ſituated for and employed in the *Herring* and *Greenland* Fiſheries.

The Iſlands of *Ilay* and *Jura*, in this ſame County, yield Plenty of Corn and Cattle, Lead-Mines, and Lime-ſtones; but there are no Towns worth noting.

☞ Along the Weſt Coaſt there are Abundance of Iſles, and ſome of conſiderable Compaſs; which, for want of due Plantation, Cultivation, and Improvement, are hitherto no otherwiſe remarkable, than on account of their moſt convenient Situation for the Fiſheries for Herring, Cod, *&c.* which there ſo much abound; and which another Generation may poſſibly make of much more ſubſtantial Benefit than has hitherto been known. This Coaſt ſeeming to be like a rich Mine ſcarcely explored, and left for future Improvement. They are well known by the general Name of the *Hebrides* or *Weſtern-Iſles*; but they have no Towns worth particular Notice.

XXI. *Perthſhire* is a large County, with various Soil, though it has Plenty of Paſture, Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Flax, *&c.*

1. *Perth*, its Shire-Town, pleaſantly ſeated on the large and fine River *Tay*; it has ſome foreign Commerce to *Norway*, the *Baltic*, and other Parts, and a very improving Linen Manufacture in and near it.

2. *Dunkeld*, farther up the *Tay*; it is the beſt Market-town in the Highlands, for Linen, Wool, *&c.*

3. *Dumblain*, a little pleaſant Market-town.

4. *Abernethy*, a ſmall Town, ſaid to have been the uſual Reſidence of the *Pictiſh* Kings.

XXII. The Shire of *Forfar* [or *Angus*, its more ancient Appellation] is a fertile County in Corn, Cattle, Fruits, *&c.* and much Linen Manufactures.

Forfar is but an inconſiderable Place; but

1. *Dundee*, its proper Capital, is a large and populous Town, near the Mouth of the River *Tay*: It is a Town of conſiderable Trade, exporting much Linen, Grain, Herrings, Peltry, *&c.* to ſundry foreign Parts: It has three Churches; and may contain about 10,000 Inhabitants.

2. *Montroſe*, a pretty little Town, with a fine Harbour, good Shipping, and a conſiderable foreign Commerce.

3. *Aberborthick* is a Sea-port and Royal Burgh, though it has but ſmall maritime Commerce.

4. *Brechin*, a ſmall inland Royal Burgh, of little Trade.

XXIII. *Kincardineſhire* [or *Merns*, its ancient Name] has but an indifferent Soil, without any Town of conſiderable Note, and only along its Coaſt a Number of ſmall Sea-ports, with ſome coaſting and fiſhing Veſſels, and ſome light and cheap Woollen Manufactures, of which they export ſome to *Holland* in their ſaid Veſſels.

XXIV. *Aberdeenſhire* comprehends the anciently-named Countries of *Marr*, *Buchan*, *Garioch*, ſtill known by thoſe ancient Appellations amongſt the Natives. It is a large County, and produces Plenty of Grain, Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Peltry, *&c.* It is extremely well ſupplied with the beſt of Sea-fiſh on its own Coaſt, whereof a great deal is exported to *France* and *Italy*; and its Rivers, running into the *German* Ocean, are replete with an Exuberance of Salmon, Trout, *&c.* This County has very much Linen and ſlight Woollen Manufactures, and is moſt famous for its very fine knit Stockings.

1. *New Aberdeen*, the Shire-Town, at the Mouth of the River *Dee*, is a large well-built City, and has a good dry or Tide-Harbour: In it are, three Churches, and ſeveral Epiſcopal Meeting-houſes, a conſiderable Degree of foreign Commerce, and much Shipping, a well-frequented Univerſity, and above 12,000 Inhabitants.

2. *Old Aberdeen*, near a Mile diſtant, though almoſt joined to the other, by means of a long Village depending on neither of them, is a moderately large Market-town, but has no Haven. In each of theſe two Places there is a well-endowed College, both together being termed the Univerſity of *Aberdeen*, although quite independent on each other.

3. 4. *Kintore* and *Inverurie* are two ſmall inland Royal-Burghs on the River *Don*, of little Trade.

5. And *Old-Meldrum*, though no Corporation, is a better Town than either of them, having good Woollen Manufactures, and a very great Trade in Wool and Linen.

6. *Peterhead*, a Sea-port, with a good Trade for Grain and Fiſh, and ſome Shipping for *Norway*, *&c.*

XXV. *Banffſhire* has plenty of Grain, Cattle, Sea and River Fiſh, and a conſiderable Linen Manufacture.

1. *Banff*,

1. *Banff*, its Shire-Town, a ſmall Royal Burgh, and Sea-port, though of but ſmall Commerce.

2. *Fraſerſburgh*, a Port-Town, with a good Harbour, and ſome Trade to *Norway*, with Meal, Malt, and Grain.

3. *Portſoy*, a pretty Village, having a good Fiſhery and a conſiderable coaſting Trade.

XXVI. and XXVII. The Shires of *Elgin* and *Nairn* conſtitute both Parts of the fine and plentiful Country having the ancient Appellation of *Murray* or *Moray*, moſtly a plain level Country, abounding with the fineſt Wheat (beyond many Counties of a more ſouthern Situation) and other Grain, with great Plenty of all other Neceſſaries, as Cattle, Sea and River Fiſh.

1. *Elgin*, its ancient Shire-Town, is a Royal Burgh, but no Sea-port; yet has ſome Manufactures.

2. *Nairn*, a ſmall Royal Burgh, having an Harbour, and ſome coaſting Trade.

XXVIII. *Inverneſs-ſhire* contains the Town of that Name, having a good Harbour, a fine Stone-Bridge over its River *Neſs*, and a thriving foreign and coaſting Trade. In it are two Churches.

At the Weſt-Highland Town of *Maryburgh*, or *Inverlochy*, ſtands a Royal Fort, with a Garriſon, named *Fort-William*, where are ſome Shipping, chiefly for ſupplying the Garriſon and Neighbourhood with Neceſſaries.

XXIX. and XXX. The Shires of *Cromarty* and *Tayne* conſtitute the largeſt County in *Scotland*, known ſtill by its ancient Appellation of *Roſs*; in it are many upland Parts, and on its Weſt Sea-coaſts, a rugged, rocky, and mountainous Country, but is better toward the Eaſt Sea-coaſt.

1. *Cromarty* is a ſmall Royal Burgh, with one of the beſt Harbours in *Great Britain*, admirably well fitted for Trade and Fiſhery; but has very little Commerce, excepting a mere coaſting Trade.

2. *Tayne*, a ſmall Sea-port, with ſome coaſting Trade.

3. *Chanry*, a ſmall Town, with a Harbour, but very little Trade.

4. *Dingwall*, a ſmall Sea-port Town on the Bay of *Cromarty*, of little Trade.

To this extenſive County belongs the large and tolerably well peopled Iſland of *Skye*, divided from the Weſt Shore of the Country by a very narrow Strait of the Sea.

From this Iſle is carried on a very great *Herring-Fiſhing*, and alſo from ſome neighbouring Iſles. *Skye* has ſo much Grain as to be enabled therewith to ſupply a good Part of its neighbouring Continent.

Round the yet larger Iſle of *Lewes*, (and its many *Bays*) lying farther Weſt in the Ocean, there is an Exuberance of the beſt of Fiſh of all Kinds, as Herring, Cod, Ling, Skate, Haddock, *&c.* It is reckoned near 100 Miles in Length, ſtretching from South to North, including its South Part called *Harris*, joined to it by a narrow Iſthmus: [But ſurely, alſo, *South* and *North Uiſt*, (ſeparated from *Lewes*, indeed, by but narrow Streights) muſt be included in ſo large a Length as this Extent.]

☞ In Times of Peace and Tranquillity, would it not well merit the ſerious Conſideration of our Legiſlature, to improve and better people ſuch vaſt Tracts of Land, and thereby add much Strength and *real* Dominion to our *Britiſh* Empire? And, as ſo many Thouſands of Highlanders muſt be diſmiſſed upon the Reduction of our Forces, what Part of the Earth can be ſo proper for them to be ſettled in as their own native Climate, with ſome reaſonable Encouragement till they can help themſelves?

XXXI. The Shire of *Sutherland* (or *Dornoch*) produces ſmall Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Hides, Skins, Tallow, and immenſe Quantities of both Sea and River *Fiſh*; yet has no Town of any Note but *Dornoch*, which is, however, but an inconſiderable one, though a Royal Burgh!

Strathnavern, a Part of the Weſt Side of this Shire, is very mountainous, and has only ſmall Villages in it.

XXXII. The Shire of *Caithneſs*, which joins with *Bute* for ſending one Repreſentative to Parliament, though the fartheſt North County of the Iſland of *Great Britain*, is yet a better Soil than ſome Counties more ſoutherly, and they ſpeak the *Engliſh* Tongue, to the very fartheſt Point of the Land, more intelligibly than in ſeveral other Counties.

1. *Wick* is its Shire-Town, and a Royal Burgh, with a good Harbour, but little Trade.

2. *Thurſo*, a ſmall Sea-port, with a tolerable Harbour pointing to *Pentland Frith*, which ſeparates the *Orkneys* from the Continent.

Here is *Dungsbay* [i. e. *Duncanſbay*] *Head*, projecting North-eaſt into the ſaid *Frith*, and is the very fartheſt Promontory or Point of Land of the whole Iſland of *Great Britain* Northward.

XXXIII. The *Stewartry* (or *Shire*) of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, conſiſts of the two great Cluſters of Iſles going reſpectively by thoſe two general Appellations, in the Northern Ocean.

That of *Orkney* conſiſts of twenty-eight Iſles, though not all intirely inhabited. The largeſt and beſt inhabited, being twenty-four Miles in Length, is named *Pomona*, (for what Reaſon it is ſomewhat hard to gueſs) and,

and, conſidering its very northern Latitude, is well cultivated and fertile. Its chief Town is *Kirkwall*, a Royal Burgh, having ſome Trade and ſmall Shipping. The Products here conſiſt of Grain, Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Lead, Salt, coarſe Cloth, and Stockings, Bed-feathers, ſalt Fiſh, *&c.* And the other leſſer Iſſes are generally well enough ſupplied with Grain, Cattle, Fiſh, *&c.*

That of *Shetland* contains forty-ſix Iſles, beſide what, in the old *Norvegian* or *Norſe* Language, are called *Holms*, (*i. e.* mere Rocks.) The largeſt has obtained the obvious Name of *Mainland*, (or, as ſome *Dutch* Maps call it, *Hetland)* being near ſixty Miles in Length, and ſixteen in Breadth. People here are, for the moſt Part, employed in Fiſhing, knitting of Stockings, or in making a coarſe Kind of Woollen Cloth, with which they ſupply the *Dutch* and other foreign Fiſhing-Veſſels. Here are two ſmall Towns, *Lerwick* and *Scalloway*; the former being the chief, lies near the noted Harbour or *Sound* called *Braſſa-Sound*, and conſiſts of about 300 Stone Houſes, there being no Timber to be found here growing, nor any Sort of Fruit growing higher than their Garden-Walls, becauſe of their nipping Froſts. Moſt of their other Iſles are inhabited, and many of them have Pariſh-Churches. The *Hollanders* and *Hamburgers* Herring-buſſes drive a conſiderable Trade with the Natives, for their coarſe Woollen Goods, in exchange for their Money, Liquors, *&c.* and Ships from *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *Orkney*, bring them Meal, Barley, and Malt. *Scalloway* is a ſmaller Place on the ſame chief Iſle.

IRELAND.

The Kingdom of *Ireland* is a fine and fertile Iſland, abounding in all the Neceſſaries and Conveniencies that a reaſonable Man can wiſh for, Wine only excepted. In it are to be found ſundry large and opulent Cities, a great Number of handſome and well-traded Towns, and many valuable Materials for Commerce.

I. Of the four great Diviſions of the Kingdom, we ſhall begin with that which is beſt inhabited, *viz.* the fine Province [once Kingdom] of *Leinſter*, on its Eaſt Side directly oppoſite to *Wales.*

In this Province are contained,

1. *Dublin*, its ſuperb Capital, and the famous Metropolis of the whole Kingdom. Of this City it has been very frequently and confidently aſſerted, That, ſince the Year 1711, or, as others, three Years later, or ſince the Acceſſion to the Crown of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, it has ſo rapidly increaſed, as, in ſo ſhort a Space, to have added to her Suburbs no fewer than 4000 Houſes, and 30,000 Inhabitants. As it is the Seat of Government, it may eaſily be ſuppoſed to have in it many noble Edifices, Corporation-Halls, Hoſpitals, Charity-Schools, Alms-houſes, beſide fourteen Pariſh-Churches, many Proteſtant Meeting-houſes, and even more Popiſh Maſs-houſes; (by them called Chapels.) An Archbiſhopric, one Cathedral, and one Collegiate Church; a Royal Caſtle, a thriving Univerſity, ſeveral fine Squares, and ſundry beautiful Bridges croſs its River *Liffy*. It ſtands in ſo good a Country as enables it to export many Materials for Commerce, and particularly great Quantities of Salt Proviſions, Hides, Tallow, Butter, and Cheeſe, but principally of late Years an almoſt incredible Quantity of Linen of various Sorts, to the great enriching of *Ireland*. *Dublin*, therefore, with all ſuch Advantages, cannot fail to have a great Commerce, and a numerous Shipping; and may probably contain about 100,000 Inhabitants; much about the Size of *Stockholm*, *Copenhagen*, *Berlin*, *Marſeilles*, and our own *Briſtol.*

2. *Wexford*, a large, well-built, and well-traded Sea-port, with a good Harbour and Shipping.

3. *Kilkenny*, a pleaſant and reaſonably large inland City, and ſome conſiderable Commerce.

4. *Roſs*, a Town, with a tolerably good Trade.

5. *Trim*, on the *Boyne*, has alſo a tolerably good Trade.

II. The Province of *Ulſter* lies to the North of *Leinſter*. Here it was that *Ireland*'s vaſt Linen Manufactures took its Riſe amongſt the *Scots* long ſettled there, and where it ſtill moſt peculiarly flouriſhes beyond any other Part of that Kingdom. This alſo is the only one of *Ireland*'s four capital Provinces wherein the *Proteſtants* out-number the *Papiſts*; occaſioned by the Deſcendents of the numerous *Scots* who long ago ſettled and were often recruited here, being all Proteſtants; and they equally outdo their *Popiſh* Neighbours in Point of Sobriety and Induſtry. The beſt Places here are,

1. *Drogheda*, (otherwiſe written *Tredagh)* a ſtrong and populous Town at the Mouth of the River *Boyne*, has a good Harbour, and carries on a good Trade with the North Part of *England.*

2. *Armagh* is eſteemed the moſt fertile County in *Ireland*, yet the Town, (or, if it will pleaſe better, the City of that Name) though the Seat of an Archbiſhop, who is Primate of all *Ireland*, is at preſent a poor Place, or mere Village, having in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time been deſtroyed by the Rebel *O-Neale*, and has never ſince been able to recover its ancient Luſtre.

3. *Belfaſt*, a good Sea-port and trading Town at the Mouth of the *Lagenwater.*

4. *Downpatrick* has a flouriſhing Linen Manufacture.

5. *Carickfergus* (or *Knockfergus)* is by ſome deemed the capital Town of the Province, has a good Harbour and Caſtle, but little Commerce. Theſe Places lie oppoſite the North Parts of *England.*

6. *Derry* [or *Londonderry*, as it is moſt uſually called] ſtands on *Lough-Foyl*, is a ſtrong little City, having ſome Linen Manufactures, with ſome Commerce and Shipping. And this extreme North Part of *Ireland* is ſituated ſo near to *Scotland*, that they are in Sight of each others Coaſts.

6. *Donnegal*, the County Town of the ſame Name, (otherwiſe called the County of *Tyrconnel)* is a Place of ſome Trade; as is likewiſe *Enniſkilling*. All which Places, and many more, (tho' leſs conſiderable ones) are chiefly, and moſt induſtriouſly, employed in the Manufactures of Linen and Linen Thread, to the great Benefit of the whole Kingdom, which, by its vaſt annual Exportations of Linen into *England*, is enabled to pay for the great annual Importations from *England* into *Ireland*; and likewiſe to render the Money conſtantly drawn from *Ireland* into *England* by her Abſentees, leſs grievous to her.

III. The Province of *Connaught*, lying on the Weſt Side of *Ireland*, is, in ſome Parts, very fertile, but, in others, it is covered with Woods and Bogs. It lies moſtly Weſt of the great River *Shannon*, and is the leaſt *populous*, leaſt *induſtrious*, and moſt *Popiſh*, of any of the four capital Provinces of *Ireland*. Its beſt Places are,

1. *Sligo*, on a Bay of that Name, having a Caſtle and a convenient Harbour.

2. *Athlone*, a fortified Town, on the River *Shannon*, with a Market.

3. *Roſcommon*, a Market-town, with a Fair.

4. *Galway*, a good Town, the Capital of *Connaught*, a Biſhop's See, with a fine Harbour, and ſome ſmall Commerce.

5. *Tuam*, though an Archbiſhopric, is merely a Village.

IV. The Province of *Munſter* is the moſt Southern Part or Diviſion of *Ireland*; and, next after *Dublin*, has the four beſt Places of that Kingdom, for foreign Commerce and Shipping, *viz*.

1. *Cork*, by far the nobleſt City next to *Dublin*; whether conſidered in reſpect to Magnitude, Riches, Commerce or Shipping; every one of which are truly great. More eſpecially its Commerce to our *American* Plantations is exceeding great, for Salt Proviſions of all Kinds, but Fiſh.

2. *Waterford*, the third City of *Ireland* in the four before-named Reſpects, [but not, as *Buſching*'s new Geography alleges, the ſecond City of the Kingdom.]

3. *Limerick* is a handſome, populous, well-traded and ſtrong City, on both Sides the *Shannon*, a Place of good Commerce and Shipping.

☞ The preciſe Magnitude, or the Number of People in theſe three Cities, (as they truly merit to be denominated) we have exhibited (with *Dublin)* in the Body of our Work, under the Year 1760.

4. *Kingſale* is a populous and ſtrong Town, with an excellent Harbour and conſiderable Commerce and Shipping: And it is, moreover, occaſionally a Station for the Navy-Royal; for which End there reſide at this Port proper naval Officers, Storehouſes, *&c.*

5. *Caſhel*, a Place of ſome Conſideration; the See of an Archbiſhop.

6. *Clonmell*, a fortified and Parliament Town.

7. *Kilmallock*, a good Town.

8. *Dingle*, a good Market Town.

9. *Youghall*, a well-inhabited Town, with a good Harbour, and ſome Trade and Shipping.

10. *Baltimore*, a ſmall Town with a good Harbour.

Many of the Places in *Ireland* where Cathedrals are placed, (as alſo ſeveral of thoſe in *Scotland*, where formerly there were ſuch) being no better than *mere Villages*, we have not therefore honoured them ſo far as to term them Cities; ſince, without being ſo much as a Corporation in an *Engliſh* legal Senſe, they cannot, by any Propriety, be termed Cities, as we have already noted under *Ely* and *Landaff*.

FRANCE.

France is undoubtedly one of the fineſt Countries upon Earth, in point of Soil, Climate, and Fertility. Yet, like all other extenſive Countries, it has many barren Tracks and Mountains. In ſome Parts it yields an Exuberance, and in all a Sufficiency of the Neceſſaries and Conveniencies of Life. Corn, excellent Wines, Salt, Olives and their Oil, Cyder in her northern Provinces, many Kinds of fine Fruits in general, and *Bourdeaux* exports whole Ship-loads of Prunes.——Capers are chiefly in the Country about *Toulon*.——Flax and Hemp in the *French Netherlands*, and other Parts.——Wool in moſt Provinces.——Silk, cultivated with great Succeſs in *Provence* and *Languedoc*.——In *Normandy* and *Auvergne*, Plenty of horned Cattle and Mules.——In *Burgundy*, *Normandy* and *Alſace*, the ſtrongeſt Horſes.——*France* is ſupplied with Ship-timber from *Alſace*, *Burgundy* and *Lorrain*, and more eſpecially, alſo, from the *Pyrenean* Mountains; yet it is ſaid, that in the other Provinces, a Scarcity of Timber, and of Wood for Fuel, begins to be ſenſibly felt.——*France* boaſts of Mines of Copper, Lead and Iron, and alſo ſome Silver Mines and Marble Quarries.——In all Parts they make Saltpetre. Theſe we may term her natural Products. Her Manufactures and Improvements are very numerous. The ſingle City of *Tours*, in King *Louis* XIV.'s Reign, abounded ſo much in the Silk-manufacture, as to have had 8,000 Looms and 800 Mills conſtantly employed.——In *Lyons* (according to Doctor *Buſching)* there were formerly 18,000 Looms, but were in the Year 1698 decreaſed to 4,000, [doubtleſs owing to their expelling their in-

France's general and particular Productions and Manufactures.

duſtrious Proteſtants, and to *France*'s War with *England*, *Holland* and *Germany*.] Their woollen Cloths and Stuffs more eſpecially at *Abbeville* are ſaid to be little inferior to thoſe of *England* and *Holland*, aſſiſted by the clandeſtine Importation of *Engliſh* Wool.——*Abbeville* is alſo noted for its Manufactures of Linen, Sail-cloth and Soap.——*Auvergne* for fine Thread, Lace and Stuffs, and for Paper accounted the fineſt in *Europe*.——*Niſmes* for fine Serges and Stuffs.——*Cambray* for Cambricks, and *St. Quintin* for Lawns.——In *Picardy* are the fineſt Glaſs-Manufactures.——In other Parts are fine Manufactures of Gold and Silver Stuffs, Embroideries, ſewing Silk, Sattins, Crapes, Laces, Toys, millenary Wares, Tapeſtries, Pluſh, Hats, Parchment, Hard-ware, Pot-aſh, Pitch, Oils of Olives, Turpentine, Lintſeed and Almonds, Brandy, Raiſins, &c. For her inland Trade, her navigable Rivers and Canals, more eſpecially that called the *Canal Royal*, in *Languedoc* are great Conveniencies. *France*'s coaſting Trade, from one Port to another, is alſo very conſiderable.—Her foreign Trade extends, or lately did extend, and, we may be aſſured, will again very ſoon extend, to every Part of the known World, either by Land or by Sea. Her Land Trade to *Switzerland* and *Italy* is by the Way of *Lyons*.—To *Germany*, through *Metz* and *Straſburgh*.—To the *Netherlands*, through *Liſle*.—To *Spain*, (a moſt profitable one) through *Bayonne* and *Perpignan*. As for her naval Commerce, her Ports in the Channel and on the Weſtern Ocean are frequented by all the trading Nations of *Europe*, to *France*'s very great Advantage, more eſpecially reſpecting what is carried on with *England*, *Holland*, and *Italy*.——The Trade from her *Mediterranean* Ports (more particularly from *Marſeilles*) with *Aſia* and *Africa*, has long been very conſiderable. The Negroe Trade from *Guinea* ſupplies her Sugar Colonies; beſide the Gold, Ivory and Drugs got from thence.—And her *Eaſt-India* Commerce, till lately, has been extremely proſperous.

France produces within herſelf moſt of the Materials for Ship-building.——*Deſlandes* lately made the Number of her Seamen to be 70,000, as they were before her laſt War with *England*.——Before her laſt two Wars ſhe was in a formidable naval State; but it will require great Expence, and much Time and Application, to reſtore her Marine to its former Condition.

Number of *France*'s People, &c.

Although the People in *France* have frequently been computed to amount to twenty Millions, yet all its extenſive Provinces are not ſufficiently peopled, occaſioned by its long and ruinous Wars, and the Expulſion of ſo vaſt a Number of her Proteſtant Subjects, whereby her People are thought by ſome to be reduced to ſeventeen Millions. Her Eccleſiaſtics are computed to amount to above 190,000 Perſons, with an annual Income of a great Deal above one hundred Millions of Livres. Her Convents, of both Sexes, are about 1,200 in Number.

French Netherlands.

To begin with the *French Netherlands*:

French Flanders.

French Flanders contains the Caſtellany and City of *Liſle*, [or *Ryſſel*] which is not only a moſt extenſive and important Fortreſs, with an excellent Citadel, but is a large City containing near 100,000 People, 30 Churches, (ſays Doctor *Buſching*, 50 ſays Mr. *Nugent*) and many Convents. *Liſle* carries on a great Trade in Manufactures of Silk, Camblets, Cloths, Stuffs, Linen, &c. and is ſo fine a City as to be termed *Little Paris*.

2. *Douay*, a moderately large and ſtrong Place, with eight Churches, ſeveral Convents, and an Univerſity. At its annual Fairs are vended great Quantities of Worſted Camblets and other Stuffs.

3. *Cambray*, on the *Scheld*, is a large and ſtrong City, having ten Pariſh-Churches, &c. It was long famous beyond any other Place, for the fine Linen to which it gave its Name, though of late it is ſaid, other Parts in this Reſpect excel it.

4. *Dunkirk* is an exceeding ſtrong Place, with a fine Citadel; its Harbour is extremely improved, having two Moles of Piles forming a Canal in the Sea, of 1,000 Fathoms in Length and 40 in Breadth, ſo as a Ship of 70 Cannon may paſs through it, and at the End of each of thoſe Moles are Batteries, and other Forts and Caſtles were erected on each Hand, betwixt all which Forts, Ships were to paſs in their Way to the Harbour, contiguous to which was a large Baſon: It had a flouriſhing Trade; and Doctor *Buſching* relates, that in the Year 1706, it contained 1,639 Houſes, and 14,274 Inhabitants.——For the Safety of *England*'s Commerce, however, *France* was obliged to ſtipulate, at the Peace of *Utrecht*, *Anno* 1713, to deſtroy all *Dunkirk*'s Fortifications, and at her own Charge alſo to fill up its Harbour. *Anno* 1717, it was ſtipulated, at the *Hague*, betwixt *England*, *France* and *Holland*, that the large Entrance to the new Sluyce at *Mardyke* ſhould be intirely demoliſhed, and that no Harbour, Sluyce nor Baſon, ſhould ever be made either at *Mardyke* or at *Dunkirk*, nor within two *French* Leagues round. Notwithſtanding all which, *France*, as uſual, egregiouſly trifled with ſuch Stipulations. At the laſt Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Anno* 1748, thoſe Demolitions were again ſtipulated to be performed; but ſhe was ſo far from doing it, that underhand ſhe began ſome new Works, the Town was again fortified on the Land-ſide, the Baſon was widened and rendered as commodious for Shipping as ever before, and all this done in the Face of the whole World; and ſo it remains to this Day. Yet, by the Vth Preliminary Article, it is again to be demoliſhed, as formerly ſtipulated.

5. *Graveline*, a ſmall but ſtrong Town.

6. *Bourbourg*, a ſmall Town, much reduced by the Calamities of War, &c. though it has ſtill two Convents.

7. *St. Wynoxberg*, a ſtrong Place: And,

8. *Caſſel*, the Capital of a large Caſtellany containing ſundry little Towns.

2. *French Hainault* contains,

1. *Valenciennes*,

1. *Valenciennes*, a large, ſtrong and populous Town, on the *Scheld*, with a conſiderable Trade in Manufactures of Linen, Silk, Mohair-Goods and Tabbies. And it has many Churches and Convents.

The *French* Part of the County of *Namur* contains only,

1. *Charlemont*, a fortified little Place: And,

2. *Givet*, a modern handſome Town, regularly fortified.

The whole *Netherland* Province of *Artois* is intirely poſſeſſed by *France*, and is one of its fineſt Provinces. It is fertile in Grain, Flax, Hops, and Wool, has conſiderable Linen Manufactures, Tapeſtry, *&c.*

1. *Arras*, its Capital, is a large, ſtrong and fine City, formerly peculiarly eminent for its fine Tapeſtry-Hangings, named from this City, as being here invented: Although in our Days they come ſhort of thoſe of *Paris*, *Bruſſels* and *Antwerp*. This City has alſo Manufactures of Sayes, and other light Woollen Stuffs, Linen, *&c.* And Mr. *Nugent* thinks that the Churches and Chapels are above 100, including thoſe of their many Convents.

2. *St. Omer* is alſo a conſiderable Place, and of ſome Trade, having a Cathedral, and ſix Pariſh-Churches, two Colleges of *Jeſuits*, a celebrated Abbey, and ſeveral Convents.

3, 4. *Aire* and *Bethune* are very ſtrong Fortreſſes, but little is to be found in them of Commerce or Manufactures, though they contain many Churches and Convents. Only *Bethune* has two conſiderable annual Fairs.

The adjoining Province of *Picardy* is a fine Country.

1. *Amiens* is its chief City, and is a large and beautiful one on the *Somme.* Here are manufactured great Quantities of Ferret-ribbons, half-Silk Stuffs, Linen, Soap, and ſundry other Manufactures. It is populous, and has many Churches and Convents.

2. *St. Quentin* is likewiſe a conſiderable Place, with many Churches and Convents: But is principally noted for the vaſt Quantities of its Manufactures of *Lawn*, which employ great Numbers of People.

3. *Abbeville*, on the *Somme*, the Tide riſing ſix Foot here, it has a great Trade in Grain, Oil, Flax, Cordage and Soap. And its fine Woollen Cloth Manufacture has been famous ever ſince the Year 1665, when it was firſt eſtabliſhed by *Van Roble* from *Holland.*

4. *Calais*, though not large, yet carries on a conſiderable Trade in Wines, Brandies, Salt and Flax.

Iſle of France.

The next adjoining Province, Southward, is that called the *Iſle of France*, and is doubtleſs a fine and pleaſant Country, replete with all Neceſſaries and Conveniencies.

Paris, a ſummary View of it.

Paris, its Capital, and alſo the Capital of the whole Kingdom, is a moſt ſuperb and magnificent City. Its Streets (according to Doctor *Buſching*) are computed to amount to 912. And its Houſes from four to ſeven Stories high, to above 20,000, excluſive of Churches, Chapels, Convents, Colleges, Communities, Warehouſes and Shops. Doctor *Buſching* adds, (in which either he, or elſe his *Engliſh* Tranſlator, is undoubtedly miſtaken) that the Number of its Inhabitants cannot greatly exceed 400,000. For from the Year 1728, to the Year 1736, the Medium of her annual Bills of Mortality was but 17,800: And (continues he) it is calculated, upon very probable Computations, that of 25 Perſons in this City, one dies yearly. [This is contrary to our moſt uſual Computations in *England*, *viz.* that even in great and populous Cities there dies but one out of 30 yearly.] Poſſibly, however, our ſaid learned and otherwiſe judicious Author, may have taken into this Computation the great Number of Murders and of Foundling Children there, which may perhaps bring his Suppoſition nearer to Fact: But as, under the Years 1760 and 1761, we have more fully handled this Particular, we muſt refer thereto.

We ſhall not ſo much as offer at a full Deſcription of this truly great City, of which enough is publiſhed in all *European* Languages; our Province being circumſcribed within the narrower Bounds of commercial Conſiderations, we ſhall only very briefly obſerve, that [although we cannot join abſolutely with one of King *Francis* I.'s Miniſters, who being aſked by the Emperor *Charles* V. then at *Paris*, which was the fineſt City of *France?* replied, *Orleans:* And, upon that Emperor's Surprize, anſwered, like a true *Frenchman*, that *Paris* was rather a *World* than a ſingle City!] *Paris* has in it all the uſual Allurements of great and magnificent capital Cities, and perhaps more than moſt others have, for attracting the Reſort and Admiration of Foreigners, from almoſt all the different Countries of *Europe*; either reſpecting its public and private Edifices, Squares and Streets, or the Amuſements of Plays, Operas and Maſquerades, the Splendor of the Court of ſo potent an abſolute Monarch, *&c.* And is, for thoſe and ſuch-like Reaſons, not only reſorted to, (with which we do not find Fault) but too long reſided in by many of our young Nobility and Gentry, not ſeldom to the Diſſipation of their Eſtates, and too often of their Morals and Principles. Here are to be found the fineſt Manufactures of Gold and Silver Stuffs, the fineſt Tapeſtry of the *Gobelins*, the moſt ſplendid Equipages, the moſt exquiſite Paintings, Sculpture, Embroidery and Statuary; and with all thoſe Allurements, are to be ſeen much Poverty and the other Concomitants of abject Deſpotiſm.

☞ And here we may add, that, as we have, in this brief Introduction to the commercial Deſcription of *France*, given a ſummary View of its principal Manufactures, Productions and Commerce; and have, in

A neceſſary Remark concerning the external Shew or Appearance of moſt Cities in *Popiſh* Countries, compared with thoſe in *Proteſtant* Countries.

in the following Account, exhibited likewiſe a ſummary View of its principal Cities and great Towns, both inland and maritime; we may, for Brevity's Sake, be excuſed from the particular Deſcription of ſundry leſſer Cities and Towns, moſt of which diſplay little elſe but a Kind of ſplendid Poverty, after abſtracting from ſuch Places their Cathedrals, Churches, Abbeys and Convents; although, in point of the Compaſs of Ground they may ſtand on, they would, in other Countries, paſs for very conſiderable Places. We have made much the ſame Remark concerning *Munſter* in *Germany*, which might likewiſe be made of ſundry other Cities of that and other Parts of *Chriſtendom*, where Popery is triumphant, and their Clergy rich and numerous; whereas in Proteſtant Countries it may be obſerved, that, as there are few eccleſiaſtical Edifices in their Cities and Towns, but what are for God's Worſhip in a parochial Way, ſuch Places do not generally appear ſo ſplendid, although they may contain much more of Wealth, Commerce and Manufactures than thoſe other Places, gay in external Appearance, though, in Reality, their Lay-Inhabitants are oft-times found to be poor and abject even in *France*, and much more in *Spain*, *Portugal* and *Italy*.

The *Environs*, or Country about *Paris*, is allowed to be conſiderably leſs populous than the Environs of *London*. In the ſaid Province, named the Iſle of *France*, are ſeveral Towns, though with ſmall Commerce, as, *Corbeil*, its principal Trade being in Skins.——*Senlis*, in Wool.——*Compiegne*, chiefly trading in Corn, Wool and Timber.——*Noyon*, its principal Trade is in Grain, though it has no fewer than ten Pariſh-Churches, beſide a Cathedral, two Abbeys, two Convents, *&c.* Many of the reſt of its Cities and Towns, are only generally deſcribed by the Number of their Churches, Convents and Abbeys, without any Thing relative to Commerce or Manufactures, and therefore we think it beſt to ſay nothing of them; and the like may be ſaid of very many called Cities and great Towns, in the other Provinces of *France*.

Beauvais, however, is a conſiderable City in this Province, wherein is a very conſiderable Manufacture of Tapeſtry and of Woollen Cloths and Serges. It contains a Cathedral, ſix Collegiate-Churches, thirteen Pariſh-Churches, three Abbeys, *&c.*

Dourdan, a ſmall Town, famous for its Manufacture of Silk and Woollen Stockings.——*Melun* trades to *Paris* in Corn, Meal, Wine and Cheeſe.

In the Government of *Champagne* and *Brie*, is,

1. *Rheims*, its large capital City, it carries on a conſiderable Trade in the excellent Wines of this Province, and in Woollen and Silk Stuffs, and fine Ginger-bread. Beſide its grand Gothic Cathedral, it has many fine Pariſh-Churches, three Collegiate ones, five Abbeys, a fine College of Jeſuits, nine Convents, and ſundry Charity Foundations.

2. *Troyes*, though ſomewhat decayed, has ſtill fourteen Churches, and carries on a Trade in Linen and Canvas, in Flax and Hemp, Canvas, Fuſtians, Serges, Tapeſtry, Needles, Grain and Wine.

3. *Langres* is noted for much Cutlery Wares.

4. *Meaux*, the Capital of the Province of *Brie*, (which was once a large Foreſt) its Traffic is principally in Grain, Wool and Cheeſe.

5. *Sedan* (once a famous Academy of the *French* Proteſtants) has Manufactures of Cloth and Serge.

The Government of *Metz* comprehends the other two Cities of *Toul* and *Verdun*, all, with their Diſtricts and leſſer Towns, conquered from the *German* Empire.

Metz is a large and ſtrong City, at the Confluence of the *Moſelle* and *Seille*, it has three Chapters, ſixteen Pariſh-Churches, beſide Convents, *&c.* and ſome conſiderable Trade in Salt-works, *&c.* Here are great Numbers of *Jews*, who have a Synagogue in it. The other Towns in this Diſtrict have ſome inconſiderable Trade.

Toul and *Verdun* are alſo large Cities and Biſhopricks, and were formerly Imperial Cities.

Lorrain and *Bar* are Countries fertile in Grain, and have alſo Mines of Iron, Copper, Tin and Silver; they have alſo many profitable Salt-ſprings.

Nancy, its capital City, has ſix Churches and nineteen Convents.

In the Government of *Burgundy*.

In *Burgundy* Dutchy there is a great Fertility of Corn and Fruits, and excellent Wines.

Dijon, its Capital, is a large and ſtrong City, having a Parliament, ſixteen Churches, and many other public Structures. It deals much in *Burgundy* Wines. Other leſſer Towns here deal alſo in Wines, and have ſome Woollen Manufactures and Salt-works.

In *Burgundy* County, or *Franche Compté*, is *Bezançon*, its Capital, and is large, fair and ſtrong, containing many Churches, Convents and other public Edifices. It deals largely in Wines and excellent Corn. It contains a famous Univerſity, and is the Seat of a Parliament. Here alſo are many leſſer Towns, dealing in Hemp, Wines, and Minerals of various Kinds.

The Government of *Alſace* is doubtleſs a fine Country, abounding in Grain, Fruits, Wines, Flax, Hemp, Tobacco, Tartar, Saffron. It alſo has Mines of Silver, Iron, Lead and Copper. It is ſaid to contain 1,000 Market-towns and Villages, and half a Million of People.

Straſburgh, its (once renowned) Capital, ſtands on a Branch of the left Side of the *Rhine*, and was (whilſt a free Imperial City) large and populous. It at preſent contains about 3,200 Houſes, 4,300 Families, and 40,000 Inhabitants. It is much declined in Commerce and Wealth, ſince it fell into the Poſſeſſion of *France*, as have alſo the ten lately Imperial Cities of this great Province, for the ſame Reaſon.

The Government or Province of *Normandy* is one of the moſt fertile in *France*, abounding in Grain, Fruits, Flax, Hemp, Salt, Iron and Copper Mines, Woad and other Vegetables for Dyers, fine Paſtures and good Cattle. They have little and alſo very indifferent Wines, ſo that their uſual Drink is Cyder and Perry.

In *Upper Normandy* is,

1. *Caudebec*, a ſmall but populous Sea-port, on the Right of the River *Seine*; once famous for a Manufacture of Felt-hats, and it has ſtill ſome naval Commerce.

2. *St. Valery*, a large Market-Town, having a ſmall Harbour on the *Engliſh* Channel.

3. *Dieppe*, on the ſame Coaſt, eminent for Sea-faring People, and for Lace-manufactures and Ivory-works: Some think it contains 30,000 Inhabitants.

4. *Rouen*, on the *Seine*, is the Capital of *Normandy*, the Seat of a Parliament, and Univerſity, a large and populous City, containing 7,200 Houſes, 36 Pariſh-Churches, and 56 Convents. It has a very conſiderable Commerce, both maritime and inland; Veſſels of 200 Tons can ſail up with the Tide to its great Quay. It is a Magazine of valuable Merchandize to be diſperſed over a great Part of *France*. It contains 125 Streets, beſide Squares and public Edifices.

5. *Caen* is the ſecond Town in *Normandy*, containing 12 Churches, an Univerſity, and 14 Convents; its principal Trade is in Woollen Cloth, Stuffs and fine Linen; which alſo, though in a leſſer Degree, are the Manufactures of other ſmaller Towns of this Province.

6. *Bayeux*, on the River *Aure*, has 17 Churches, and ſundry Convents and Hoſpitals, but thin of Inhabitants, becauſe of little Commerce.

7. *Le Havre de Grace* is a ſtrong Town, at the Mouth of the *Seine*, with a good Harbour; it was firſt built by King *Francis* I. and its Proſperity has proved the Ruin of its Neighbour *Harfleur*.

The large and fine Province of *Bretagne* contains many good Cities and Towns, *viz.*

1. *Rennes*, an inland City, on the River *Villaine*, being the Capital of this Province, and is large and populous.

2. *Nantes*, on the great River *Loire*, is one of the moſt conſiderable trading Cities in the Kingdom, being large and well ſituated for naval Commerce; it has a great Trade to the *French American* Colonies, as alſo to *Spain*, *Portugal* and other Parts. Ships of great Burden can get no farther up the *Loire* than to *Painbeuf*, a Market-town, where their Cargoes are put into ſmaller Veſſels, and carried up to *Nantes*.

St. Malo, a ſmall but ſtrong and populous City, on a little rocky Iſland in the Sea, but joined to the Continent by a fortified Mole and Cauſeway. In peaceable Times it carries on a conſiderable Trade with *England*, *Holland* and *Spain*; and in Time of War is conveniently ſituated for privateering, as *Engliſh* Traders have often fatally experienced; and is commonly termed one of the Keys of *France*.

4. *Vannes*, a conſiderable Sea-port on *Morbian Bay*, but though it has a very good Harbour, it is not particularly eminent for Commerce.

5. *Port Louis* had its preſent Name and Fortifications from King *Louis* XIV. its former Name having been *Blavet*, ſeated on a River of that Name: Its preſent Trade is in Eels and Pilchards.

6. *Port L'Orient* is a modern Town near *Port Louis*, higher up the oppoſite Side of the River *Blavet*; ſolely deſtined for the Reception and Conveniency of the *French Eaſt-India* Company's Shipping, Warehouſes, naval Stores, Docks, Wharfs, *&c.* and well fortified.

7. *Morlaix* is a ſmall Sea-port privateering Town, in War Time, and in peaceable Times carries on ſome naval Commerce.

8. *Breſt* is a ſmall but very ſtrong Town and Port, with a moſt ſpacious and fine fortified Road and Harbour, the beſt and ſafeſt in all the Kingdom: Yet its Entrance is difficult, by Reaſon of many Rocks lying under Water. At *Breſt* is a Court of Admiralty, an Academy for Sea-officers, Docks and Magazines for all Kinds of naval Stores, Rope-yards, Sail-lofts, Storehouſes, *&c.* Inſomuch that it may now be termed the capital Receptacle on the Ocean for the Navy-Royal of *France*, and is admirably well adapted for that End.

The ſmall Iſles of *Oueſſant*, or *Uſhant*, lye near *Breſt* Bay, on one of which there is a Light-houſe for the Conveniency of Ships going into or coming out of *Breſt*, and a Fort.

Belle-Iſle is, on all Sides, environed with Rocks, excepting at its three Landing-places; at one of which lies its fortified Town of *Palais*.

The ſmall Iſle of *Sain*, on this Coaſt, is very dangerous, by Reaſon of Rocks and Shallows about it.

And the Iſle of *Bas*, lying oppoſite to the City of *St. Pol de Leon* on the Continent, forms a fine Road. All this Coaſt abounds in Pilchards.

In this noble Province there are more good Ports, either adapted for War or for Commerce, than in any other of the Kingdom.

In the inland Counties of *Maine* and *Perche*, is,

1. The City of *Mans*, containing 16 Pariſh-Churches, 12 Convents, and other public Edifices, and 15,000 Inhabitants, but nothing elſe memorable.

2. *Mortagne* has 4 Churches and as many Convents, and has ſome conſiderable Manufactures of coarſe Linens.

In the Government of *Poictou*, are,

1. *Poictiers*, its Capital, an inland City, on the River *Clain*; it is of a large Extent, and full of Churches and Convents. Its Manufactures are Gloves, Combs, Woollen Caps and Stockings for the *American* Colonies.

2. The Iſles of *Noirmoutier* and of *Yeu* lye on this Coaſt; the former is populous, and has two little Towns; but the latter has nothing memorable.

The Government of *Orleanois*, though intirely inland, yet, by means of the great River *Loire*, it carries on the moſt extenſive Trade, in its Kind, of any Part of the Kingdom, and by means alſo of the Canal of *Briaire*, begun by King *Henry* IV. and compleated by his Son *Louis* XIII. by which the *Loire* is joined with the *Loing*, which falls into the *Seine*, whereby a Water-communication is formed between the Countries on the *Loire* and the City of *Paris*: Alſo by means of another Canal, beginning a ſmall Way above the City of *Orleans*, being in Length about 18 Leagues, with 30 Sluyces on it, and ending in the *Loing*. This was begun in 1682, and compleated in 1692.

1. The City of *Orleans* ſtands on the *Loire*, over which it has a fine Stone Bridge. It is one of the largeſt Cities of the Kingdom, though, for the moſt Part, but meanly built. It contains 22 Pariſh-Churches, and many Convents, Hoſpitals, and other public Edifices, an Univerſity, a Cathedral, *&c.* Its Situation, in the Midway up the *Loire*, renders it the Magazine of almoſt the whole Trade of the Kingdom, more eſpecially reſpecting Grain, Wines, Brandy and Spices. Here is alſo a conſiderable Trade in Stockings and Sheepſkins, and here alſo are ſome Sugar-bakers. Other conſiderable Cities in this Province are *Chartres*, *Blois* and *Vendome*, of which we can ſay little, conſidering they lye in ſo fine a Province, but that they abound in Churches and Convents.

The Government of *Saumur*, (on the *Loire*) contains *Saumur*, its Capital, much more opulent when poſſeſſed by the Proteſtants, than at preſent, though it ſtill has three Pariſhes and nine Convents; but nothing memorable in a commercial Senſe.

The Government of *Anjou*, Eaſt of *Bretagne*, produces Grain, Flax, Coals, Iron and Saltpetre, has for its Capital,

Angers, a large and populous City, with a Cathedral, 16 Pariſh-Churches, and many Convents. Mr. *Nugent* makes its Houſes amount to 9,000, and its Inhabitants 36,000. It has Manufactures of Serges, Camblets, and other Stuffs, and a conſiderable Trade in general.

The Government of *Nivernois*.

It is an inland Country, lying on the Weſt Side of *Burgundy*, and produces Wines, Grain, Fruits, ſome Iron-mines, and Plenty of Wood and Pitcoal.

Nevers, on the *Loire*, is its only conſiderable City; has eleven Pariſh-Churches, a Cathedral, and ſeveral Convents. It is celebrated for its Porcelane and Glaſs-manufactures and Enamel-works.

The Government of *Bourbonnois* has Corn, good Wine and Fruits, and is eminent for its Mineral Waters.

Moulins, its beſt Town, has nothing eminent in a commercial Senſe.

The Government of *Berry* lies South of the *Orleanois*; and, beſide Grain, produces Wine, which in ſome Parts is ſaid to be equal to that of *Burgundy*; alſo good Wool, Hemp and Flax.

1. *Bourges*, its Capital, has ſo many Collegiate and Pariſh-Churches, Convents, Abbeys, *&c.* that the Clergy and their Dependants conſtitute the Majority of its Inhabitants; and therefore has very little of any Thing like Commerce.

2. *Chateaux-Roux* has four Churches, three Convents, and a conſiderable Woollen Cloth Manufactory.

The Government of *Touraine* lyes Weſt of *Orleanois*, and is ſo delightful a Country as to be termed the *Garden of France*, abounding with Grain, Wines, fine Fruits, Iron and Copper.

Tours, its Capital, on the *Loire*, is a large City, having conſiderable Manufactures of Cloth of Gold, Silk, and Woollen Cloth.

From the Money firſt coined here, and ſtill current throughout *France*, aroſe the Denomination of Livres, Sols, and Deniers *Tournois*.

The Government of *Auvergne*, an inland Country, South of *Bourbonnois*; its lower Part is fertile, and abounds in Grain, Wine, Fruits, Forage, Saffron and Hemp: But *Upper Auvergne* is cold, its Mountains Tops being covered with Snow ſeven or eight Months in the Year, and yet is ſaid to have excellent Paſtures. This Country carries on a great Trade in Manufactures of Silk, Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, beautiful Laces, and Paper deemed the fineſt in *Europe*.

1. *Clermont*, the Capital of *Lower Auvergne*, is a fine, large and well-built City, a Cathedral, with many Churches and Convents.

2. *St. Flour*, in the Upper Province, ſtands on a Mountain; yet its Carpets, Woollen Cloths, and Knives, are much eſteemed, as are alſo thoſe of *Aurillac* and *Clermont*.

The Government of *Limoſin*, Weſt of *Auvergne*.

Limoges, its Capital, is but a mean Place; yet in ſome other ſmaller Towns, here are Manufactures of Woollen Cloth and Paper.

In the Government of *La Marche*, Weſt of *Auvergne*, there are no eminent Towns, yet they have ſome Manufactures of Tapeſtry.

The Government of *Saintonge* and *Angoumois* is ſituated to the North of the great River *Garonne*; abounds in Grain, Wines and excellent Salt.

1. *Saintes*, Capital of *Saintonge*, on the *Charente*, is but a mean Town.

2. *St. Jean d'Angely* makes Woollen Stuffs and fine Brandy.

3. *Angouleſme*, on the *Charente*, has a Cathedral, 12 Pariſh-Churches, 10 Convents, a *Jeſuits'* College, and a general Hoſpital. The Country of *Angoumois* adjacent produces Grain, *Spaniſh* Corn, Wine, Saffron, ſome excellent Iron-mines, and fine Paper.

The Government of *Aunis* lies South of *Saintonge*. It is reckoned a barren Part of *France*, and yet produces good Grain and Wine, and the very beſt of Salt; it has many Swamps in it, yet good Harbours along its Coaſt, particularly,

1. *Brouage*, a ſtrong but ſmall Sea-port, moſt eminent for its excellent Salt, made in its neighbouring Salt-marſhes, in vaſt Quantities; as has alſo *Marennes*, another Sea-port, which produces excellent Wine.

2. *Rochfort*, a modern ſtrong-built Town, on the River *Charente*; has an excellent Dock for Shipping, large Magazines of naval Stores, a Royal Marine Academy, and an Hoſpital for Seamen.

3. *Rochelle*, a famous Sea-port, the Capital of *Aunis*, has a good Harbour, though rather a fine than a large City: Here is an Admiralty, a Chamber of Commerce, a Sugar-Refinery. *Rochelle* carries on a great Commerce in Wines, and alſo more eſpecially to the *French American* Colonies, and their *African* Settlements.

The Iſles on this Coaſt, are,

1. *Oleron*, famous for its ancient Sea-Laws, as it is, to this Day, for good Seamen. It is a fruitful Iſland.

2. *Rhee* has Plenty of Wine, and very good Brandy, exported from its ſmall fortified Town named *St. Martin's*.

3. *Aix Iſle*, at the Mouth of the *Charente*, on which there was a Fort for the Defence of the Entrance to that River, till it was demoliſhed, *Anno* 1757, by the brave Captain *Howe*.

The Government of *Lyonois* produces Grain, Wine, Fruits, Copper and Vitriol.

1. *Lyons*, its great Capital, may, next to *Paris*, be deemed the largeſt, and, for an inland City, the richeſt and moſt trading City of the Kingdom. It is ſeated at the Confluence of the two famous Rivers *Rhoſne* and *Saone*, having two wooden Bridges over the latter, and one of Stone over the *Rhoſne*. In point of Magnitude, it is about a fourth Part of *Paris*; has two fine Squares, a fine Town-houſe, an Exchange, a fine Arſenal, many Churches, Convents and Hoſpitals. The Bulk of its Inhabitants are Manufacturers of Gold, Silver and Silk Stuffs, and of Gold and Silver Lace. Formerly the Looms in and about this City amounted to about 18,000; but in the Year 1698, their Number was found to be reduced to 4,000; though it is ſtill in great Repute for the before-named Manufactures, and for the beautiful Luſtre of its Bombazins. Its Trade, in brief, extends not only all over *France*, but even to *Spain*, *Italy*, *Switzerland*, *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, and [according to Doctor *Buſching*] to *England*.

2. *St. Eſtienne de Furens*, a large and populous Town, and carries on a great Trade in Hardware, being their principal Manufacture.

In the Government of *Guienne* and *Gaſcony*.

The Country abounds ſo much with Vines, that they ſtand propped, almoſt like Trees, in the open Fields.

1. *Bourdeaux*, its Capital, on the River *Garonne*, is a City of great Commerce, where (for its Preſervation and Improvement) the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Danes*, *Hamburghers*, and *Lubeckers*, though Proteſtants, are connived at in the private Exerciſe of their Religion in their own Houſes, as are likewiſe the *Portugueſe Jews*. *Bourdeaux* is reported to export annually 100,000 Tons of Wine; beſide Brandy, Cheſnuts, Prunes, Figs, and many other Sorts of Merchandize. That City is thought to contain about 50,000 Inhabitants.

2. At *Blaye*, on the *Garonne*, going up to *Bourdeaux*, Ships are obliged to leave their Cannon and Arms, till they return: And the *Garonne* being there very wide, there is a Battery on an Iſland, beſide a Fort on either Shore. At *Bourdeaux* is an Univerſity and a Parliament; it has many fair Streets, Markets, Churches, Convents and charitable Foundations.

3. The leſſer Towns of *Aiguillon*, *Clerac*, *Marmande*, &c. carry on a conſiderable Trade in Hemp, Tobacco, Grain, Wine and Brandy.

4. *Montauban* is a large, handſome and polite City, on the River *Tarne*; its principal Trade conſiſting in Silk and Woollen Stuffs: It contains about 18,000 Inhabitants.

Gaſcony conſtitutes the South Part of this Government, of which

Bayonne is a conſiderable fortified Sea-port, with a fine Harbour, and well frequented by Shipping. It has a conſiderable Trade in Wines, in *Spaniſh* Wool brought over the *Pyrenean* Mountains on Mules, in Return for *French* Sugars. Hither alſo is brought down in Floats, from the Rivers running between the *Pyrenean* Mountains, Timber for Ship-building, thence afterward ſent to *Breſt* and other Ports.

In *French Navarre* and *Bearn*, the only Town of Note, is,

Pau, its Capital, which produces good Wine, and has a Woollen Manufacture.

In the Government of *Languedoc*, the fineſt Province in *France* for Health and Fertility, there is Abundance of Corn, Wine, Oil, Fruits, Salt, Saffron, Glaſs, Soap, Marble, Metals, and Minerals: But its Coaſts are dangerous, and want good and ſecure Harbours. The grand Royal Canal of this Province, intended to join the Ocean with the *Mediterranean* Sea, from *Toulouſe* to *Agdé* on the *Mediterranean*, ſo as Ships might paſs from one Sea to another, was executed between the Years 1666 to 1680; a Work much to the Credit of *Louis* XIV. Yet it is doubted by ſome, whether the Expence of keepit in Repair does not over-balance its Advantages.

1. *Toulouſe*, its Capital, is pleaſantly ſeated on the *Garonne*, which ſome think is, next to *Paris*, the largeſt City in *France*, having a great Number of fine Churches, Convents, *&c.* Yet its Trade is but inconſiderable, being chiefly in *Spaniſh* Wool, *Bergamo* Carpets, and ſome ſlight Woollen Stuffs. Here is a famous Univerſity: And at Half an Hour's Diſtance below *Toulouſe* (ſays *Buſching)* the celebrated Royal Canal before-mentioned joins the *Garonne*, which here becomes navigable.

In ſeveral leſſer Towns of this noble Province there are fine Woollen and Silk Manufactures; as at *Clermont*, *Alais*, *Marvejols*, &c. and excellent Wines.

2. *Montpelier*, next after *Toulouſe*, is the largeſt City of this Province; and, by Means of the River *Lez* and the Lakes near it, carries on, at the Harbour of *Cette*, the greateſt maritime Trade of this Province, tho' not of very great Conſideration, *viz.* Wines, and (in good Years) Corn for *Italy* and *Spain*, Oils and Cloth to *Switzerland*, *Germany*, and the *Levant*,—dried Cheſnuts and Raiſins to *Tunis* and *Algiers*. *Montpelier*'s principal Staple is *Verdigris*, in which it carries on a very conſiderable Trade, as alſo in *Aqua Vitæ*, and *Hungary* and *Cinnamon Waters*, Fuſtian, and Woollen Carpets.

3. *Nimes* is likewiſe a large City, having ſuch a Number of Manufactures of Cloth and Silk, (and of Stuffs, formerly known by the Name of *Serge de Nimes)* as exceeds that of all the reſt of the Province.

Narbon and *Beziers* ſtand pleaſantly, but have little Commerce. But *Beaucaire* has a *Fair*, which holds for ten Days, and is very famous for the vaſt Quantities of *raw Silk* ſold at it. And at *Alais* the Quantity of *unwrought Silk* carried out of it yearly is ſaid to amount to 1,200,000 Pound Weight.

In the County of *Rouſſillon*, its Capital, is the ſtrong Fortreſs of *Perpignan*, a Frontier on the Side of *Spain*; but neither in it, nor in any other Part of this County, is there any memorable Commerce nor Manufactures.

In the Government of *Provence* are,

1. *Aix*, its capital City, and an Univerſity. It is large, fair, and well-built, having in it ſeveral fine Churches, Convents, *&c.* Its Neighbourhood yields good Wine and incomparable Oil of Olives, with which it drives a great Trade. Here alſo are ſome Stuffs manufactured.

2. *Arles* is a large City on the *Rhoſne*; but (according to Dr. *Buſching*) is no way remarkable for Trade or Manufactures, having an unhealthy Situation.

3. *Marſeilles* is a large, opulent, and ancient City, being one of the greateſt in *France*, conſiſting of near 100,000 Inhabitants. Here the Royal Gallies are uſually built and ſtationed; but its Harbour cannot admit of Ships of above 600 Tons Burden. Here is a large Arſenal, Store-houſes, Docks, *&c.* for the King's Gallies. Gold and Silver Stuffs are here manufactured: But this City's higheſt Renown is from its great maritime Commerce; ſeeing almoſt all the Trade of *France* with *Spain* and *Italy*, and the intire Commerce with the *Levant* is carried on from *Marſeilles.*

To *Italy*, *France* ſends Cloths, Serges, Honey, Prunes, Figs, Capers, Olives, Oil, Sail-cloth, *Aqua Vitæ*, and Cotton Manufactures; and brings back Rice, Corn, Sulphur, Aniſe, Manna, and Silk; leaving a Balance in Favour of *Italy* of 200,000 Livres (ſays Dr. *Buſching.*) [A Balance ſurely ſo ſmall as may be difficult to aſcertain.]———To *Spain*, *France* exports all Kinds of Linen, Silk, and Woollen, Gold and Silver Stuffs, Thread and Lace, with ſeveral other both Home and *Levant* Commodities, to the Amount of above *nine* Millions of Livres: but its Imports from *Spain* are leſs by *two* Millions. [This is indeed a conſiderable Balance in Favour of *France.*]———*Marſeilles*'s Trade for *raw Silk*, &c. to the *Levant*, is very great, [*i. e.* to *Salonichi*, *Athens*, the *Archipelago-Iſles*, *Conſtantinople*, *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, *Tripoli* in *Syria*, *Candia*, *Cairo*, and *Alexandria*] both with reſpect to Exports and Imports. Nevertheleſs, *Marſeilles* lies under the Diſadvantage of having near the Entrance into its Harbour a rocky Cape of ſome Danger and Difficulty.

4. *Toulon*, a modern Sea-port of very great Conſequence, become a conſiderably large City from an inconſiderable Town, through King *Louis* the Fourteenth's Application for fortifying it and its Harbour, for the Reception and Protection of the Navy-Royal. Its old and its new Harbour lie contiguous, and, by Means of a Canal, Ships paſs from the one to the other, both of them having an Outlet into the ſpacious outer Harbour. Its Arſenal, eſtabliſhed alſo by that King, has a particular Store-houſe for every particular Ship of War, its Guns, Cordage, *&c.* being ſeparately laid up. Here are ſpacious Workſhops for Blackſmiths, Joiners, Carpenters, Lockſmiths, Carvers, *&c.* Its Rope-walk of Stone is 320 Toiſes in Length, with three arched Walks.——Its general Magazine ſupplies whatever may be wanting in the particular Store-houſes, and contains an immenſe Quantity of all Kinds of Stores, diſpoſed in the greateſt Order.

In the Government of *Dauphiné* is,

1. *Grenoble*, its Capital, a populous inland City; but not remarkable either for Trade or Manufactures.

2. *Vienne*, an ancient but decayed City, at preſent chiefly memorable for the making of Anchors, Sword-blades, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures. It has likewiſe a Paper Manufacture.

3. *Orange*, the Capital of a Principality of that Name, is not particularly remarkable for Trade, nor for Manufactures.

The ſmall Diſtrict of *Avignon* lies within the Bounds of *Languedoc*, though near this Country; but has for ſeveral Centuries been ſubject to the Papal See, governed by a Legate appointed by the Pope.

Avignon, its capital City, on the Right of the River *Rhoſne*, is reckoned a large and beautiful Place; is walled, but carries on little Traffick. But you need not doubt of its being well filled with Churches, Chapels, Abbies, Convents, Jeſuits Colleges, *&c.* alſo a Court of Inquiſition, an Archbiſhopric, and an Univerſity.

P O R T U G A L.

Portugal is conſiderably more temperate than *Spain*; yet, although the Soil be very fruitful, ſo much is Agriculture neglected, that above half the Country lies waſte, inſomuch that they are ſupplied with moſt of their Corn by Importation. It abounds indeed with good Wine, Oil, Honey, Wax, Oranges, Lemons, Pomgranates, Figs, Raiſins, Almonds, Cheſnuts, and other excellent Fruits; and much Sea-ſalt, and Sea and River Fiſh. It is in moſt Parts mountainous, and in them are contained Silver, Copper, Tin, and Iron Ores: Yet no Mines are worked in *Portugal*; and they are ſupplied more eaſily with Gold and Silver from their foreign Plantations. Here are many Kinds of Gems, a beautifully variegated Marble, good Mill-ſtones, and a remarkable Mine of *Saltpetre* on a Hill near *Liſbon*.

Number of People in *Portugal*.

Dr. *Buſching* relates, That it was carefully and very accurately computed, in the Year 1732, there were in *Portugal* 3,344 Pariſhes, and 1,742,230 Lay-Perſons, (which is but 522 Laity to each Pariſh on a Medium) beſide about 300,000 Eccleſiaſtics of both Sexes; ſo that at moſt there may be *two Millions* of People in *Portugal*.

Although the *Portugueſe* are poſſeſſed of ſome fine Materials for Manufactures, they diſpoſe of them rough to Foreigners. They are equally neglectful of Arts and Handicrafts: Yet they manufacture a little Linen, and ſome coarſe Silk and Woollen: They have a Variety of Straw-work; and they candy and preſerve ſeveral Kinds of Fruits.——Her Commerce, though ſeemingly extenſive, proves of little ſolid Benefit to her; as the *European* Nations trading with her engroſs all the Productions of her Colonies as well as her own native Commodities, as her Gold, Diamonds, Pearls, Sugars, Cocoa-nuts, fine Red-wood, Tobacco, Hides, and the Drugs of *Braſil*; her Ivory, Ebony, Spices, and Drugs of *Africa* and *Eaſt-India*; in exchange for the almoſt numberleſs Manufactures, and the vaſt Quantity of Corn and Salt-fiſh, ſupplied by thoſe *European* Nations and by our own *North-American* Colonies.

Portugal in her own Shipping has but little Trade with other *European* Nations: The principal Uſe ſhe makes of them being the carrying of ſuch great Quantities of Negroes as there is a conſtant Demand for from her noble Colony of *Braſil*, and ſome of her Shipping are alſo ſent to her *once flouriſhing* ones in *Eaſt-India*, tho' now of ſmall Importance to her. But from *Braſil* it is computed, That the King's *Fifth* of Gold alone amounts to 300,000 *l.* *Sterling* annually, or one Year with another; all the Gold of that Colony coming little ſhort of two Millions *Sterling* yearly.

Portugal's beſt Cities and Towns, beginning Northward from *Gallicia*, are,

1. *Viana*, a ſtrong and well-built Sea-port, containing about 7,000 Inhabitants; but its Harbour is only proper for the Admiſſion of ſmall Veſſels.

2. *Porto*, (or *Oporto*) on the River *Douro*, is a large trading City; but there is a Bar at its Harbour which is ſomewhat dangerous and difficult, on Account of ſome Sand-banks and certain Rocks. In Opulence, Populouſneſs, Commerce, and Beauty, it is the next City to *Liſbon*, containing (according to Dr. *Buſching*) above 20,700 Inhabitants; yet others make it conſiderably larger, even ſo far as to amount to 50,000 Inhabitants. It is here the Trade to *England* for *Portugal* Wines chiefly centers, to a great many *thouſand* Tons annually.

3. *Braga* is an inland City, containing about 12,300 Inhabitants, an ancient Archiepiſcopal Cathedral, and four Pariſh Churches, beſide Convents.

4. *Coimbra*, a pretty inland City and Univerſity, on the River *Mondega*, having nine Pariſh Churches and 11,900 Inhabitants.

5. *Liſbon* City, on the *Tagus*, in Latitude 38 Degrees, 25 Minutes, according to Dr. *Buſching*, does not at moſt exceed 150,000 Inhabitants, although others carry them to 200,000. The Air here is temperate and healthy. It had in it many fine Palaces, and other fair public and private Edifices, before moſt of them were overthrown in the calamitous Earthquake *Anno* 1755.

Its Trade, and the vaſt Navigation to and from it are ſo very conſiderable, that its Cuſtom-houſe is the principal Source of the King's *European* Revenues. Here is the grand Magazine of all the Merchandize which the *Portuguſe* import from their foreign Colonies. The Harbour is extremely ſpacious, deep, ſecure, and convenient, and has two Entrances. The City is walled, having thereon 77 Towers and 36 Gates. In its Center, on one of its Hills, ſtands a Citadel, commanding the whole City. Cloſe by the Sea, at the Diſtance of three *Portugueſe* Miles from the City, both the Entrances to the Harbour are defended by two Forts, the one, named *St. Julian*, on a Rock in the Sea, the other, named *Bogio*, to the South, is built on Piles on a Sand-bank. Two Miles from *St. Julian* and one from *Liſbon* ſtands the Fort of *Belem*, which commands the Entrance into the City, and where all the Ships coming up the *Tagus* muſt ſtop and give an Account of themſelves: And directly oppoſite, on the South Side, ſtands the Fort of *St. Sebaſtian*, on the Angle of a Mountain, all along which, a little Way on the other Side of the City, the Paſſage is defended from the Beginning of the Harbour by a Chain of twelve Forts.

6. *Abrantes*, a finely ſituated and fortified Town, higher up the *Tagus*, contains about 3,500 Inhabitants. The Country between *Liſbon* and this Town yields a moſt delicious Proſpect, is extremely fertile, and is particularly noted for the Excellence of its Peaches.

7. *Santarem*, on the *Tagus*, lies in a delightful Plain, containing a Citadel, thirteen Churches, and as many Convents; but Dr. *Buſching* (from whom we have this Account) does not tell us the Number of its Inhabitants.

8. *Setuval*, (commonly called *St. Ubes* by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*) is a very ſtrong Town, on a ſmall Bay of the *Ocean*, with a Harbour capable of Ships of any Burden. It has four Churches and ten Convents, and a noted Salt-Office; this Place being famous for ſupplying immenſe Quantities of Salt to foreign Nations.

9. *Evora* is an inland City, with an Univerſity; having about 12,000 Inhabitants, five Churches, and ſeveral Hoſpitals and Convents.

10. *Eſtremos*, a ſtrong Town, having about 6,500 Inhabitants, three Churches, ſix Convents, and an Hoſpital.

11. *Beja* has 6,200 Inhabitants, four Churches, ſeven Convents, and an Hoſpital.

12. *Elvas*, a ſtrong frontier Town, has four Churches, ſeven Convents, and an Hoſpital.

13. *Olivença*, another frontier Town, having two Churches, one Convent, and an Hoſpital.

In the little Kingdom of *Algarve* there are vaſt Quantities of Wine, Oil, Corn, Almonds, Figs, and other Fruits.

1. *Lagos* is a ſtrong Port-Town, of about 2,600 Inhabitants, two Churches, and four Convents.

2. *Tavira*, another ſtrong Sea-port of 4,700 Inhabitants, two Churches and five Convents.

3. *Faro*, a modern Fortification and Sea-port of 4,500 Inhabitants, two Churches, four Convents, and an Hoſpital. It is ſeparated by an Arm of the Sea from *Cape St. Maries*.

PORTUGAL's *European Iſlands*, viz.

In the *Atlantic Ocean*, though, ſtrictly ſpeaking, they are not properly within the Bounds uſually deſigned to *Europe*, though near it, are the two Iſles of, I. *Porto Santo*; it is five *Portugueſe* Miles in Length and two in Breadth, its principal Town of the ſame Name containing about 600 Inhabitants.

II. *Madeira*, near the other, is eighteen *Portugueſe* Miles in Length and above four in Breadth. Its principal Town is *Funchal*. Here is a conſiderable Trade from ſeveral Nations for its very good Wines; great Quantities whereof are ſent to our *Weſt-India* Colonies, and alſo much is conſumed in *England*; the original Plants of which were brought from the Iſle of *Candia*. This Iſle is well defended by Forts.

III. The *Azores*, or *Tercera Iſles*, (called alſo the *Weſtern Iſles*) are *nine* in Number, *viz.*

1. *Santa Maria*, or *St. Maries*, has a ſmall Town named *Porto*.

2. *St. Michael*, having two principal Harbours, named *Ponta del Gada* and *Villafranca*; being the beſt peopled of all theſe Iſlands, containing about 50,000 Inhabitants; and great Plenty of Corn, Millet, and Wine. *Ponta del Gada*, its chief Town, has an open Harbour, defended by a Fort; and has three Churches and ſeven Convents.——*Villafranca* Town has two Pariſh-Churches and two Convents.——Here are alſo four other pretty good Towns.

3. *Terceira* has *Angra* for its chief Town. Dr. *Buſching* calls it a populous City, well fortified, with handſome broad Streets; and it contains a Cathedral, five Pariſh-Churches, a Poor-houſe, an Hoſpital, and eight Convents.——Here alſo are ſome other Towns in this Iſland.

4. *St. George* has three or four ſmall Villages or Towns in it.

5. *Gracioſa* has two ſmall Towns on it.

6. *Fayal*'s chief Town is *Villa de Horta*. ☞ This Iſle gives Name to ſome of the beſt Wine of theſe Iſles.

7. *Pico* is viſible at a great Diſtance, by Reaſon of its high Mountain, ſaid to be three Miles in Height. It carries on a great Trade in its excellent Wines; the principal Port-Town being *Villa das Lagens*. Here alſo is a Trade in Cedar-wood, and in a certain Red-wood highly prized.

8. *Flores Iſle* has three Roads, and two Villas or Towns.

9. *Corvo* is a ſmall Iſle; has but one Church and two ſmall Harbours.

☞ Theſe Iſles could not be ranked within any other Quarter of the Globe ſo properly as to *Europe*, although they lie ſome hundred Miles weſt from the Continent of *Europe*, and directly weſt from *Portugal*.

SPAIN.

Spain, through a Neglect of Tillage, has a Scarcity of Corn, though anciently it was noted for great Plenty of it. It however abounds in the moſt delicious Fruits, as Peaches, Olives, Figs, Lemons, Oranges, Pomgranates, Almonds, Cheſnuts, Pears, *&c.* And her *Wines* (more eſpecially her Sacks) are in great Eſteem by foreign Nations; inſomuch, that (according to Dr. *Buſching*) the yearly Value of the Wines, Raiſins, *&c.* exported from the Country about *Malaga* alone, amounts to a Million and Half of Piaſters [an imaginary or ideal Coin worth 3 *s.* 7 *d.* Sterling] or 268,750 *l.* Sterling. Some Parts of *Spain* produce *Sugar* Canes, the beſt of Saffron and Honey, *Silk* in great Abundance; Salt, more eſpecially toward the Sea-Coaſts, is in ſo great Plenty that conſiderable Quantities of it are exported. Such vaſt Flocks of Sheep are ſeen, that *Uſtariz* (a late famous politico-commercial *Spaniſh* Author) computes the Number of Shepherds in *Spain* to amount to 40,000. The beſt of their very fine Wool is that of *Old-Caſtile*. They have fine Horſes and many Mules; but few Black Cattle. *Spain*'s Mountains yield much Ship-Timber; and *Tar* and *Pitch* are made in *Arragon* and *Catalonia*. Thoſe Mountains are by ancient Authors ſaid to be very rich in Gold and Silver; but the *Spaniards* rather incline to have thoſe precious Metals from *America* than to take the Trouble of ſearching for them at home. Yet it ſeems their Iron-Mines are worked with great Skill and Succeſs. They have likewiſe Lead, Tin, Cinnabar, Quick-ſilver, Alum, Vitriol, Copperas, *Lapis Calaminaris*, Cryſtal, Diamonds, Amethyſts, *&c.*

Number of People in *Spain.*

Spain, according to *Uſtariz*, contains about *ſeven Millions and an half* of People, (though others think not near ſo many) and could well ſupport as many more, were it properly cultivated.——One of the principal Cauſes of the Thinneſs of People in the fineſt Parts of *Spain* (as in both *Caſtiles*, &c.) is the total Decay of Handicrafts and Manufactures, which formerly flouriſhed therein; alſo to the Number of Perſons in Convents reſtrained from Propagation, amounting to 200,000; beſide the Secular Clergy, amounting to 50,000 more. The heavy Taxes alſo *Uſtariz* aſſigns as another Cauſe thereof: Whilſt the mountainous Parts of *Gallicia*, *Aſturias*, *Biſcay*, *Navarr*, and *Burgos*, are ſtill the beſt-peopled Countries of *Spain*, even although from them were ſent the greateſt Number of People who firſt planted *Spaniſh America*. The Bulk of *Spain*'s People are very poor and lazy, though living in ſo improvable a Country! Other Cauſes of the great Poverty of *Spain* are, 1ſt, The draining their Country of ſo much Money for Corn, Fiſh, and many other Things from foreign Countries. 2dly, The inſatiable Avarice of the Clergy, to whom the People are mere Slaves. 3dly, Their horrible Inquiſition. 4thly, Their diſdaining to ſtoop to Handicrafts and Trades, the greateſt Part of which are in the Hands of the *French*, who are very numerous in *Spain*. Yet they are not without ſome Manufactures both of *Silk* and *Wool*; ſome of which, however, after having been ſet on Foot at a great Expence, have afterward been ruined by the Inquiſition and Monks.

Gallicia.

Spain's moſt conſiderable Cities and Towns, beginning from the North Side in *Gallicia*, are,

1. *Ferrol*, a handſome Sea-port in *Gallicia*, having a fine Harbour where Part of the Navy-Royal is uſually built and ſtationed.

2. *Compoſtella*, its Capital, is no otherwiſe eminent than for many fine Churches and Convents, but very little Commerce.

Aſturias.

In *Aſturias*, *St. Andero* has a large and well-fortified Harbour; and its Neighbourhood abounds with fine Fruits and Wine.

Biſcay.

In *Biſcay*, *Bilbao* is a famous City, on the River *Nervio*, has a fine Harbour, very much frequented by foreign Shipping. It is large and well-built, driving a great Trade in Iron, Wool, military Weapons, Saffron, and Cheſnuts; and has very cheap Proviſions.

Guipuſco.

In *Guipuſco* is the ſtrong and fine Sea-port of *St. Sebaſtian*, having neat and fine Churches, Convents, and Streets. It carries on a conſiderable Trade in Iron, Steel, and Wool; and, in the Year 1728, a Company was eſtabliſhed here, for trading in *Cacao* to the *Caraccas*, in *America*.

2. *Vitoria*, though an inland Town in this Province, has a great Trade in Iron and Steel, Wine, Wool, and fine Sword-Blades; and is therefore much frequented.

Leon.

In the Kingdom of *Leon*, intirely an inland Country, there are ſcarcely any commercial Towns. *Leon*, its Capital, is an ancient declining City. And *Salamanca*, though large and populous, is principally famous for its Univerſity, the moſt eminent of any in *Spain*, conſiſting of twenty-five Colleges.

Eſtremadura.

Of *Eſtremadura*, alſo an inland Province, next the Frontiers of *Portugal*, it may be ſaid, That the Cities and Towns of *Albuquerque*, *Badajos*, *Merida*, *Alcantara*, and *Guadaloup*, with their adjacent Countries, abound in excellent Wool, Wine, and fine Fruits; and *Albuquerque* is ſaid to have ſome Woollen Manufactures.

Andaluſia.

Andaluſia is, doubtleſs, the fineſt Province of *Spain*. It abounds in Wines, fine Fruits, Oil, vaſt Quantities of Silk, Grain, Honey, Sugar, Horſes, Metals, *&c.* and contains the following eminent and mercantile Places, *viz.*

1. *Seville*, its Capital, ſeated on the River *Guadalquivir*, is the largeſt City in *Spain*, after *Madrid*. It carries on a large Commerce, although, in the Year 1717, its famous *Contratacion-Houſe*, or Office for the Commerce to the *Spaniſh American* Colonies, was removed to *Cadiz*, and ſtill remains there. Dr. *Buſching* relates, That *Seville* and its once flouriſhing Manufactures have ſince remarkably dwindled; inſomuch, that out of 16,000 Artificers in Wool and Silk, ſcarce 400 remain there at preſent. This City and its Diſtrict are ſaid to have been more populous when ſubject to the *Moors* than at preſent. It however contains 29 Churches, 74 Monaſteries, 24 Hoſpitals, and near as many Squares or *Piazzas*; an Exchange for Merchants, and an Univerſity. And its Neighbourhood abounds in Grain, Wines, and fine Fruits, and much Oil is made here.

2. *St. Lucar de Barrameda* is a well-built but declining Town, at the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivir*, where it has a good Harbour. Its principal Trade is in Salt.

3. *Xeres* (which we commonly pronounce *Sherry*) is a large Town. Its Wines, with us called *Sherries*, are very much eſteemed and exported to foreign Parts: And its Horſes are alſo much prized.

4. *Port St. Mary's* enjoys a flouriſhing Trade; it lies at the Mouth of the little River *Guadalete*, directly oppoſite to *Cadiz*, and exceeds it in Compaſs of Ground, though ſcarcely containing 8,000 People. Here reſide, in peaceable Times, great Numbers of *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, *Genoeſe*, &c. Merchants. Its Harbour is the Rendezvous of ſome of the *Spaniſh* Gallies; and here they make great Quantities of *Salt*.

5. *Cadiz*, a moſt eminent commercial City, ſtands on an Iſland, ſeparated from the Continent of *Andaluſia* by a very narrow Arm of the Sea, over which a fortified Bridge joins it to the ſaid Continent. It is of a moderately large Circumference, and contains thirteen Convents, though it has properly but one Church, which is its Cathedral, and yet its ſettled Inhabitants are computed to be 40,000. Moſt of its Streets are narrow, crooked, dirty, and ill-paved; Houſe-Rents and Proviſions are dear, and good Water very ſcarce. Before and at the Arrival of the *American Flota*, *Cadiz* is always crowded with Strangers, to the Number, as it is ſaid, of 50,000, reſorting thither on Account of Commerce, and occaſioning an extraordinary Circulation of Money and Expence. *Cadiz* is the proper Center of the whole *Spaniſh American* Commerce. Hither other *European* Nations ſend their Merchandize, to be ſhipped off in *Spaniſh* Bottoms for *America*, ſheltered (or, as our old *Engliſh* Phraſe has it, *coloured*) under the Names of *Spaniſh* Factors. Thoſe foreign Nations have here their Agents and Correſpondents, and the Conſuls of thoſe Nations make a conſiderable Figure. *Cadiz* has been ſaid to have the fineſt Storehouſes and Magazines for Commerce of any City in *Europe*; and to it the *Flota* and *Galeons* regularly import the Treaſures of *Spaniſh America*. The proper *Spaniſh* Merchandize exported from *Cadiz* to *America* are of no great Value; but the Duty on the foreign Merchandize ſent thither would yield a great Revenue, (and conſequently the Profits of Merchants and their Agents would ſink) were it not for the many fradulent Practices for eluding thoſe Duties. The Entrance into *Cadiz* Bay and Harbour is well defended by *Fort Matagorda*, on the Eaſt or continent Side, running out on a Promontory, and by *Fort Puntal*, over againſt it, alſo running out on a Point from the Iſland. The *Spaniards* uſually call thoſe two Forts the *Puntals*, between which the Sea is ſaid to be but 500 Fathoms wide: And when an Enemy's Fleet approaches *Cadiz*, and thereupon the *Galeons*, &c. are ſaid to be placed *behind the Puntals*, it is thereby meant, that they are then out of Danger from an Attack or Aſſault.

6. The Town of *Gibraltar* is not ſo much to be conſidered, either for Extent or for Beauty, as for its Strength and Situation, which render it one of the Keys of *Spain*. And therefore the Crown of *Great Britain* has very much improved its Fortifications ſince it came under its Power, in the Year 1704.

7. *Cordova* (or *Corduba*) alſo in *Andaluſia*, is a large and beautiful inland City, ſtanding on the River *Guadalquivir*, once the Capital of a *Mooriſh* Kingdom of that Name. It ſtill enjoys a great Trade, tho' not populous proportionably to its large Extent, as having Vineyards and Gardens within its Circuit. The adjacent Mountains are covered with Vineyards and Plantations of Lemons, Oranges, Figs, and Olives; which, when in Bloſſom, diffuſe a Fragrancy all over the Country.

8. *Jaen* was likewiſe the Capital of a ſmall *Mooriſh* Kingdom of that Name. It is a populous inland City, having ſome fine Churches and Convents: and its Neighbourhood has Plenty of Corn, Wine, Oil, Fruits, and Silk.

Granada, the lateſt Kingdom of the *Moors* of *Spain*, is extremely pleaſant, healthy, populous, and fruitful, having an Exuberancy of Corn, Wine, Oil, Sugar, Silk, Flax, Hemp, and excellent Fruits; ſuch as Pomgranates, Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Olives, Capers, Figs, Almonds, and Raiſins of two Kinds, *viz.* thoſe dried by the Sun on the Branches, and thoſe dipped in a *Lye*, made of the Aſhes of the burnt Branches, and afterward dried in the Sun. Here alſo are produced *Galls*, *Dates*, *Shumack*, &c.

1. *Granada*, its once auguſt capital City, is ſtill one of the largeſt in *Spain*; and, though an inland City, carries on a great Trade in *Silk*.

2. *Malaga* is a fine populous City, and an eminent Sea-port, ſuitable to its extenſive Commerce. Its principal Merchandize for Exportation conſiſts in Sack and other Wines, Wool, Olives, Oil, and Raiſins.

3. *Almeria* is a maritime City, and its Neighbourhood is fertile in Fruits and Oils.

Murcia was once a ſmall *Mooriſh* Kingdom. It is mountainous, yet fertile, like *Granada*, in Sugar, Honey, Silk, Rice, Salt, and fine Fruits.

1. *Carthagena* has one of the beſt Harbours of *Spain*, and yet much declined from its priſtine Grandeur. Yet here are many Mines of *Alum*; and alſo ſome Diamonds, Rubies, and other Gems.

2. *Murcia*, the Capital of this Province, is a large, well-built, and populous inland City.

Valencia was once alſo a *Mooriſh* Kingdom, along the Shore of the *Mediterranean* Sea. It abounds in Salt, Rice, Flax, Silk, Hemp, Honey, and Sugar.

1. *Valencia*, its Capital, is a pleaſant, large, beautiful, and populous maritime City, driving a conſiderable Commerce; more eſpecially in *Almonds*, for which Fruit there is always a great Demand every-where.

2. *Alicant*, a Sea-port, famous for its red and white Wines, of which very much is exported to many foreign Parts; as there alſo is of its Raiſins and other dried Fruits, Aniſeed, &c.

3. 4. 5. *Altea*, *Denia*, *Gandia*, are ſmall Sea-port Towns, trading in Wines, Silk, Flax, Honey, and Raiſins.

The Kingdom of *Caſtile*, though an inland Country, is the principal and moſt opulent Province of *Spain*. It is uſually diſtinguiſhed into *Old* and *New Caſtile*.

Old Caſtile is ſo termed for having been recovered from the *Moors* prior to *New Caſtile*, North of the other. Its Wine is eſteemed excellent, and its numerous Flocks of Sheep produce the fineſt *Wool* in *Spain*; moſtly carried to *Bilbao*, for Exportation to foreign Parts. Its beſt Towns are,

1. *Valladolid*, a large, beautiful, and populous City, being one of the ſtatelieſt in *Spain*; having fine Streets, ſplendid Palaces, ſpacious Squares, Piazzas, Fountains, and ſtately Churches, a Royal Palace, an Univerſity, and about 70 Convents.

2. *Burgos*, its capital City, is large, though irregular, and has many fine Squares, Palaces, Churches, Convents, and Hoſpitals.

3. *Segovia*, a fine, large, and populous City; having the beſt Woollen Cloth Manufacture in all *Spain*, as well as the fineſt *Wool* in its Neighbourhood; of which much is exported. It has alſo a Paper Manufacture.

4. *Avila*, a moderately large City, producing excellent Grapes, and other Fruits, and alſo ſome Manufactures.

New Caſtile has ſometimes been called the Kingdom of *Toledo*, lying South of *Old Caſtile*, and is the Center of the Monarchy of *Spain*. It is a very fruitful and healthy Country.

1. *Madrid*, its Capital and that of all *Spain*, and though an open Place, and of little Account till King *Philip* IId. made it his conſtant Reſidence; yet it is become very large, and is adorned with fine Squares, Streets, and Palaces, Churches, Convents, Hoſpitals; but it is, nevertheleſs, by no Means a neat or cleanly Place. It ſtands on the little River *Manſanares*. The Inhabitants are computed to amount to 150,000. Proviſions of all Kinds are here both reaſonable and excellent; and the conſtant Reſidence of the Court occaſions a briſk Trade and Circulation of Money.

2. *Toledo*, an ancient, populous, and fortified City, on the River *Tagus*, has ſtately public and private Edifices, many fine Churches, ſeventeen Squares, and thirty-eight Convents, *&c.* *Toledo* has been long noted for its fine Sword-blades, and alſo carries on a great Trade in Wool, Silk, and Stuffs.

3. *Guadalaxara* is no very great Place, but the adjacent Country is fertile; which Conſideration probably induced the Duke *de Riperda* to ſet up ſeveral Manufactures of Woollen Cloths and Stuffs, which then ſeemed promiſing; yet on his Diſgrace, *Anno* 1726, they fell to Decay. The Kingdom of *Spain* has for many Years been governed by foreign Projectors and State Empyrics, to the infinite Detriment of the true Intereſt of the Public.

Spaniſh or *Upper Navarre* is divided from *French Navarre* by the *Pyrenean* Mountains, amongſt which Mountains the greateſt Part of it is ſituated; and therefore its principal Wealth conſiſts in Grazing.

1. *Pampelona*, its Capital, is a Place of little Commerce; is of a tolerable Magnitude; has an Univerſity, and ſeveral Eccleſiaſtical Edifices. It is ſeated in a Plain near the *Pyrenean* Mountains.

2. *Tafalla*, a City and Univerſity, has good Wine in its Neighbourhood.

3. 4. 5. *Olita* (formerly the Reſidence of the Kings of *Navarre*) is a pretty Town in a fruitful Country; and *Tudela* and *Eſtella* are likewiſe pretty Towns.

Arragon, formerly a Kingdom, likewiſe joins the *Pyrenean* Mountains. Much of it is dry and barren, and ſome Parts uninhabited: Yet, where watered by Rivers and Springs, it produces Corn, Wine, Oil, Flax, Fruits, and Saffron.

1. *Saragoſſa*, its Capital, ſtands in a fertile Plain, on the River *Ebro*. It is a large and handſome City, containing ſeventeen large Churches, fourteen Convents, an Univerſity, and a Citadel. It enjoys a very conſiderable Trade, and is inhabited by many Perſons of Quality.

2. *Calatayud* is a good Town at the End of a charming Valley, abounding in Grain, Wine, Oil, and other Fruits.——The other Towns are inconſiderable.

The fine Principality of *Catalonia* is ſeparated from *France* by the *Pyrenean* Mountains; and, though mountainous, has many delicious Plains, ſupplying Plenty of Wine, Grain, Oil, Fruits, Flax, Hemp, Marble, Cryſtal, Alabaſter, Jaſper, Amethyſts; alſo Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead, Iron, Alum, Vitriol, and Salt. Yet it has very little Copper, neither has it any Sugar Canes, though other Provinces of *Spain* produce them. It is one of the moſt populous Provinces of the Kingdom.

1. *Barcelona*, its Capital, is a large, ſtrong, and noble Sea-port, adorned with an Univerſity, and many fine Churches, Convents, and Squares; has a conſiderable Commerce in Wines, Fruits, *&c.* and is thought to contain about 100,000 People.

2. *Tortoſa* is a large fortified City and an Univerſity, on the *Ebro*, with many Churches and Convents, and its Neighbourhood abounds in Grain, Silk, and Fruits.

3. *Tarragona* has an Univerſity, and a good Trade, though but an indifferent Harbour. Its Neighbourhood yields Corn, Oil, Flax, and very good Wine.

4. *Girona*,

4. *Girona*, a fortified inland City, has a conſiderable inland Commerce.

The *Balearic* and *Pithyuſæ* Iſles, in the *Mediterranean* Sea, *viz.* the four Iſles of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, *Yviça*, and *Formentera*, formerly compoſed the Kingdom of *Majorca*. This laſt-named Iſland abounds in Corn, Wine, Oil, Saffron, Wool, Honey, Horſes, *&c.*

Majorca, its Capital, is large, has ſtately Buildings, 22 Churches, and about 10,000 Inhabitants.

Minorca Iſle has a barren Soil, though ſome good Wine, of which when they had the *Engliſh* for their Cuſtomers, (Dr. *Buſching* thinks) they made annually 27,000*l.* Sterling. Here is alſo ſome Wool, Cotton, Salt, Capers: But its People, who are in Number about 27,000, (having in all 3,088 Houſes) are not induſtrious, and therefore are ſupplied with their principal Neceſſaries from foreign Parts, *viz.* Corn, Beef, Brandy, Linen, Stuffs, *&c.* to the Value (he thinks) of about 70,000*l.* Sterling annually.

1. *Cittadella*, its Capital, has about 600 Houſes: And, 2. The little trading Town of *Mahon* is defended by the ſtrong Fort of *St. Philip.*

The *Pithyuſæ* Iſles [ſo called by the *Greeks* from their Multitude of *Pine Trees*] are,

1. *Iviça*, which is but little cultivated, becauſe moſt of its People are employed in the *Salt* Trade, as more gainful. *Iviça*, its Capital, however, has a modern Fortification.

2. *Formentera* Iſle was formerly well inhabited, but is now quite deſerted, becauſe of the *Barbary* Corſairs continually ſwarming about it.

ITALY.

In *Italy* (according to Dr. *Buſching*) all Materials for Enjoyment, and a Variety of Delicacies, which as it were lie ſcattered here and there in other Countries, we here meet with almoſt every-where in Profuſion: Corn, rich Wines, the choiceſt Fruits, ſuch as Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, Olives, Pomgranates, Almonds, Raiſins, white Mulberry Trees, beyond Number, for producing of Silk; Sugar, Alabaſter, Jaſper, Iron, Gold, Silver, Sulphur, Alum; tame and wild Beaſts. On this Account *Italy* is juſtly ſtiled *The Parent of Plenty*; *The Source of earthly Felicity*; *The Pride of our Globe*; *The Garden of* Europe; *The Beauty of the World*;—and even *a Microcoſm within itſelf.* Yet, all its Delicacies are not orginally *Natives.* 1. The Fruit-Trees, the Produce whereof the *Latins* called *Mala*, were tranſplanted to *Italy* after the Conqueſts of the *Romans* in *Africa*, *Greece*, *Aſia-minor*, and *Syria.*——*Apricocks* (or *Abricots*) came from *Epirus*, and were called *Mala Epirotica.*——*Peaches*, [*Mala Perſica*] from *Perſia.*——*Citrons* were called *Mala Medica*, from *Media.*——*Pomgranates*, [*Mala Punica*] from *Carthage.*——And *Cheſnuts* from the Town of *Caſtania*, in the Diſtrict of *Magneſia*, in *Macedonia.*——The beſt *Pears* came from *Alexandria*, *Numidia*, *Greece*, and *Numantia.*——The firſt *Plumbs* were brought from *Armenia* and *Syria*, eſpecially from *Damaſcus*, (from whence the Name of *Damaſcens*, with us even at this Day.)——*Lucius Lucullus* was the firſt that introduced *Cherry-Trees* from *Pontus*, which ſoon after became the Growth of all other Countries throughout *Europe.*———Yet in *Italy* there is no ſmall Difference in regard to the Fertility, Wholeſomeneſs, and Pleaſantneſs of its different Provinces; in ſome of which the Number of the Inhabitants is far from being ſufficient for the Culture and Improvement of the fruitful Soil; more eſpecially in the *Papal* Territories, *&c.* where there is not a Town of any Conſequence wherein the *Eccleſiaſtics* make not *one half* or at leaſt *one third* of the Inhabitants.

To begin with that Part of *Italy* which borders on *France*, or the King of *Sardinia*'s Subjects of *Piedmont*, *Savoy*, &c. on the Continent, Mr. *Keyſlar* thinks they exceed *two Millions* of People.

The Number of the King of *Sardinia's* Subjects on the Continent of *Italy.*

The Dutchy of *Savoy* is ſo barren, rocky, and mountainous, that there are very few Materials therein for Commerce, (ſome *Wine* excepted.) *Chambery*, its Capital, is of a moderate Size, where many of their Nobility reſide. The other Towns are more inſignificant, and have nothing like Trade.

Piedmont is a fine Country, abounding in Corn, Variety of Wines, Fruits, Hemp, Cattle, (in which laſt they have a very gainful Trade.) But the moſt advantageous Trade of this Country is the Cultivation of *Silk*, reckoned the very beſt in all *Italy.*

1. *Turin*, its Capital, contains many fine Palaces, *Piazzas*, Streets, Churches, Convents, and an Univerſity; and its Inhabitants may amount to between fifty and ſixty Thouſand. It ſtands on the fine River *Po*, in a moſt pleaſant Country.

2. *Nice* is a Sea-port, of ſome Commerce, but its Harbour does not admit of large Shipping.

3. *Oneglia* is a fortified Sea-port, having a very good Oil Trade.

4. *Villa Franca* is an inconſiderable Sea-port Town.

5. *Aſti* is a large fortified Town, in a fertile Valley.

Montferat Dutchy belongs to the King of *Sardinia*, and joins to *Piedmont*; it abounds in Corn, in excellent *Muſcadine* Wine, and contains about 200 Towns and Caſtles.

Caſal, its Capital, lies on the *Po*, in a fertile Country, and is very ſtrong.

☞ *N. B.* About and ſince the Year 1703, ſeveral Diſtricts, Towns and Caſtles have, by particular Conventions, been yielded by the Houſe of *Auſtria*, to that of *Savoy*, which formerly belonged to the Dutchy of *Milan.*

The Iſland and Kingdom of *Sardinia* is not very profitable, in point of Revenue, to the Houſe of *Savoy*, ſeeing, (according to Doctor *Buſching)* after defraying the Expence of its civil and military Eſtabliſhment, the Remainder does not much exceed 100,000 Livres. It yields Plenty of Corn and Wine; but, by reaſon of its many Moraſſes, and the Mountains on the North Side of it, the Air is eſteemed very unwholeſome.

Cagliari, its Capital, has an Univerſity and an Archbiſhopric, and is the Reſidence of the Vice-Roy. It is a Sea-port, though not conſiderable for Commerce. On the Coaſts of this Iſland, at ſundry ſmall Sea-ports, there is a great Coral Fiſhery.

The *Auſtrian* Dominions in *Lombardy* conſiſt only at preſent of ſuch Part of the Dutchy of *Milan* as has not been, at different Times, yielded to the Houſe of *Savoy*, and alſo of the intire Dutchy of *Mantua.*

The Dutchy of *Milan* is moſt fertile in a Variety of excellent Productions. Corn, Rice, excellent Wines, and the fineſt of *Cheeſe*, (improperly called *Parmeſan)* which is uſed all over *Italy* in the beſt Soops. Its Paſtures are exceeding rich, and famous for breeding of Cattle and much Milk. The Trade of the *Milaneſe*, and particularly of the vaſt City of *Milan*, is very conſiderable. Much Cloth, Silk, and Linen are here manufactured, and moſtly uſed at Home; but their fine *Silk Stockings*, Gloves, and Handkerchiefs are uſually exported. *Milan* is famous for curious Works in Steel, Cryſtal, Agate, Hyacynths, and other Gems; and the Country every-where abounds with ingenious Artificers! It is ſo extremely rich and fertile as to have formerly yielded to the Kings of *Spain* a Revenue of *two Millions* of Dollars. Mr. *Nugent*, in his *Grand Tour*, makes its modern Revenue to be about 300,000 *l.* Sterling.

The City of *Milan* is ten *Italian* Miles in Circumference, containing (according to Dr. *Buſching)* 250,000 Inhabitants; yet Mr. *Keyſler* (an Author likewiſe of good Credit) computes them to be about 300,000, as does alſo Mr. *Nugent*, &c. It contains 230 Churches, (beſides its grand Cathedral) 90 Convents, 100 Chapels for religious Fraternities, and 120 Schools.

Pavia, (once the Reſidence of the Kings of the *Lombards*, though ſince much decayed) *Como*, *Lodi*, and *Cremona*, (more eſpecially the laſt, five Miles in Circuit) are very conſiderable Cities; full of Churches and Convents, having fine Buildings, and ſpacious Streets and Squares; though neither rich nor populous.

Mantua, the capital City of the Dutchy of that Name, is a fine and very ſtrong Place; crowded with Churches, Convents, and Hoſpitals. It abounds in Corn, Flax, Cattle, and Fruits; with ſome Wine: But although formerly it was ſaid to contain 50,000 Inhabitants, yet (ſince it has no longer any Court) Dr. *Buſching* thinks it is dwindled to about 16,000: Of which Number are about 5,000 *Jews*. Its general Commerce in Silk and other Manufactures, formerly ſo conſiderable, is now much decreaſed;—and its Ducal Palaces are going to Ruin.—Here are no other conſiderable Towns in this Dutchy.

The Dominions of Don *Philip*, the *Infant of Spain*, are, the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*; lying Eaſt and South of the *Milaneſe*. They have a moſt fertile Soil in Olives, Truffles, Cheſnuts, and other fine Fruits, rich Paſtures and fine Cattle; though the celebrated *(Parmeſan)* Cheeſe is no longer made here, but in the Dutchy of *Milan*, and about *Bologna* and other Parts: Yet here are very beneficial Salt-works, alſo Copper and Iron Mines.

1. *Parma* is a large and populous City. In it, Silk is a great Material for Commerce; of which much is exported, eſpecially in Silk Stockings.

2. *Placentia* (or *Placenza)* is likewiſe a large City, crowded with Churches and Convents.

3. *Guaſtalla* is a ſmall fortified Town; though neither it nor any other Place in the little Dutchy of that Name, are any way eminent for Commerce.

In the States of the Duke of *Modena* are Plenty of fine Corn, excellent Wine and Fruits.

Modena is a moderately large and populous City; and *Reggio* and *Mirandola* are ſmall but handſome and ſtrong Towns; of which we can ſay nothing more particular.

☞ There are in upper *Italy* ſundry ſmall Sovereign Principalities, as *Maſſa*, *Monaco*, and *Maſſerano*; but they are very inconſiderable: And, although they abound in Oranges, Lemons, and other fine Fruits, they are no way remarkable for Commerce.

In *Italy* are three independent Republics, *viz.*

Genoa Republic is about 150 *Engliſh* Miles in Length, along the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean* Sea, but of a ſmall Breadth; and, being in many Parts rocky, it is conſtrained to be ſupplied with Corn from other Countries. Yet it produces Oils, good Wines, and excellent Fruits, ſuch as Lemons, Oranges, Pomegranates, Olives, Figs, Almonds, alſo large Plantations of Mulberry Trees, for Silk-worms. It alſo exports Salt, Marble, *Parmeſan* Cheeſe, and Anchovies. The *Genoeſe* Manufactures are now much ſhort of their ancient Reputation; yet they ſtill manufacture fine Velvets, Pluſh, and Fuſtian, Damaſks and

and other Silk Fabricks, being ſupplied with much raw Silk from *Sicily*; Gold and Silver Tiſſues, Laces, Gloves, (though much inferior to thoſe of the *Netherlands* and *France*;) alſo the fineſt of Paper.

1. *Genoa*, its capital City, is a moſt magnificent Place; in Circuit about ten *Italian* Miles, including its Fortifications. It contains thirty-ſeven Pariſh-Churches, twenty Collegiate Churches, ſeventeen Convents, and two large Hoſpitals. Two of its principal Streets conſiſt intirely of fine Marble Palaces: Its Inhabitants may amount to 150,000, whoſe principal Manufactures are thoſe above mentioned, and they trade much in Drugs, &c. from the *Levant*; with which great commercial Materials, a very briſk Trade is carried on, more eſpecially with *Spain*. Hither the Shipping of moſt *European* Nations conſtantly reſort, particularly thoſe of *England*, *Holland*, and *France*, in great Numbers. Yet it is well known, that *Genoa* is greatly fallen from the formidable Figure its naval Power anciently conſiſted of, it being now reduced ſo low as ſix Gallies, the Complement of the largeſt of which (according to the judicious Mr. *Keyſler*) is but 100 Soldiers, and 320 Rowers; the Uſe of which, at this Time, is principally to fetch *Corn* from *Naples* and *Sicily*, and to give their Ladies an Airing. This decayed City, however, is eminent for having the richeſt Bankers in all *Europe*, and for its profitable Dealings in *Exchange*.

2. *Savona* is, next to *Genoa*, the beſt Place of this Republic on the Continent: It is conſiderably large, and its Harbour is well defended; yet, in the Year 1745, ſixteen *French* and *Spaniſh* Veſſels, laden with military Stores, were there ſunk by the *Engliſh* Bombs.

3. *Finale*, a ſtrong and conſiderable Sea-port, with a convenient Harbour. And along the Coaſt the Republic has ſundry other ſmall Towns and Sea-ports, ſome of which have good Harbours, though very little Commerce.

Corſica Iſle.

Genoa's Iſland of *Corſica* lies oppoſite to her Continent-Dominions, being about 100 *Engliſh* Miles in Length, and about 40 in Breadth. It is very mountainous, but its Plains and Valleys produce Corn, indifferent Wine, Fruits, much Olive-Oil, Alum, Iron, Salt-works, and a Coral Fiſhery. The Unhealthineſs of its Air occaſions its not being populous: For, by the once famous Baron *Theodore*'s Calculation, *Anno* 1736, its whole People amounted only to 120,000. It was anciently a ſmall Kingdom, and has long been poſſeſſed by this Republic: But that State's heavy Taxes, and their other Grievances complained of by the *Corſicans*, have long kept the Majority of them in a State of Rebellion even to this Day: And, from their Mountains, they are conſtantly making ſucceſsful Sallies on that Part of the Iſland ſtill poſſeſſed by the *Genoeſe*, who are now ſo far from making any Advantage of *Corſica*, that it is a very conſiderable annual Expence to the Republic. Its principal Town and Sea-port is *Baſtia*, the Reſidence of the *Genoeſe* Viceroy; and alſo *Calvi*, the next beſt Town and Port, both ſtill poſſeſſed by the *Genoeſe*, who alſo have Garriſons in the ſmall Towns and Ports of *Ajaccio* and *Bonifacio*. But *Corſica*, in its preſent unſettled and hoſtile Condition, cannot be ſuppoſed to carry on any Kind of regular Commerce.

VENICE.

The famous Republic of *Venice* is compoſed of ſeveral fine Provinces on the Continent of *Italy*, and of ſome Iſles in the *Adriatic* Sea; but its principal Strength and Glory is its maiden capital City of *Venice*, ſeated on ſeventy-two or more Iſles, at the Bottom of the North End of the *Adriatic* Sea; it is divided from the Continent by a *Laguna*, or marſhy Lake, of five *Italian* Miles in Breadth, too ſhallow for large Ships to navigate; yet, by the prudent Attention of the Republic, it is prevented from becoming Part of the Continent, as well as from being ever frozen, ſo as to bear an Army on it in Winter. Toward the Sea, the Acceſs to this wonderful City is likewiſe difficult; but the ſafe and navigable Parts are indicated by Piles; which, on the Approach of an Enemy's Fleet, can be cut away. And, as her Ships of War and Galleys may be fitted out very expeditiouſly from her noble Dock-yard, containing always vaſt Quantities of naval Stores, it is evident that the City, being thus ſecure from any Attempt, either by Land or Water, is ſufficiently ſtrong, though without Walls or other Fortifications.

Over its ſeveral Canals are laid 450 (or, as ſome ſay, upwards of 500) Bridges, greater and ſmaller; the Majority of them being of Stone. The City contains 70 Pariſh-Churches, 80 Convents, 17 Hoſpitals, 53 Squares, 165 Marble and 23 Brazen Statues. Its Buildings are all Stone, though the greater Part of them make but a mean Figure. Yet *St. Mark*'s Square, and ſeveral ſtately marble Palaces bordering on the great Canal running through the whole City are very fine, though moſt of them of *Gothic* Architecture. Its Inhabitants have, by ſome, been computed to amount to 200,000, though others think not ſo many. Its Trade in Cloth is ſtill conſiderable, more eſpecially of Scarlet: Silk Manufactures, Gold and Silver Stuffs, are here manufactured, and though not ſo beautiful as thoſe of *France*, they have a very good Vent in the *Levant*. Its *Brocatellas*, (a Kind of Stuff like *Brocade*) made of coarſe Silk, are much uſed for Carpets. Its Manufacture of Looking-glaſſes, and other fine Plate Glaſs, is ſtill conſiderable.

Of *Venice*'s famous *Bank*, which was the firſt of any erected in *Europe*, we have ſufficiently treated in the Body of our Work. Its ſo much celebrated Arſenal, Docks, &c. being 2¼ *Italian* Miles in Circuit, containing a great Variety of Edifices, for every thing requiſite for a Land or Sea Armament, where alſo lie the Ships of War, Galleys, &c. and the *Bucentauro*; we apprehend to be now much outdone by thoſe of *England*, *Holland*, and *France*.

There are ſundry Iſles near the City, which are fortified for its Defence, *viz.* *Murano*, *Lido*, *Malmocco*, *Paleſtrina*, *Chiozza*, &c. upon which ſome good Towns are built. On the *Venetian* Continent, one of the fineſt Countries upon Earth, are many good Cities, as

1. *Padua*, an ancient and large City and Univerſity, containing above 40,000 Inhabitants, twenty-ſix Pariſh-Churches, forty-one Convents, four good Hoſpitals, and ſundry fine Palaces. Here is a Woollen Manufacture, and its Neighbourhood yields excellent Wines, Oil, and Fruits.

2. *Rovigo*, a large but declining City.

3. *Verona*, a very large City, through which the River *Adige* runs, over which are four Stone-Bridges: It is ſtill computed to contain near 50,000 Inhabitants, though formerly it was much larger. Dr. *Buſching* thinks the Trade of this City is not ſo well improved as it might be for the ſupplying of other Countries with Olives, Oil, Wines, very good Linen, Sewing Silk, and Woollen Stuffs.

4. *Vicenza*, a City about four *Italian* Miles in Circuit, containing ſundry fine Palaces, fourteen Parochial Churches, and twenty-nine Convents; though nothing particular is related of its Commerce.

5. *Breſchia* has nineteen Pariſh-Churches, forty-five Convents, and near 50,000 Inhabitants. Its Commerce is very conſiderable, both for its Fire-arms, Swords, and Cutlery Ware, having many Iron-Mines in its Neighbourhood. Its Linen Manufactures are alſo in great Eſteem.

6. *Bergamo* is a ſtrong, large, and populous City, famous for its Sewing Silk, Iron Mines near it, ſome Woollen Manufactures, rich Wines, good Oil, and delicious Fruits.

7. *Crema*, a ſtrong City, in a very fertile Valley, having many Churches, Convents, Hoſpitals, and other elegant Buildings. It is eminent for its fine Thread and Linen Manufactures, and for its annual Fairs.

Here alſo, on this *Venetian* Territory, are ſundry ſmaller Towns, which have ſome inconſiderable Commerce.

Along the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, the *Venetians* have a narrow Slip of Territory, with ſeveral Forts, but they are of no great Conſequence in Commerce, being purely intended as a Barrier on the Side of *Turkey*, [viz. *Zara*, *Nadin*, *Novigrad*, *Sebenico*, *Gliſſa*, *Spalatro*, *Cattaro*] which Places, however, abound in Wines, Oils, Salt, *&c.*

Caſtel Nuova alſo belongs to *Venice*, and is a Place of ſome Commerce.

On the ſame Coaſt is the litttle *ariſtocratical* Republic of *Raguſa*, tributary to the *Grand-Seignior*, to whom it pays 20,000 Sequins annually, of 9 *s.* 2 *d. Sterling* each. It is a *Popiſh* State, and its Citizens are ſaid to be almoſt all to a Man Traders, and have fine Manufactures: It has ſome few neighbouring Towns ſubject to it.

Lower down, in what was anciently called the *Ionian* Sea, the Republic of *Venice* have ſeveral Iſlands, near the Coaſts of ancient *Greece*, which are of Conſequence in a commercial Senſe. As,

1. *Zante* produces a ſtrong Wine, Oil, Figs, Raſins, *Currants*, and Salt. Here is a *Greek* Biſhop, the Bulk of its People being of the *Greek* Church. The Town of *Zante* is large and populous, and has a *Latin* Biſhop, and three Convents.

2. *Cefalonia* is a moſt fruitful Iſle, moſt of its Fruit Trees bearing twice in the Year: It produces Wine, Oils, Citrons, Oranges, Pomegranates, and Corn; more eſpecially is this Iſle famous for Currants, dried in the Sun, of which *England* takes off great Quantities annually.

3. *Corfu* was anciently named *Corcyra*. Its northern Coaſt is fertile in excellent Wines, delicious Fruits, Olives, and Grain. It is of great Conſequence to the *Venetian* State, (in regard to the *Turks*) which occaſions their conſtantly keeping an Armament in the Harbour of the City of *Corfu*, its Capital; which is well-fortified, and ſtood out ſucceſsfully a ſevere Siege by the *Turks*, in the Year 1715. At this City is an Archbiſhop, and an Academy of the Liberal Arts and Sciences.

4. *Santa Maura* is an Iſland extremely fertile in Grain, Wine, Oil, and all the richeſt Fruits before-named. Its chief and ſtrong Town, of the ſame Name, contains 5 or 6000 Inhabitants. There are ſundry other ſmaller and inconſiderable Iſles hereabout; but of very ſmall Importance.

LUCCA.

The ſmall free Republic of *Lucca* lies on the *Tuſcan* Sea: It is in Compaſs about thirty *Italian* Miles, and contains about 120,000 People in the City and its 150 ſmall Towns and Villages. Its Induſtry is extremely great, in improving every Spot of its Territory to the greateſt Advantage. It abounds in Wines, Oils, Fruits, *&c.* And, according to Mr. *Keyſler*, its intire annual Revenue may amount to 80,000 *l. Sterling*. Her military Force conſiſts of 76 *Switzers* for the Guard of the Palace, and of 500 other Soldiers.

The City of *Lucca*, the Seat of its Goverment, lies in a delightful Plain, charmingly diverſified with Villages, Seats, Summer-houſes, Vineyards, Meadows, and Corn Fields. It contains above 40,000 Inhabitants, whereof a great Part are Artiſans and Manufacturers, more eſpecially in Silk Goods, in which *Lucca* carries on a very conſiderable Trade. And their Olives and Oil are deemed the beſt in *Italy*.

TUSCANY.

The Grand Dutchy of *Tuſcany* adjoins to the Pope's Territories, and is about 116 *Engliſh* Miles in Length, and 80 in Breadth. It is a moſt delightful Country, abounding in Grain, Oil, Wines. Oranges, Lemons, and all other Kinds of rich Fruits. It has Salt-pits, Alabaſter, Lapis Lazuli, Borax, Amethyſts, Jaſper, Marble, Cornelians, Quick-ſilver, *&c.*

1. *Florence*, its Capital, is a large, moſt beautiful, and ſtill flouriſhing City, moſt delightfully ſituated between Mountains covered with Olive-Trees, Vineyards, Farms, Seats, and Villages, divided into two nearly

equal

equal Parts by the *Arno*; which, with the four Stone and Marble Bridges over it, enhances the beautiful Appearance of the City, which contains about 9000 Houſes, many of which are beautiful Stone Edifices. It has 17 Market-places, 7 Fountains, 6 Columns, 2 Pyramids, 160 public Statues, 44 Pariſh-Churches, 12 Priories, 54 Convents, 24 Eccleſiaſtical Fraternities, 37 Hoſpitals, and its Inhabitants are computed to be at leaſt 70,000; but others make them many more. To deſcribe, at large, the Beauties of its Churches, and more eſpecially of the Grand Duke's Palace, both without and within, is not our immediate Province, and would beſide take up too much Room. It was formerly a larger and more opulent City than at preſent; its now greateſt Trade conſiſting chiefly in Woollen and Silk Manufactures.

2. *Piſa*, on the *Arno*, is a decayed City, now only conſiſting of about 17,000 Inhabitants; although ſo far back as the XIth Century, it was computed to contain 150,000. Some Buſineſs is ſtill carried on in it, on account of its being the Place where the Gallies are built. Its Exchange is a fine Edifice, but there is little Buſineſs done there. Between *Piſa* and *Leghorn* is a Canal of ſixteen *Italian* Miles in Length, for the Conveniency of Traffic as well as for draining the Moraſſes.

3. *Leghorn* is a handſome City, built in the modern Taſte, and on account of its being interſected with Canals, is termed the *New-Venice*. Its Inhabitants are computed to be 40,000; of which it is ſaid half the Number are *Jews!* the greateſt Part of its Commerce going through their Hands. The Trade of this famous Port is extremely conſiderable; and is greatly promoted by the Freedom of its Port, its Sovereigns having fully experienced the ſubſtantial Benefits thereof. Proteſtants, it is true, are not here allowed the publick Exerciſe of their Religion: Yet all Sects are connived at; and the *Engliſh* being, of all foreign Nations, the beſt Cuſtomers to *Leghorn*, are allowed to have a Chaplain to their Factory there; which, in Mr. *Keyſler*'s Time, *Anno* 1730, conſiſted of thirty-ſix Families. And Proteſtants of other Nations reſort to Chaplains of Ships.

4. *Sienna* is a moderately large City, with an Univerſity: It ſtands in a healthful Air; yet, though its Houſes are elegantly built, it is but thin of Inhabitants, who ſcarcely amount to 17,000, with little Trade. It was once a free Republic, and a Place of conſiderable Commerce, till vanquiſhed by the *Spaniards*, *Anno* 1554, and by them ſold to the Duke of *Florence*.

The State of the Church, or *Papal* Territory, in general, conſiſts of a very fertile Soil. Its Harbours, both on the *Adriatic* and *Tuſcan* Seas, are very advantageouſly ſituated for Commerce. The Pope receives conſiderable Emoluments from foreign Parts;—his Dominions are viſited by Numbers of Foreigners, who expend much Money there;—and, on account of the ſuppoſed Sacredneſs of his Perſon and Character, his Government ſhould ſeem moſt eligible, and beſt calculated for the Welfare of his Subjects: Upon the Conſideration of theſe, and ſundry other Points, (ſays Dr. *Buſching*, as many others have ſaid before him) one would be apt to imagine, That, of all Countries, this ought to be the moſt flouriſhing and fortunate, were not (even but on a curſory Inſpection) the very Reverſe moſt manifeſt. The Country is but ill cultivated, very poor, and thin of Inhabitants, the City of *Bologna* alone excepted.——Trade and Manufactures totally ſtagnate:—And, were it not for the Bounty of Providence, which ſupplies the Inhabitants with Dates, Almonds, Figs, Olives, and other Fruits, and the Fruits growing ſpontaneouſly, and without the Culture of the Inhabitants, who have both Bread and Wine with but little Labour, their Sloth would abſolutely ſtarve them!

Their ſmall Inclination and Spirit for Labour is not to be wondered at, as they know, that if they have *much*, *much* will be taken from them; and that, in the End, *nothing* will be left them! The many Holidays, which are ſo great an Impediment to Trade and Buſineſs;—the great Number of young ſturdy Beggars ſtrolling about, and burdening the Inhabitants, under the Appearance of Pilgrims;—the many Hoſpitals, which confirm the People in Idleneſs;—the Multitudes of Convents, like ſo many Neſts of Drones that obſtruct the Increaſe of Inhabitants;—the inconceiveable Wealth of Churches and Convents, which lies dormant without the leaſt Advantage to the Public;—the *Inquiſition*, which will not permit the want of Inhabitants to be ſupplied by thoſe of another Religion; are ſome of the great Cauſes of the wretched Condition of the *Papal* Dominions; although there be others attended with ſtill worſe Conſequences.

No Government equals the Papal in Rigour; the *temporal Sword* being not only uſed, but alſo, on ſeveral Occaſions, the *ſpiritual one*, or the *formidable Inquiſition*.——Nothing is ſo monſtrous as the Paſſion by which moſt Popes, Cardinals, and Prelates, have been carried away for the enriching and promoting of their *Nephews* and other Relations!——And nothing is ſo vain as the Ambition of gaining for themſelves a great Name, by founding of Convents and Churches. The regular Clergy vie with each other, in the Number, Splendor, and Riches of their Convents and Churches; but it is from the Bowels of the poor Inhabitants that the Money is generally extracted for the Support of this Rivalſhip. The Legates, Governors, and other inferior Officers in the Provinces, knowing that the Duration of their Offices is but ſhort and uncertain, ſcruple at no Kind of Rapaciouſneſs! From all which Cauſes, it can no longer be a Subject of Surprize, if, throughout the whole World, there is not a more wretched People than the Pope's temporal Subjects.

The Extent of the Pope's temporal Dominions, from South to North, is about 240 *Engliſh* Miles, and the Breadth, in ſome Parts, is 120, and in others ſcarce 20 of thoſe Miles. The certain annual Income of the *Pope* is generally computed at 8,700,000 *Scudi*. Yet, (ſays Dr. *Buſching*) it is no Secret, that in the Year 1741, the Pope was indebted no leſs than fifty-ſix Millions of *Scudi*. The Revenue of the *Papal* Territories.

In the Papal Territories are ſeveral Legations or Governments, *viz.*

I. *Bolonia* (or *Bologna*) is ſaid to contain 308 Towns and Villages.

Bolonia,

Bolonia, its Capital, is, next to *Rome*, the fineſt, beſt, and richeſt City in all the *Eccleſiaſtical State*; having many fine Palaces, Churches, and Convents, and is ſo populous, that its Inhabitants amount to upwards of 80,000. This City's having long ſince voluntarily ſubmitted to the See of *Rome*, has hitherto procured her the great Benefit of having no Citadel in it;—alſo, that the Effects of its Citizens ſhall, on no Pretext, be liable to Confiſcation;—and that, in Commemoration of their former Condition of having been a *free Republic*, their Coin is ſtill ſtamped with the Word *Libertas*; and they ſtill enjoy ſome other peculiar Privileges. There is a vaſt Quantity of *Silk* twiſted in the Mills on the River *Reno*, which runs through the City. Its Manufactures of Damaſks, Sattins, Velvets, Taffaties, and Crapes, are in great Repute. It alſo carries on a conſiderable Trade in Flax, Hemp, Oil, Wine, Walnut-tree Work, Marmalade, Eſſences of all Kinds, Brandy, Soap, Snuff, Rock-cryſtal Toys, artificial Flowers, and Fruits. In one Word, *Bolonia*, in a commercial Senſe, is the Glory and Pride of the Papal Territory. *Bolonia* has likewiſe a famous Univerſity.

II. In the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, the famous River *Po* diſcharges itſelf, by ſeveral Mouths, into the *Adriatic* Sea.

Ferrara, its Capital, is a large, but poor and deſolate City on the *Po*, ſaid to have more Houſes than Inhabitants, for want of Trade and Manufactures, ever ſince it fell under the Dominion of the Papacy. Yet it has many handſome Churches, Convents, Houſes, and Palaces; and its Streets are broad and clean. It is an Archbiſhopric and an Univerſity; but was a noble and populous City under its own Dukes. Here are ſundry ſmall Market Towns in this Dutchy.

III. *Romagna*, in which is the once famous City of

Ravenna, an Archbiſhopric, and, though now mean and inconſiderable, ſcarcely containing 15,000 Inhabitants, was anciently a famous Port on the *Adriatic* Sea; but, though ſtanding on the very ſame Spot, is now near three *Italian* Miles from the Sea, occaſioned by vaſt Quantities of Mud, thrown up by the Tide, and, in proceſs of Time, forming what was once its celebrated Harbour into a Tract of cultivated Land. Yet, poor as it now is, it has no fewer than twenty-four Convents, beſide many Churches, &c. Its Houſes are old and ruinous, and Streets naſty.

Imola, *Faenza*, and *Ceſena* are ſmaller Places, with many Eccleſiaſtical Edifices, but no Trade; and the like may be ſaid of the reſt of the Places of the Legateſhip. At *Rimini*, its Harbour is choaked up with Mud in like Sort as that of *Ravenna*.

IV. The Dutchy of *Urbino* contains,

Urbino, its Capital, which, though not very large, is the Reſidence of the Pope's Legate, and of an Archbiſhopric; of Churches and Convents, doubtleſs, more than ſufficient: And here is ſtill to be ſeen the fine Palace of its former Dukes.

Peſaro is a handſome Sea-port, pretty well inhabited, and has many fine Churches, Convents, and Palaces; it is noted for the beſt Figs in all *Italy*, and for very good Wine: And *Fano* is a Sea-port for ſmall Veſſels, which is all that can be ſaid of any Place in this Dutchy.

V. *Ancona* is a Sea-port on the *Adriatic*; and, though neither ſmall nor unhandſome, yet has much leſs Commerce, and is leſs populous and wealthy than, from its happy Situation and its good Harbour, might reaſonably be expected, were it in any other Potentate's Poſſeſſion. Its Commerce, however, begins to revive, ſince the Pope has made it a free Port. It has an elegant Exchange for Merchants: It is ſaid to produce, in its Neighbourhood, the beſt and fineſt *Flax* of any Part of *Europe*. Its Commerce, for the greater Part, is managed by about 5000 *Jews*, who have a Synagogue here. And Perſons of all Religions enjoy here all Freedom, excepting the public Exerciſe of their Worſhip. It has forty-five Churches, Convents, and Hoſpitals; and, although its Trade be not very conſiderable, it has more the Appearance of a commercial City than any other Sea-port in the Dominions of the Papacy.

Fabriano, though called only a Village, is equal to many Cities; as it has two Collegiate Churches, ſeventeen Convents, ſixteen Churches of religious Fraternities, two Alms-houſes, and three Hoſpitals; and is famous for a *Paper* Manufacture. To what Purpoſe would it be for us to give an Account of ſo great a Number of other ſmall Cities and Towns within the Pope's Territories, as there is nothing of Trade or Manufactures to be found in them, nor any Thing elſe worthy of Mention, but their being crouded with Churches, Chapels, and Monaſteries, where the Clergy live in the greateſt Plenty, and the miſerable Laity in Poverty and Sloth, although the Vicinity of ſuch Places do moſtly abound with excellent Wines, Fruits, Corn, &c. chiefly for the Uſe of the Clergy. Out of many Inſtances of this Sort, which might be produced, *Viterbo* is one, which ſcarcely contains 15,000 Inhabitants, and yet has no fewer than ſixty-nine Churches, Convents, and Hoſpitals.

Civita Vecchia, however, may be mentioned, as being properly the Sea-port of *Rome*, near the Mouth of the *Tiber*, and the Station for the Pope's Gallies, being ſtrongly fortified: Yet, having little or no Commerce, it is but thinly inhabited; and has a bad Air, and a Want of good Water.

The *Campania*, or Territory of the City of *Rome*, is bleſſed with a moſt fertile Soil; but for want of due Cultivation, the Lay-Inhabitants are wretchedly poor.

Rome, its matchleſs Capital, may even now be ſaid to be the moſt marvellous City on Earth, in reſpect of Antiquities, Curioſities, pompous Ornaments, ſuperb Palaces, magnificent Churches, and many grand

grand Monaſteries; Profeſſors of all the fine Arts, being the Centre and Staple of all that is elegant in Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, &c. Such grand Embelliſhments may be truly ſaid to make modern *Rome* ſurpaſs even ancient *Rome* in all its Glory, although the latter was vaſtly more populous, and alſo ſtood on a much greater Compaſs of Ground, than does the former. Dr. *Buſching* acquaints us, That, in the Year 1714, a Liſt was taken of all *Rome*'s Inhabitants, whoſe Number was found to be 143,000; yet Mr. *Keyſler*, in the Year 1731, computes them to amount to 163,156. It is reckoned ten *Italian* Miles in Circumference, yet ſcarce half that Space is built. Beſide its wonderfully grand Papal Bazilic of *St. Peter*, the Fellow to which is not on Earth, and many Collegiate Churches, it contains 80 Pariſh-Churches, beſide many Chapels, and above 30 Alms-houſes: Moſt of its Houſes are of Brick; but thoſe of the better Sort have the Doors, Windows, and Supporters of free Stone. Upwards of two Thirds of its Houſes are the Property of Churches, Convents, and Alms-houſes; to which new Purchaſes are continually making. Its Streets are well paved, but neither carefully kept clean, nor illuminated. But it is not our Intention ſo much as to attempt a Deſcription of *Rome*'s Beauties, (which would require an intire Treatiſe) nor of its Defects. It may however be proper here to remark, That the real ſubſtantial Burghers or Citizens of *Rome* are but few in Number; and that, conſidering the Magnitude of this City, there is but little Trade carried on in it. Nevertheleſs, the ſupplying it with Neceſſaries, as well for its conſtant Inhabitants, as for the vaſt Numbers of Perſons of Rank and Fortune continually reſorting to it, and their Expence for many various Curioſities, cannot fail to occaſion the Circulation of much Money at *Rome*.

In this *Campania* are many ſmall Towns, but without the Appearance of either Commerce or Manufactures of almoſt any Kind whatever, or of any Thing elſe but Eccleſiaſtical Edifices.

The Dominions of the King of the Two SICILIES.

One of thoſe two *Sicilies* is beſt known by the Name of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is in Length about 280 *Engliſh* Miles, and Breadth 96 to 120 *Engliſh* Miles. It is a very hot Country, with a Soil extremely fertile in Grain, Oil, delicious Wines and Fruits, Flax, Saffron, Alum, Vitriol, Sulphur, Rock Cryſtal, Glaſs Manufactures, Variety of Minerals, fine Wool, a great Quantity of Silk, of which much is exported. The Laity here are poor, but the Clergy rich, poſſeſſing near *two Thirds* of the Lands of the Kingdom; its Number of Churches and Convents being indeed aſtoniſhing!

1. *Naples*, its ſuperb Capital, contains fine and lofty Houſes, Palaces, Churches, Convents, &c. and, according to Mr. *Keyſler*, Dr. *Buſching*, and others, contains at leaſt 300,000 Inhabitants, conſiſting of great Numbers of Princes, Dukes, Marquiſes, and other Nobility, with their numerous Retinues, and a moſt numerous Clergy with their Dependents, &c. It contains, beſide 4 capital Churches; 102 Pariſh-Churches and Chapels, 130 Chapels of religious Fraternities, 149 Convents of both Sexes, 34 Alms-houſes, 11 Hoſpitals, 5 Seminaries for Eccleſiaſtics; many fine Palaces, Fountains, Statues, &c. and the Royal Palace, as well as that of the Archbiſhop, is ſurprizingly fine. Its Harbour is ſpacious, and is much frequented by Ships of many Nations. *Naples* has good *Silk* Manufactures, (of which they export not a little) and a conſiderable general Commerce, for the Advancement whereof the *Jews* were re-admitted in the Year 1740: They alſo export Oils, Sulphur, Manna, Roſemary, Anniſeed, Figs, Raſins, Tartar, Soap, Eſſences, good Wines, and fine Fruits. *Naples*, though ſcarcely half ſo large as *London* or *Paris*, is yet more beautiful than either of them. In its Neighbourhood are the Iſles of *Procita*, *Iſchia*, *Niſida*, and *Capri*, producing excellent Wines and Fruits; and on the Continent, along the Sea Shore, are the Cities of *Gaeta*, *Capua*, *Amalphi*, *Salerno*, and many more, having, however, very little Commerce, though in ſo fine and fertile a Country, and having ſuch excellent Materials for it, the City of *Naples* in a great Degree ingroſſing all the Commerce of the Weſt Coaſt; yet ſome of thoſe Parts, (as particularly *Amalphi*) were, in old Times, famous for Commerce and Navigation.

2. *Gallipoli* is a Sea-port, with ſome real Commerce, more eſpecially in great Quantities of Oils exported.

3. As is likewiſe *Otranto*.

4. *Bari* is a handſome and populous City, with a good Trade.

SICILY.

The beautiful Iſland of *Sicily* is far from being ſo well cultivated or peopled as it was in ancient Times. Its Soil is extremely fertile, producing much more Corn than its People can conſume at Home; with much of which, therefore, it ſupplies *Naples* and other Parts. It alſo abounds in excellent Wines, Fruits, Oil, Honey, Salt, Saffron, and alſo *Sugar*, chiefly produced in the Neighbourhood of Mount *Ætna*; alſo Silk in great Quantities, Gems, and valuable Stones, as Agate, Porphyry, Jaſper, Alabaſter, *Lapis Lazuli*, and Marble; being alſo rich in Metals and Minerals, as Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, Iron: In general, this charming Iſland abounds in all Things for Delight and Ornament in the higheſt Degree; its Coaſts alſo affording a good Fiſhery for Tunnies, and its Paſtures excellent Cattle.

1. *Palermo*, its Capital, has a fortified Harbour, carries on a briſk Trade, and (according to Dr. *Buſching*) is thought to contain 120,000 Inhabitants; having many Churches, ſeventy-four Convents, and other charitable Foundations.

2. *Meſſina*, a ſtrong and beautifully built City and Sea-port, of conſiderable Commerce, containing about 20,000 Inhabitants, with many Churches, Convents, and Hoſpitals. Its Commerce principally conſiſts in Corn, good Wine, raw and wrought *Silk*, Oils, and Fruits, for Exportation.

3. and 4. *Catanea* and *Syracuſe*, near Mount *Ætna*, are both much-declined Sea-ports, though anciently of great Renown.

The ſmall *Lipari* Iſles, on the North Side of *Sicily*, have almoſt all of them *Vulcanoes*, or burning Mountains, yet ſome of them are fertile in Wines, Fruits, *&c.*

The Iſle of *Malta*, and *Gozo* near it, have no Commerce, nor Corn enough to ſupply its 60,000 Inhabitants above half the Year. It is bound, by the Grant of the Emperor *Charles* V. ever ſince the Year 1529, to hold perpetual Enmity and War with all *Mahometan* Countries. *Malta* Iſle is ſixty Miles in Compaſs, but very rocky, although many Ship-loads of Earth have been brought to it from *Sicily*, for meliorating the Soil. It has therefore neither Wine nor Wood ſufficient: Yet it has Cotton, Fruits, and Honey, good Paſtures, and conſiderable Fiſheries.

La Valetta, its principal Town, is ſo well fortified that the *Turks* at length ſeem to deſpair of attacking it with Succeſs: There are four other ſmall fortified Towns lying ſo near *La Valetta*, that they may all paſs together for one large Town. The old decayed Town named *Malta* ſtands in the Middle of this Iſland.

The Iſle of *Gozo*, ſubject to it, is thirty *Italian* Miles in Circumference, ſtrongly fortified, containing 3000 People, and ſaid to be very fertile. There is a third ſmall Iſle, lying between the other two, and commanding the Strait between them, wherefore it is well fortified. This Kind of an *Eccleſiaſtical* and Military Republic is governed by a Grand Maſter and many Knights; of which, and of their ſeveral Migrations, we have ſufficiently treated in the Body of our Work.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland's People, Trade, *&c.*

Its intire Confederacy (needleſs to be particularly deſcribed) has been computed to contain two Millions of Inhabitants; conſiſting of Nobility, Burghery, and Peaſantry. It is needleſs to obſerve, that it is a very mountainous, and (for the moſt Part) barren Country. Yet they are not without ſundry Manufactures of good and very ſtrong Linen, which they vend in conſiderable Quantities, even as far as *England*: Alſo Dimity, Thread, Lace, Cottons, (of which alſo they make a Kind of Muſlins) and into Stuffs for Womens Wear, and into Stockings, Handkerchiefs and Gloves. They alſo make diverſe Sorts of Silks, Velvets, Gold and Silver Brocades, Ribbons, ſundry Sorts of Woollen Manufactures, as Druggets, Calimancoes, Camblets, Damaſks, Flannels, Blankets. They are ſaid both to bleach and dye very well, and to make Paper, Hats, and Leather for all Uſes; and in ſome Parts alſo they make good Clocks and Watches, fine Earthen Ware, and many other Things. Thus the Ruggedneſs of their Country, their Scarcity of Money, and their far-inland Situation, have neceſſarily prompted them to ſerve themſelves at home with as many Neceſſaries as poſſible, whereby they may probably gain a Balance (though poſſibly but a ſmall one) from the reſt of *Europe* in their favour.

Switzerland is ſituated between *Germany*, *France*, and *Italy*, with its navigable Lakes and Rivers, more eſpecially the *Rhine* and the *Rhone*, thereby it may be ſaid to communicate both with the *German Ocean* and the *Mediterranean*: The Droves of their Pack-horſes, for the Carriage of Merchandize over their rugged Hills, utterly impracticable for Wheel-carriage, are thought to be no ſmall Conveniencies for their Traffic. Its chief Exports are, Cheeſe, Butter, Sheep, Black Cattle, Horſes, ſome Wine; alſo diverſe of its before-named Manufactures, and more eſpecially thoſe of the Linen Kinds. And its Imports are, Grain from *Germany*, Hemp, Flax, Wool, Salt, *American* and *Aſiatic* Merchandize, and ſundry Sorts of Manufactures.

The XIII. Cantons are, in point of Importance, *viz.*

Canton of *Bern.*

I. The Canton of *Bern*, which forms little leſs than one Third of the intire *Helvetic* Confederacy, and therefore is by far the largeſt of all the Cantons, and is alſo the moſt valuable. Its Vales yield an Exuberance of Grain and Fruits; and its higher Lands, rich Paſtures, covered with Cattle of all Kinds. Its Countries bordering on the Lakes of *Geneva* and *Neufchaſtel* yield, more eſpecially, the choiceſt of Wines and Fruits. This Canton is well cultivated and very populous, contains 39 Towns great and ſmall, and above 1300 Villages, and its Subjects are computed to amount to 400,000. On ordinary Occaſions they can ſend out 40,000 well-accoutred Men, and on extraordinary ones 100,000. The City of *Bern* ſtands on the River *Aar*, is large, populous, and well-built of Stone; with many fine public Structures.

The whole Canton is formed into Regiments, both Horſe and Foot: It has an Office of Ordnance, an Arſenal, and an Artillery-Corps. The principal Towns along the Lake of *Geneva* are, *Lauſanne*, a conſiderable City and Univerſity; *Vevay*, *Morges*, &c. *Arau* is noted for being the Place of Meeting of the Diets of the Proteſtant Cantons.

Zurich.

II. *Zurich*, next after *Bern*, is the largeſt and moſt powerful of all the Cantons; and is the firſt of all the XIII. Cantons in Point of Precedency. It is capable of bringing near 50,000 Men into the Field, without any Detriment either to its Agriculture or its Manufactures.

The City of *Zurich* is large, polite, opulent, and well fortified; having five Churches, an Univerſity, and many other fine public Edifices. It has all the Manufactures and Fabricks to be met with in the moſt flouriſhing Nations; ſuch as Woollen Cloths and Stuffs, Crapes, Linen, Silks, Velvets, Stockings of Silk and Cotton, Muſlins, Lawns, Gold and Silver Lace and Thread, and Founderies for Cannon, Bells, *&c.* This Canton has many good Market-towns; and particularly a large one on the *Zurich* Lake named *Horgen*, having a Cuſtom-houſe, and an Exchange for Merchants.

III. The City and Canton of *Lucern* is the chief of the Popiſh Cantons, and the uſual Reſidence of the *Pope's Nuncio.* The City has a Cathedral, ſeveral Pariſh-Churches, and four Monaſteries: It is a great Thorough-fare for Merchandize paſſing to and from *Italy*, and conſequently has ſome Commerce. Here are ſeveral leſſer Towns, and many Villages.

IV. The ſmall Canton of *Ury* (or *Uri)* lies in a rugged Country, yet abounding in Cattle, *&c. Altorff*, the Seat of Government, is well built, has a Provincial Armory and Granary, though no otherwiſe conſiderable in a commercial Senſe; although it has ſundry Market-towns and Villages.

V. The little Canton of *Schuitz*, though, on account of its Antiquity, giving Name to the intire Confederacy, has not properly any walled Town, but merely a few Burghs and Villages. It is a rugged Country like that of *Uri. Switz*, its Capital, has only one Church and three Convents.

VI. *Underwalden* is alſo a ſmall Canton, has fine Fruits and Cattle, rich Paſtures, and fertile Valleys: It has none but Market-towns and Villages. *Stantz* is its capital Town, but has nothing memorable.

VII. The very ſmall Canton of *Zug* has fine Paſtures, a Sufficiency of Grain, ſome Wine, Plenty of Fruits, and an immenſe Quantity of Cheſnuts, with which they ſupply the neighbouring Countries. *Zug*, its Capital, has one Pariſh-Church, a Priory, and two Convents; but nothing elſe memorable.

VIII. The Canton of *Glaris* is a rugged and mountainous Country; Graſiery is its principal Buſineſs, abounding in black Cattle, Horſes, Sheep, Cheeſe, Butter, and Tallow. It has ſome Manufactures of coarſe Woollen Cloth and Cottons. The major Part of its People are *Calviniſts*, the reſt *Romaniſts*; whereas the five immediately preceding Cantons are intirely Popiſh. *Glaris*, its Capital, has but one Church, equally uſed by both Religions, and is no way conſiderable. Here are ſundry other ſmall Towns and Villages.

IX. The ſmall Canton of *Baſil* (or *Baſel*, called alſo by the *French Baſle* or *Bâle)* abounds in Corn and Wine, though in ſome Parts it is rugged and mountainous, yet has fine Paſtures and Cattle. It is intirely Proteſtant; and has three Towns, and twenty-ſeven Pariſhes. *Baſil*, its Capital, is the largeſt City in all *Switzerland*, ſituated in a fertile Country on both Sides of the *Rhine.* It is well fortified, has many Churches, an Univerſity, and other fine public Structures; and is, in general, a truly polite and very fine City.

In this City moſt of the Manufactures mentioned in the Introduction to *Switzerland* are made; ſo that, with its Wines, and other Productions, *&c.* and likewiſe its happy Situation between *France* and *Germany*, *Baſil* carries on a conſiderable Traffic. They pretend here, that our preſent Rag-paper was firſt made at *Baſil*, in the Year 1417. Its ſmall Towns and Villages are ſaid to contain many Curioſities and Antiquities.

X. The Canton of *Friburg* is almoſt invironed with the great Canton of *Bern.* It produces Plenty of Grain and Fruits, and alſo ſome Wine, much black Cattle, and Cheeſe, exported in great Quantities to *France* and other Countries. The Town of *Friburg* contains ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, though nothing elſe memorable, nor its other ſmaller Towns and Villages particularly relative to Commerce.

XI. The Canton of *Solothurn* (by the *French* named *Soleure)* contains two Towns and four Burghs. It is intirely Popiſh, excepting one Diſtrict, which is *Calviniſt.* The Town of *Soleure*, (or *Solothurn)* its Capital, ſtands in a fertile and pleaſant Country, is well fortified, has a Collegiate Church, a Jeſuits College, two Convents, and an Arſenal. It is the uſual Reſidence of the Envoy of *France* to the *Helvetic* Body; of which, and of its other leſſer Towns, Villages, and Caſtles, nothing particular can farther be ſaid.

XII. The Canton of *Schafhouſen* is intirely *Calviniſt* or Proteſtant, is a ſmall Canton, and almoſt ſurrounded by *Swabia.* It produces Corn, good Red Wine, and Paſturage. It has but two Towns and nineteen Pariſhes, beſide the Capital *Schafhouſen*, which contains five Churches, and an illuſtrious School: Which is all that is needful to be ſaid of this Canton, and its Towns and Villages.

XIII. The Canton of *Appenzell* produces good Corn, Wine, Cyder, Perry, and Flax, and has good Paſtures. According to Dr. *Buſching*, in this Canton there are no *Towns*, [*i. e.* as generally underſtood by the *Germans*, &c. having Walls and Gates] and but eight Burghs and Villages, the other Parts containing ſcattered Houſes. The intire Canton contains but twenty-three Pariſhes, whereof four, and alſo two Chapels, are Popiſh, and nineteen Churches are *Calviniſt.* The *Calviniſt* Parts of this Canton manufacture many thouſand Pieces of Linen, which are exported to *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Germany*; and the Thread here ſpun is of ſuch Fineneſs as to be ſold for upwards of ſixteen Gilders *per* Pound Weight: Here alſo are made, Crape, Fuſtian, and Woollen Cloth; and from hence are exported Cheeſe, Cattle, Horſes, Wood, and Pit-coal. The Town of *Appenzell* has one Church, two Monaſteries, an Armory, and Town-houſe.

XIV. Territories in *Switzerland*, ſubject to two or more of the thirteen Cantons jointly, *viz.*

1. The Country of *Thurgau* borders on the Lake of *Conſtance*, [or *Coſtanz*, according to Dr. *Buſching*] is populous, contains ſix Towns, ſeveral Burghs, and 170 Villages; has a third Part of its Inhabitants *Popiſh*, and two Thirds are *Calviniſt*; conſtituting forty-nine Pariſhes. This Country is ſubject to the eight ancient Cantons. It produces Grain, Wine, and Fruits. *Frauenſeld* is its chief Town, having two Churches, one for *Calviniſts*, and one for *Romaniſts.* The other numerous ſmall Towns and Villages contain nothing remarkable.

2. The Country of *Reinthal*, bordering on the *Rhine*, where that River enters the Lake of *Conſtance*, is fertile, and produces excellent Wine, and great Quantities of Cryſtal; it has but two Towns, and moſt of its People are *Calviniſts*. It is ſubject to the nine ſenior Cantons, conjointly with the Abbot of *St. Gall*. *Rheineck*, a ſmall Town, is its chief Place.

3. The Country of *Sargans* lies on the *Rhine*, and has two Towns, of which *Sargans* is the beſt, though not large. It is ſubject to the eight oldeſt Cantons: Is partly *Calviniſt*, and partly *Popiſh*. It produces Cattle, Grain, and Fruits.

4. The Country of *Gaſter* borders on *Sargans*, is ſubject to the Cantons of *Switz* and *Glaris*; but contains nothing memorable.

5. The Country of *Utznach* is alſo ſubject to the ſaid two Cantons; as is alſo the Country of *Gambs*; neither of which are any Way memorable.

6. The Town and Precinct of *Rapperſchweil*, ſubject to the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern*. The Town has ſome Fortifications.

7. The County of *Baden* lies on the Weſt Side of the Canton of *Zurich*, ſubject to *Zurich*, *Bern*, and *Glaris*; has three Towns, and abounds in *Iron*, *Grain*, Fruits, and good Wine. *Baden*, its Capital, is a fortified Town, having two Churches, and two Convents. It is the uſual Place for holding the general Diets or Aſſemblies of all the *Cantons*; and is moſtly *Popiſh*, intermixed with ſome *Calviniſts*. Here are ſundry Burghs and many Villages.

8. ☞ There are many other Diſtricts, called here *Free Amts*, belonging, for the moſt Part, to the eight ſenior Cantons, and containing ſundry ſmall Burghs or Parochial Villages. The fortified Towns of *Bremgarten* and *Mellingen* are alſo ſubject to two or more of the thirteen Cantons; as are alſo the Diſtricts of *Swartſenburg*, *Morat*, *Granſon*, *Eſchalens*, *Bellenz*, the ſeven *Italian* Diſtricts, *Poleze*, the Valley of *Blegno*, the Territory on the Lake *Lugano*, formerly belonging to the Dutchy of *Milan* in *Italy*, which has 106 populous Burghs and Villages; that of *Luggarus*, partly on the Lake *Maggioré*, and partly on that of *Leccarno*; that of *Menthal*, or the Valley of *Maggia*; that of *Mendriſio*, *Engelberg* Abbey, and *Gerſau*.

XV. The aſſociated Countries and Places, *viz.* ſuch as are always ſummoned to the legiſlative Diets, in Quality of *Allies*, and have a Vote therein.

1. The Abbey of *St. Gall*, lying within the Town of that Name, though divided from it by high Walls, to which it has one Gate. That Abbot is a Prince of the Empire. His Territories within *Switzerland* are,

1ſt, The Territory called of *God's-houſe*, lying North of the *Griſons* Country, conſiſting of ſeveral Villages intirely *Popiſh*.

2dly, The Country of *Toggenburg*, half *Popiſh* and half *Proteſtant*, having one ſmall Town, and ſeveral Parochial Villages.

3dly, The City of *St. Gall*, whoſe Inhabitants are *Calviniſts*, having three Churches, and a conſiderable Linen Trade.

2. The Town of *Biel* (called *Bienne* by the *French*) ſtands near the Lake of *Biel*; and, though within the Biſhopric of *Baſil*, is however *Calviniſt*, and has a Vote in the general Diets, next to the City of *St. Gall*. It has ſeveral Villages under its Juriſdiction.

3. The three *Unions* [or *Trois Droitures*] of the *Griſons* border Eaſtward on the Territories of *Venice* and *Milan*. It is a mountainous Country, though with many fruitful Valleys, which produce Grain, Fruits, Cattle, and ſome Wine. It has three Towns, and many Burghs and Villages. Here both the *Romiſh* and *Claviniſt* Religions are equally eſtabliſhed, though the latter is more numerous than the former, who are under the Biſhop of *Chur* or *Coir*.

Theſe three Confederacies (called here *Bunds*) form one united Republic, and have their proper Magiſtrates and other Officers, whoſe extraordinary Aſſemblies are always held at *Chur*; where, likewiſe, is kept the Record-Office of this Republic: But the annual general Diets are held alternately at *Chur*, *Ilanz*, and *Davos*, when they treat of their domeſtic Concerns, as well as of their Concerns with foreign Nations, and with their Allies of the *Switz* Republic.

The *Griſons* maintain no Troops; yet, as they furniſh foreign Powers with Regiments, they are never without Officers and Soldiers of Experience: So that, on any Emergency, all the three *Bunds* can bring 30,000 Men into the Field.

The principal Defence of the moſt Part of *Switzerland*, and more particularly of the *Griſons*, conſiſts in their narrow Paſſes and high Mountains; whereby a few reſolute Men can make head againſt a conſiderable Army. The *Griſons* have under their Subjection the *Italian* Countries of the *Valtelin*, *Chiavenna*, *Bormio*, &c. as their proper Vaſſals, though under certain Regulations and particular Conſtitutions.

Amongſt the *Griſons*, both the *Italian* and *German* Dialects are uſed; and Dr. *Buſching* is of Opinion, that the *German* Language is continually growing more and more into Vogue, probably proceeding from that Language's being uſed in their general State-Aſſemblies and public Inſtruments.

Chur or *Coir* is an Epiſcopal City, near the Uppermoſt *Rhine*, and is not only the Capital of one of the three *Bunds*, named of *God's-Houſe*, but alſo of the whole Republic of the *Griſons*; it is alſo a fortified City: Its Neighbourhood is finely diverſified with Vineyards, Orchards, and Corn-fields of ſome Extent. The Inhabitants of the City are all *Calviniſts*, and have three Churches: (For the Cathedral, the Biſhop's Palace, and Prebendal Houſes, ſtand on an Eminence without the City, incloſed with Walls and Gates.) Through *Chur* paſs Merchandize between *Germany* and *Italy*.

IV. The Country of *Valais* lies on the South of the Canton of *Bern*, and of the Lake of *Geneva*, and is a Confederate of the *Switz* Republic; and, though mountainous, abounds in excellent Corn, and the fineſt Fruits. *Sitten*, (called *Sion* by the *French*) its chief Town, is ſituated near the Upper *Rhone*, and is a Biſhop's See, having ſeveral Churches and Convents.

V. *Mulhauſen*, a Town of the *Suntgau* in *Alſace*, about ſix Hours Journey (ſays *Buſching*) diſtant from the City of *Baſil*, is a *Calviniſt* Town of two Churches, and has a ſmall dependent Village.

VI. The Principality of *Neuenburg*, better known by the *French* Name (of the ſame Signification) of *Neufchâtel*, and of *Vallangin*, are ſituated on the Weſt Side of the County of *Burgundy*; and, though mountainous, its Eminences, Vales, and Levels, abound in fine red and white Wine, Fruits, Corn, Hemp, and Flax. It contains three Towns, one Burgh, and twenty-five Pariſhes, with ten Chapels of Eaſe, ſixty-four Villages, beſide ſcattered Houſes. It is moſtly *Proteſtant*, and their Language is a corrupt *French*. The King of *Pruſſia* is Sovereign of this Principality: But, as being an Ally or Confederate of the *Switz* Cantons, or rather of the Canton of *Bern*, it has therefore remained ſafe and neuter in the late Wars.

The Town of *Neufchâtel* ſtands on the Lake of that Name, and has two Churches, and a *Gymnaſium* or Univerſity; and *Vallangin* is the chief Town of its Lordſhip.

VII. The very ſmall free Republic of *Geneva* is, by its Compacts with *Bern* and *Zurich*, reckoned an Aſſociate of the *Helvetic* Body.

Geneva is a moderately large, handſome, and well-fortified City, at the Efflux of the *Rhone* out of the extenſive Lake of that Name, containing about 30,000 Inhabitants: That River divides it into three unequal Parts, which communicate by four Bridges. The Inhabitants are moſtly *Calviniſts*, having ſix Churches, one Chapel, and a celebrated Univerſity.——The Purity of its Air, the Politeneſs of its Inhabitants;——the great Reſort of Perſons paſſing through it to and from *Germany*, *France*, and *Italy*;——the great Number of foreign young Gentlemen reſiding in it for academical Studies, &c.——and the Number of its fine Manufactures, Fabricks, and Works of Art and Curioſity; do all contribute to render *Geneva* exceeding delightful. Without its Walls are ſeveral Parochial Villages and Country-Seats, in a charming Country.

VIII. Laſtly, in the Biſhop of *Baſil*'s Temporalities within *Switzerland* lie,

1ſt, The Town of *Bienne* or *Biel*.

2dly, The ſmall Town of *Newenſtadt*; and alſo ſundry Villages: They are all *Calviniſts*, and Allies of the Canton of *Bern*.

HUNGARY.

This Kingdom exports excellent Wines, Oil, Saffron, Metals of Gold, Silver, Iron, Copper, Lead, and other Minerals; alſo Cattle, Leather, Wool, Tallow, Wax, &c.

1. *Preſburg*, its modern Capital, (becauſe ſo near to *Auſtria*) has ſundry Churches and Convents, but little Commerce.

2. *Buda*, its ancient Capital, is much decreaſed in Trade and Splendor; as is alſo *Peſt*, on the oppoſite Side of the *Danube*; but they are both well fortified.

3. *Tokai* (or *Tockay*) is a conſiderable Town, celebrated for the rich Wines in its Vicinity, which, in Flavour and Strength, exceed all the Wines in *Hungary*.

☞ Many of the Towns of *Hungary*, which were formerly eminent, are in our Days much decayed, by means of the Wars with the *Turks*; and the greateſt Part of their modern Trade conſiſts in their excellent Mines and various Minerals, whereby many of their Towns intirely ſubſiſt, and are therefore named *Mine-Towns*. They likewiſe have ſome excellent Drugs, and alſo numerous Vineyards.

Tranſylvania is uſually reckoned an Appendage of *Hungary*; its chief Exports are Metals and Salt to *Hungary*.

1. *Clauſenburg* is a large, ſtrong, and populous Town.

2. *Weiſſenburg*, a ſtrong and well-built City, the Capital.

3. *Hermanſtadt* is alſo a large, ſtrong, and well-built City.

But of any particular Commerce in thoſe Cities we can ſay very little.

Sclavonia Province lies between the Rivers *Drave* and *Save*.

Carlowitz, its Capital, is noted for its good Wine.

The Country of *Croatia* lies between the *Save* and the *Adriatic* Sea; but has very few if any Towns of Commerce in it; for its chief Town *Carlſtadt* (founded by *Charles*, *Arch-Duke of Auſtria*, who alſo fortified it) is merely a military Station, for the Security of other Parts of the Houſe of *Auſtria*'s adjacent Dominions.

TURKEY in *Europe*.

The Number of its People is greatly diſproportioned, both to the Extent and to the Goodneſs of the Country. This Defect is principally attributed, Iſt, To her frequent Peſtilences; IIdly, To the Practice of Polygamy, [or their having many Wives;] IIIdly, To the frequent Wars of the *Turks*; and IVthly, To the Avarice and Oppreſſion of the Governors of her Cities and Provinces. Yet they have ſome fine Manufactures, and the inland Commerce between her ſeveral Provinces is very conſiderable, but is chiefly managed by *Jews* and *Armenians*; and their Commerce with Chriſtian Nations is intirely paſſive, *i. e.* is managed by thoſe Nations, *viz. Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *French*, *Italian*, *Swediſh*, &c. Ships, reſorting to the *Turkiſh* Ports, to fetch away their after-named Commodities, in exchange for thoſe of their own reſpective Countries.

Turkey's Exports are *Silk*, *raw* and *wrought*, Carpets, Goats-Hair, and Wool; *Blue*, *Red*, and *Yellow Morocco Leather*; *Camels Hair*, Cotton-Yarn, Dimity, Burdets, *waxed* Linen, *Shagrin* Skins; Gums, Opium, Galls, and other Drugs for Dying, Painting, and Phyſic; Maſtic, Emery, *Lemnian* Bole, Pomegranate Shells, Sponges; Dates, Almonds, Coffee, Rhubarb, Turpentine, Storax, Wine, Oil, Figs, Raiſins, Mother-of-Pearl, Box-wood, Saffron, Wax, *&c.* And *Turkey* takes from *England* much Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, Tin, Lead, Iron-Ware, Sugar, and the other Merchandize of both the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*; and ſome think alſo ſome Bullion.

1. Its extenſive and once illuſtrious Capital is the ever-memorable City of *Conſtantinople*, which Dr. *Buſching* makes to contain 800,000 Inhabitants, (for which Computation he quotes *Otter*) of which Number he makes the *Greeks* to be 400,000, and the *Armenians* not quite half ſo many; the reſt are *Turks* and *Jews*. Yet other Authors, for the moſt Part, do not make the People of *Conſtantinople* to exceed 600,000.

2. *Adrianople*, an inland City, is the next in point of Magnitude to *Conſtantinople*; it lies in *Romania*, and its Situation on the River *Maritz* has drawn thither People from various Nations on a commercial Account.

3. *Salonichi* [the *Theſſalonica* of the Ancients] is a celebrated trading City, on a Bay in *Macedonia*; and, beſide its great naval Commerce, it has many noble Remains of its ancient Grandeur. Here are ſaid to be above twenty *Jews* Synagogues.

4. *Scutari*, in *Albania*, enjoys a large Trade, and is well fortified.

5. *Dulcigno*, on the *Adriatic* Sea, is a ſtrong Town, with a good Harbour. Its People have been noted for their maritime Depredations.

6. *Lariſſa* in *Theſſaly*, is a good trading City, on the River *Peneus*.

7. *Livadia* is a large populous Town on the Gulph of *Lepanto*, and has ſome conſiderable Commerce.

8. *Athens* has many Remains of its ancient Grandeur, but has not at preſent above 10,000 Inhabitants.

The Iſlands of *Negropont* and *Candia* are fine Countries, with very little Commerce ſince maſtered by the *Turks*, any more than the numerous Iſles in the *Archipelago*; wherein, however, excellent Wines, and many other rich Productions, abound; and might be extremely conducive to Commerce, if in the Poſſeſſion of any People but the *Turks*; but a minute Deſcription of them ſeems ſuperfluous.

The Countries in *Europe* which are tributary to the *Ottoman Porte* are,

I. *Wallachia* Province is of the *Greek* Church, lying next the Frontiers of *Poland*.

1. *Targoviſta*, its Capital, is a Town of good Trade.

2. *Buchoreſt*, a ſtrong Place, the uſual Reſidence of its tributary Prince called the *Waywode.* It is an Archiepiſcopal See: And herein is an Academy for the Sons of Perſons of Quality.

II. *Moldavia*, next to *Wallachia*, has alſo a tributary Prince called the *Waywode* or *Hoſpodar*, and the *Greek* Church is the prevailing Religion.

1. *Jaſſy*, its Capital, ſtands on the River *Pruth*, and is a ſpacious and ſtrong Town. It is in a Neighbourhood abounding in Wine.

2. *Choczim* is a ſtrong Frontier-Town on the River *Dnieſter*.

There are ſeveral Colonies or Tribes of *Tartars*, even in *Europe*, who are ſettled in a winding Tract of Country along the *Black Sea* and the Sea of *Azoph*, from the moſt Northern Branch of the *Danube*'s Mouth to the River *Don*, being Parts of ancient *European Scythia*. Some of theſe Tribes wander about in Hordes or Clans, whilſt others are ſettled in Towns and Villages. Some alſo are immediately dependent on the *Ottoman Porte*, and others are ſubject to the *Cham* of *Crim-Tartary*, who is himſelf a Vaſſal of the *Grand Seignior*. Dr. *Buſching* acknowledges, *That he has not been able to procure any credible Accounts of the reſpective Limits of the Turkiſh Sovereignty*; and therefore *he chuſes to leave that Point in Suſpence, rather than to determine blindly*; as we ſhall likewiſe do.

Beſſarabia, a Country along the Weſt Side of the *Black Sea*, is alſo called *Badziac Tartary*. The People are moſtly wandering *Hordes* along the *Dneiſter*; their uſual Food being the Fleſh of their Oxen and Horſes, Cheeſe and Milk, particularly that of *Mares*.

1. *Kili* (or *Kilia Nova*) is alſo one of their beſt Towns, at the Mouth of the Northern or largeſt Branch of the *Danube*, where its People are employed in the making of *Salt*.

2. *Bender*, a *Turkiſh* Fortification on the *Dneiſter*.

3. *Oczakow* is a ſtrong Place at the Mouth of the *Dnieper*.

The *European Nagay Tartars* are wandering Hordes between the *Dnieper* and the Mouth of the *Don*.

The *Crimea* is a Peninſula nearly of Shape and Magnitude to the *Morea*. Its beſt Town is named *Perekop*, a ſtrong Place, on the Iſthmus which joins that Peninſula to the Continent.

Caffa is ſtill a large trading Sea-port Town, and, whilſt the *Genoeſe* held it, *viz.* till it was taken by the *Turks*, *Anno* 1474, its Commerce exceeded even that of *Conſtantinople* itſelf. It has ſtill 5 or 6000 Houſes, and is well garriſoned by the *Turks*, who here tolerate all Religions; but its Trade is much decayed.

Backſchiſarai, on the Weſt Side of this *Peninſula*, is the *Cham*'s Place of Reſidence, where he has a large Palace; and, though the Town be unfortified, it is the beſt built of any in this Peninſula.

The END of the APPENDIX.

I N D E X

TO THE

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